"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; fair tomorrow; moderate north winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,618. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WASHINGTON SURE HUERTA WILL FLEE

Convinced That He Is on the Point of Leaving Mexico to Go to Europe.

BLANQUET MAY SUCCEED

In That Case Constitutionalists Might More Readily Recognize a Provisional President.

FEAR OF INTERVENTION

Administration Now Feels That Only Agreement of Mexican Factions Can Avert It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Advices have been received at the State Department confirming the reports from Mexico City that Gen. Huerta is preparing for flight. After all the false alarms in regard to Huerta's intentions, officials are now convinced that he is actually on the point of leaving the capital and seeking refuge in a foreign country.

The understanding here is that Gen. Huerta has accumulated a fortune which has been estimated at $3,000,000 and has deposited it in a Paris bank. How he will leave Mexico is still a matter for conjecture. At one time it was believed that he had arranged to go to Japan. Present indications are, however, that he contemplates making his way to Puerto Mexico, at the Atlantic Coast end of the Tehuantepec Railroad. Thence he would be able to sail for Havana or Vera Cruz, where he could obtain passage to the United States or Europe.

The apparently authentic reports that Gen. Huerta is about to retire from office have given great encouragement to officials of the Washington Administration and others who are interested in the success of the effort to adjust Mexico's troubles through mediation. Opinion is strong here that with Huerta no longer a factor in the Mexican situation the Constitutionalists will be ready to enter into negotiations with the Government in Mexico City for a peaceable settlement of the domestic problems of the republic.

May Resign in Favor of Blanquet.

That Huerta will not depart from Mexico without providing for a continuance of the Government that has been under his direction for more than a year is taken for granted here. It is believed that he will resign in favor of Gen. Blanquet, the Minister of War, who is supposed to have received the majority of votes cast in yesterday's election for Vice President. The Constitutionalists have made it a point that they would not recognize a Provisional Government that obtained its status at the hands of Huerta. This attitude was defined when the mediators were endeavoring to arrange for the selection of a Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, under the terms of the Mexican Constitution, would become Provisional President on the retirement of Huerta. The Constitutionalists made it plain that they would not agree to accept a Provisional President chosen by that method, although they intimated that they had no objection to having Huerta's successor name a Foreign Minister who would come into the Presidency by the resignation of the man who assumed office as President on the retirement of the dictator. The objection was not to the method, but was directed against the recognition of any of Huerta's acts as legal and binding.

Officials of the Administration no longer conceal their anxiety over the belief that the rejection of the pacification plan proposed by the mediation conference at Niagara Falls will result in American intervention. There was a time when it was apparent that the Administration looked with complacency on the prospect that the Mexican troubles would be adjusted through the ultimate complete triumph of the revolutionary forces. Now, however, the fear is potent that a military Government such as would be established in the City of Mexico by the Constitutionalists would not be stable and would merely produce conditions that would arouse sentiment in this country in favor of sending an army into the territory of the republic to set the Mexican house in order.

It is well understod here why the Constitutionalist leaders should have hesitated to accept the suggestion of the mediators that they appoint delegates to confer on Mexico's internal problems with the plenipotentiaries of Gen. Huerta. But it is contended that after mature consideration only a foolish man would fail to be convinced that the mediators showed the way to a practical solution of the Mexican difficulties that would be greatly to the advantage of the Constitutionalist movement.

A provisional Government established in the City of Mexico by the Constitutionalists after they had captured the capital by force of arms would probably fail to obtain recognition from the United States. President Wilson has laid down the principle that he will accord recognition only to a Government constitutionally installed, and his application of this principle to any national authority maintained by the Constitutionalists would leave the international aspect of the Mexican situation in much the same state of confusion as it is now, due to the refusal of the Wilson Administration to give its official sanction to the acts of Gen. Huerta.

But the Administration is willing to recognize a Government provisionally established in the Mexican capital in accordance with the plan outlined at Niagara Falls. It does not insist that any agreement reached between the Mexican factions shall have the official approval of the mediators. All that it desires is that the factions shall get together and adjust their differences in their own way without the interference or guidance of the United States or any other nation.

Constitutionalists' Best Chance.

The fear is expressed in the best-informed circles in Washington that if the Constitutionalists reject this opportunity

Continued on Page 3.

SEEK TO FILL 10,000 JOBS.

Westinghouse Interests Advertise for Men to Fill Strikers' Places.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 6.—The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the Pittsburgh Meter Company, and the Westinghouse Machine Company have advertised in large cities offering employment to all classes of skilled labor. That is the latest move in the strike which involves about 10,000 men.

Many hundreds of new men have been engaged already, according to word received by the company officials this afternoon. Trouble is feared when these men are brought to East Pittsburgh and taken into the plants.

The Grievance Committee of the men employed at the Union Switch and Signal Company's works in Swissvale is to take up a complaint made by five leaders of the recent sympathy strike at that plant. After the striking employes had returned to work pending an adjustment of their grievances these five men were suspended temporarily. The committee acting for the workmen said this afternoon that unless these men were taken back tomorrow, the entire force would walk out again.

President E. M. Herr of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company went to New York last night, where he will hold a conference with Guy E. Tripp, Chairman of the Board of Directors. According to the strike leaders more than 1,000 clerks and office men will strike in the next few days unless a settlement of the present difficulty is reached. At a meeting of the strikers last night a resolution inviting Leader Ettor of the Industrial Workers of the World to come to East Pittsburgh was withdrawn after some debate. It was announced, however, that the invitation had been sent, and with other I. W. W. leaders, Ettor is expected here.

RAILROADS SEE TIDE TURN.

Pittsburgh Shops Are Busy and Idle Men Are Put to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 6.—An increase in freight and passenger traffic in the last two weeks on all railroads of the Pittsburgh district has caused the re-employment of many men who had been suspended. Both the traffic department and the repair shops and round houses show the effect of improved conditions.

The Baltimore & Ohio has put several hundred men at work repairing freight cars in anticipation of heavy Fall traffic. All of these were men who had been suspended.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company also has ordered that every available freight car shall be made ready for use and many men have been employed for the work.

AID LECTURING STATESMEN.

Representative Roberts's Plan for a Washington Chautauqua.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—House members who occasionally indulge in the popular pastime of lecturing on Chautauqua circuits have begun to wonder if their colleague, Representative E. E. Roberts of Nevada, is really in earnest or just having fun at their expense.

Several times recently he has introduced resolutions which appear to reflect upon members who lecture for pay while Congress is in session, and today he offered a measure which is designed to turn the Chamber of the House over to the Chautauqua orators every Friday, so as to obviate the necessity of their frequent trips away from the capital. Cabinet members, as well as Senators and Representatives, according to the provisions of the resolution, may be heard on Chautauqua days. The resolution provides for the admission of the public to the galleries "at prevailing popular prices."

The avowed purpose of the measure is "to encourage and foster a home industry and to obviate the necessity of its (the House's) own members, and those of the Senate and Cabinet, leaving the District of Columbia on lecture trips during the sessions of Congress, and for the further purpose of providing revenue for campaign uses in close Congressional districts."

CHICAGOANS TO SEE WILSON

Ten Leave Today to Confer on Trust Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Preparations were completed today whereby ten members of the Chicago Association of Commerce will leave tomorrow for Washington at the invitation of President Wilson to confer with him on business legislation. The committee will reach Washington at noon Wednesday and will proceed to the White House at once.

The ten Chicagoans who will confer with President Wilson are: John V. Farwell, J. V. Farwell & Co.; J. M. Barnes, Marshall Field & Co.; Thomas Creigh, Cudahy Packing Company; L. A. Goddard, State Bank of Chicago; J. T. Pirie, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Cornelius Lynde, Cassidy, Lamb, Butler & Foster; A. W. Shaw, System Magazine; Ezra Warner, Jr., Sprague, Warner & Co.; W. E. Clow, James B. Clow & Sons, and Joseph H. Defrees, Defrees, Buckingham & Otten.

While officials of the Association of Commerce are maintaining silence as to the text of the message they will deliver to the President, it is believed they will base their argument on the report of the special Trust Law Committee appointed some time ago. The finding this committee was in favor of machinery to enforce the Sherman law and against more extensive legislation on the same subject.

JOHN D. SENT THEM HIS CAR.

Rockefeller Gave Elderly Railroader and Wife Their First Auto Ride.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 6.—William Wall, 60 years old, one of the oldest residents of Pocantico Hills, wishes he had a piece of property to sell to John D. Rockefeller every day. Wall, who recently lost his position on the railroad, had a small piece of property at Pocantico which Mr. Rockefeller wanted. He offered it to him for $3,000, and Mr. Rockefeller accepted. He also agreed to give Wall employment on his estate.

Today the papers were to be signed. Mr. Rockefeller sent his big automobile around to Wall's house with one of his foremen, and Wall and his wife were driven down to Tarrytown, where they went to the lawyers' office and signed the deed. Then the money was turned over and Wall was driven to the savings bank, where he deposited the roll. The chauffeur waited, and when Wall came out he asked if he got into the car and was driven to Pocantico Hills.

It was the first time in their lives that Mr. and Mrs. Wall ever had ridden in an automobile. During the day Mr. Rockefeller came up and asked Wall how he enjoyed the ride.

"Sure, sniid I'm willing," he said, "to ride every day under the same circumstances."

Mr. Rockefeller hugely enjoyed the retort.

MILLIONS DRIBBLED AWAY, SAYS BURTON

Points to Amounts Allotted by Rivers and Harbors Bill for Gigantic Projects.

HELL GATE ONE EXAMPLE

Also Cites $17,000,000 Spent on 206 Miles of Mississippi Waterway for Small Freight Traffic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—One of the bitterest fights ever waged against "pork bar'l" legislation is being fought in the Senate now by a handful of Senators against the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill. That bill on its face carried $43,330,000, the largest cash appropriation ever carried in a measure of this kind. It also authorizes specifically later appropriations of $10,352,600. But one of the sharpest criticisms is that aside from these direct appropriations and authorizations the bill under what Senator Burton of Ohio calls its "dribbling system" really implies the ultimate expenditure of untold millions on projects of little if any value to navigation.

One of the most striking illustrations of the extravagances of the measure is the item for the carrying on of the improvement work on the Mississippi River between the mouths of the Missouri and Ohio Rivers. That work was begun in 1881 with an estimated total cost of $16,000,000. Already $17,000,000 has been expended on the project and the estimate carried in this year's bill for completing the work yet to be done is $17,250,000.

The significance of these figures is increased by the fact that the relative importance of the river as a carrying road has steadily dwindled. This particular stretch of river at issue in this item is 206 miles long, with an annual freight tonnage of 250,000. The appropriation for this work this year is $1,000,000, or $4 a ton. When the work is completed, even if it does not exceed present estimates, it will have cost approximately $150 a ton on the basis of the present tonnage up and down that part of the river. In other words, if the tolls to be charged on traffic through the Panama Canal were levied on this stretch of the river when the work was completed, it would take about 120 years to collect the original cost. Any reasonable addition for the expected heavy maintenance charges would run the computations into the indefinite future.

According to Mr. Burton, who is recognized as one o fthe greatest, if not the greatest, authority on rivers and harbors in this country, the traffic along the Mississippi reached its maximum in 1880, one year before the work of improvement began. That year 44 per cent. of St. Louis's shipments went down the river. In 1909 only one-half of 1 per cent. of the shipments went down the river—a proportionate decrease of 8,800 per cent.

Mr. Burton has compared these figures in a suggestive way with the traffic of the River Rhine, the greatest on a navigable stream in the world. For the last ten years, said Mr. Burton, the Mississippi River in the stretch at issue had, with the exception of a few days, an average depth of 8 feet, which is deeper than the Rhine's average channel. But the Rhine manages to carry 40,000,000 tons of traffic, or 160 times the 250,000 tons carried on the Mississippi River.

The present bill has been assailed by Mr. Burton because the appropriations are made piecemeal, many appropriations being voted each year with small payments on each, but with little provision for completing them, because many of the channels provided for cannot and probably never will be used profitably for navigation, and because some of the appropriations are for local benefits, like reclamation, that have only remote relation to navigation. The piecemeal system of contracting for the work increases its total cost 20 per cent., in Mr. Burton's opinion, and army engineers support him.

One of the worst instances of "dribbling appropriations" is that regarding Hell Gate and East River. The appropriation in the present bill is $500,000. The total amount admittedly required for the work is $13,400,000. At this rate it will take twenty-seven years to complete the work with no one able to tell what will be the conditions of traffic when that time has elapsed.

"One of two things is true," said Mr. Burton, discussing this item. "If that improvement is judicious, it ought to be pushed immediately to completion. If it is an improvement of such nature that twenty-seven years can be taken for finishing it, so large a project ought not to have been adopted."

The essence of "pork barr'l" legislation is that little sums will be expended in as many Congressional districts as possible, regardless of the general plan. That explains the absurdly small appropriations voted each year on projects that are admittedly enormous. The bill in this way carries an appropriation of $100,000 for improving Harlem River, though the total estimated cost is sixteen times that sum. At the pace set by the bill it will take nine years to complete a channel from Pensacola Bay to Mobile Bay on the Gulf Coast, from sixteen to twenty years to complete a certain project along the Lower Mississippi, eleven years to complete a sea wall for Galveston, ten years for an improvement on the Tennessee River, twenty-five years for the Ohio River, and others just as bad.

In 1907 the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, assisted by the army engineers, succeeded in abolishing the piecemeal system of appropriation, but it was resumed in 1910 and has been continued by the Democrats. President Taft almost vetoed the bill returning to the old vicious system, but was dissuaded on the ground that too much damage would result to incompleted projects, as there was not that year time for the bill to be repassed along better lines.

The bill now pending in the Senate, as viewed by Mr. Burton, carries more vicious tendencies than of any of its predecessors. President Wilson's attitude toward the measure has not been disclosed.

How "pork barl" legislation applies to the committee in charge of a particular bill is illustrated to a certain extent in the Senate amendments to the pending Rivers and Harbors bill. The Senate Committee on Commerce cut out six of the new projects adopted by the House and substituted seventeen new ones of its own. Ten of these new projects are of local interest to the members of the committee.

The fight against the bill is being waged particularly by Mr. Burton, Mr. Borah of Idaho, and Mr. Kenyon of Iowa. They are all Republicans, Mr. Burton being regular and the other two Progressive Republicans.

The New Styles in Bathing Costumes.

No longer ugly and cumbersome, the latest fashions for the beach are decidedly effective and practical. Some of them will be shown in a beautiful rotogravure section.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

INDICT GEM DEALERS IN $1,000,000 FRAUD

Diamonds Smuggled Over the Canadian Border at the Rate of $50,000 a Month.

MANY CONCERNS INVOLVED

Clue Comes Through Bankruptcy Brought On by Robbery of Simons's Pawnshop.

Herman J. Dietz and his son, Charles, diamond dealers at 87 Nassau Street, were indicted yesterday afternoon by a Federal Grand Jury, charged with complicity in a diamond smuggling plot which, it is alleged, succeeded for some time in bringing across the Canadian border from $25,000 to $50,000 worth of gems a month.

Several concerns here and in Canada are involved, and the investigation by Collector Malone, Chief Flynn of the Secret Service, and United States Attorney Roger B. Wood has traced $700,000 worth of the smuggled diamonds. On these the Government lost $140,000 duties. The Collector believes that further investigations will show that the smugglers brought in more than $1,000,000 worth of goods.

Some of the diamonds, it is charged, were brought from Montreal by Dietz and his son. Frank Burke, a Secret Service man, found that two mysterious travelers, who often went to Canada and returned on night trains, were Dietz and his son, though they seldom made the trip together. The Collector made this comment when informed of the action of the Grand Jury:

"It is believed that the indictments against Dietz and his son are merely the first steps toward uncovering a great smuggling plot. Already the diamonds smuggled and traced amount to approximately $700,000, and will involve many firms doing business here.

"Last March it was brought to my attention that large customs frauds were carried on by way of the Canadian border. The first clue came from an inquiry made by Roger B. Wood into certain bankruptcy cases. The investigation has not yet been completed, and it may lead to other indictments."

[illegible] fake bankruptcy proceedings are charged against some of the alleged conspirators. Some of the smuggling suspects have been indicted and are out under bail in the bankruptcy cases, and the others are under surveillance by Secret Service men and agents of the Department of Justice to prevent attempts to leave the country.

Dietz and his son are accused in eleven counts of smuggling carried on from Feb. 16, 1911, to April 1, 1912. Generally the diamonds were sent across the Canadian border twice a month, in lots valued at $25,000 each. On these the smugglers saved 20 per cent. duty.

The method followed by the ring was to order diamonds from Gruenzweig & Zimmer in Antwerp, consigned to Aranson & Ruttenberg, pawnbrokers, in Montreal. There an agent of the American concerns would receive the diamonds and come to New York on a night train. According to Mr. Wood, a resident of Canada also carried diamonds on a dozen smuggling trips, for which he received $100 a trip. It is charged that practically all of the diamonds passed through the hands of Dietz or were delivered at his office.

The indictment, which was drawn by S. E. Herschenstein, Assistant United States District Attorney, accuses Herman J. Dietz of registering at Freeman's Hotel, Montreal, under the name of "J. Harman" on July 4, 1911, and smuggling $10,000 worth of diamonds across the border on the same day. He is also accused of attempting to sell ten smuggled uncut diamonds, each weighing nearly 10 karats, to M. Greenspan, 218 East Houston Street on March 26, 1912, for $1,500; also on Dec. 12, 1912, trying to sell to A. Wallach, whose address is not given, thirty smuggled uncut diamonds, weighing 44½ karats, for $1,282.50.

Negotiations are now going on between the Treasury and State Departments and the Canadian Government to reach the parties to the conspiracy there. During the last six months the Canadian authorities have assisted in the investigation by furnishing the Treasury Department information concerning diamonds imported to Canada, with the names of shippers and receivers.

The clue to the smuggling came through the investigation of the bankruptcy of Joseph Samuels & Co., manufacturers of diamonds and laces at 120 West Twentieth Street, who failed in August, 1912. It was found that Aranson & Ruttenberg, the Montreal pawnbrokers, were indorsers on notes held by a number of the Samuels creditors. It was also disclosed that Joseph Samuels & Co. had transferred to Ruttenberg had discounted notes which Dietz had given in payment for diamonds. Then Dietz failed, with liabilities of $300,000. The assets found did not exceed $5,000. The bankruptcy of Aranson & Ruttenberg followed.

Dietz said that his failure was due to the $250,000 robbery of Martin Simons & Co., pawnbrokers at 94 Hester Street, March 1, 1913. He said most of the stolen articles were diamonds which he had purchased on notes and then pledged. This robbery has never been cleared up.

Jacques Samuels and other members of Joseph Samuels & Co. were arrested recently and indicted on the charge of conspiring to conceal the assets of the firm.

ASKS RECEIVER FOR PAPER.

Former Manager Charges That Indianapolis Sun Is Insolvent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 6.—An application for the appointment of a receiver to conduct the affairs of The Indianapolis Sun was made in the Circuit Court here today by George H. Larke, who was Vice President, Treasurer, and General Manager of the enterprise until last Friday, when he was removed by action taken at a meeting of the Board of Directors.

Larke asks that a receiver be appointed and that judgment for $33,000 be given him. He says in his complaint that the company operating The Sun is insolvent, and that the paper is being published at a loss of $200 a day.

Attorneys representing W. D. Boyce appeared in court and opposed the plan to put the newspaper in the hands of a receiver. The matter will be taken up by the court on Wednesday morning.

The Sun was purchased in January, 1913, by Mr. Larke and W. D. Boyce of Chicago. Mr. Boyce, it is understood, is the largest stockholder.

MINISTER WILLIAMS QUITS DIPLOMACY

Ignores Cabled Request for His Resignation and Gives His Reasons for Retiring.

MUST TALK ABOUT ALBANIA

Therefore Does Not Wish to Embarrass President Wilson by Remaining in Diplomatic Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The expected resignation of George Fred Williams of Massachusetts from the office of Minister to Greece and Montenegro was received by Secretary Bryan by cable this afternoon.

The resignation was asked for by President Wilson on account of Mr. Williams's indiscreet utterances concerning the political situation in Albania, but in his cabled communication to Secretary Bryan Mr. Williams overlooked that fact, and with an apparent unconscious display of humor gives as the reason for his retirement that he feels obliged to talk about the Albanian situation, and realizes that he cannot do so while he remains in the American diplomatic service.

It was said at the White House today, with the knowledge of President Wilson, that the statement was being made that the United States Government had sent to the European powers a disclaimer of the criticisms of Minister Williams as to conditions in Albania. At the State Department, however, it was denied that any such disclaimer had been made. This denial is regarded as merely technical. The fact appears to be that the note containing the disclaimer has merely not been transmitted.

Secretary Bryan this evening gave out an official statement containing a paraphrase of the cable message received from Minister Williams containing the tender of his resignation. This is the statement:

Mr. Williams requests Secretary Bryan to tender to the President his resignation as Minister to Greece and Montenegro. He says the reason for his resignation is that he cannot comment upon the situation in Albania as [illegible] under the restraints imposed by his diplomatic position, and that he does not feel that he can conscientiously keep silent with the knowledge he has of what is being done. He says also that he considers the success of the President more important to the world than all of the efforts of other men, and does not wish to embarrass him and wishes to thank him for the consideration that has been shown him.

Mr. Williams's outbursts have been regarded by the State Department as peculiarly untimely and ill-advised because of the extreme jealousy with which the European powers have guarded the tangled Balkan problem from the injection of new elements. It is considered by them as one to be dealt with by the European powers alone, their position being precisely that of the United States Government in regard to the Monroe Doctrine.

It was recalled tonight that even in the most desperate phase of the late Balkan war, when the allies were closing in on Constantinople and many of the diplomatic representatives in that capital were calling on their Governments for help, the six powers parties to the Berlin Conference interposed an effective objection to the appearance of American warships in the Dardanelles.

Secretary Meyer had rushed two armored cruisers across the Atlantic and the length of the Mediterranean to succor the American contingent in the Turkish capital and on the shores of the Bosporus. But these ships never got within the Golden Horn, for as soon as they neared the Dandanelles they were diverted to the coast of Asia Minor at the request of several European powers, while Great Britain took upon her shoulders the protection of all the Americans, native and naturalized, in that quarter of the world.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 7.—The Williams incident is receiving little notice in the British newspapers. The Daily Citizen, a labor organ, in an editorial says:

"We are surprised that Mr. Williams has been invited to resign. He obviously is a remarkable personality, but diplomacy is not in his line. His gifts of frank speech and invective are somewhat embarrassing to the European embassies, where men are permitted to say anything and everything except what they really think. There should not be any great upset in Albania if Prince William were replaced by Prince Williams."

Denied He'd Been Asked to Resign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 7.—The Daily Telegraph's Athens correspondent says that George Fred Williams, American Minister to Athens, denies categorically the truth of the report that the Washington Government has cabled requesting his resignation on account of his recent attacks on the powers in regard to Albania, but he refuses to make any further statement on the matter.

CAPTURE ALBANIAN CITY.

Rebels Take Koritsa — Garrison, with Foreign Officers, Prisoners.

DURAZZO, July 6.—It was reported here today that the Mussulman insurgents in Southern Albania, who are fighting against the Government of Prince William, had captured the important town of Koritsa.

The troops of the garrison, which included some Dutch and Austrian officers of the gendarmerie, were taken prisoners after they had offered a stout resistance.

WARBURG ASKS TO BE WITHDRAWN

Reserve Board Nominee Said to Consider Senate Inquiry an Undeserved Humiliation.

SUMMONED FOR THURSDAY

President Will Try to Get Him to Stay—Jones Defends His Harvester and Zinc Trust Affiliations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The difficulties encountered by President Wilson in his efforts to make the new Federal reserve banking and currency system a going concern were emphasized today in two different ways. There is reason to believe that the President received a letter from Paul M. Warburg of New York, asking that his nomination for membership on the Federal Reserve Board be withdrawn from the Senate, and testimony given today before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee by Thomas D. Jones of Chicago, another of the President's nominees, in regard to his connection with the International Harvester Company and the so-called Zinc Trust is certain to bring opposition that may cause the rejection of Mr. Jones's name.

It is understood that Mr. Warburg wrote to President Wilson that he did not care to undergo the humiliation of a prospective attack based on his business affiliations when his nomination came to be considered by the Banking and Currency Committee and the Senate, and that he therefore felt obliged to request that the President withdraw his name. At the White House officials said that they had no denial to make of the report. They declined to say anything further on the subject.

The understanding in official circles is that President Wilson will endeavor to persuade Mr. Warburg not to insist that his name be withdrawn from the Senate. The President, it is said, has asked Mr. Warburg to come to Washington for consultation, and he intends to invite members of the Banking and Currency Committee to a conference to discuss the cases of Mr. Warburg and Mr. Jones. He seems to be determined to make a vigorous effort to have both nominations confirmed.

Senator Hitchcock, Acting Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, sent a telegram to Mr. Warburg this afternoon asking him to appear before the committee on Thursday for examination. Mr. Warburg's letter had been received by the President, it was said, before this telegram was sent, and the two communications had no connection.

[illegible]lin, Mr. Miller and Mr. Harding will take the oath of office as members of the Reserve Board within a few days and the work of setting in motion the new banking system can begin at once. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency are ex-officio members of the Board, which consists of seven members. The five will constitute a quorum to do practically all preliminary business.

Thomas D. Jones of Chicago, one of those recently named for the Federal Reserve Board by President Wilson, appeared before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency today, and in the opinion of Senators who heard him, seriously impaired his chances of confirmation. This opinion seemed to be based particularly on what Mr. Jones said about his relations with the Harvester Trust and the Zinc Trust.

As to the Harvester Trust, of which President Wilson said he became a Director in order to assist in reforming the corporation, Mr. Jones said he had approved of all the trusts' acts since he entered the Directorate in 1909. No differences with his brother Directors had developed, he said. As to the Zinc Trust Mr. Jones said he and his brother sold their own company in Wisconsin, capitalized at $400,000, to the trust for $900,000 of the trust's stock. Since then the business, which had been languishing, had become prosperous.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Chairman of the committee investigating Mr. Jones's suitability for the Federal Reserve Board, later issued this summary of Mr. Jones's testimony:

"Mr. Jones was interrogated especially with reference to his connection with two Harvester companies, the International Harvester Company and a zinc company which he and his brother operate. The Harvester Company is now being prosecuted by the Federal Government on the charge that it is a trust operating in violation of the law.

"Mr. Jones said he was a Director of the International Harvester Company, was elected in April, 1909, but only owned one share of stock, which was purchased to qualify him as a Director. He only became a Director to oblige Cyrus McCormick, who is a life-long friend of his. He fully approved all acts of the company since he became a Director in 1909, believing them proper and within the law. He said he was in full accord with the policy of the company. There has been no difference of opinion among the Directors. He has received no compensation except a nominal amount for attending Directors' meetings. When he was elected he received the votes of the voting trust, composed of Mr. Perkins of the Morgan firm, Mr. McCormick, and Mr. Deering. Since that time the voting trust has expired and been dissolved. He said he had nothing to lose or gain by any decree of the court against the Harvester Company.

"On the second matter he testified that prior to 1897 he was President of a zinc company at Mineral Point, Wis., which he and his brother had taken in liquidation of a debt. It was capitalized at $400,000. In that year his company sold its property to the New Jersey Zinc Company, a holding company which had been capitalized at $4,000,000, but the capital of which was now increased to $10,000,000. The price received by Mr. Jones's company was $900,000, which was put in the stock of the New Jersey company. The holding company also took in other companies and new produces, with its subsidiaries, 3 per cent. of the sulphuric acid of the country, 20 per cent. of the spelter, and 85 per cent. of the oxide of zinc.

"Before the consolidation the properties were not very profitable for various reasons. Since the consolidation they have been highly profitable, one reason being that they are able to combine holdings of the various properties, and another being improved methods. On the $10,000,000 capitalization the dividends last year were $5,000,000, and the year before that $4,000,000. Mr. Jones explained, however, that the company is using up its capital, as its property consists largely of its mines."

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
In the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Adv.

AWARD CONDUCTOR $75,000.

Wilson Hurt When Exhausted After Working 63 Hours in 72.

CHICAGO, July 6.—A jury today awarded James B. Wilson, a former freight conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, $75,000 for injuries received after he had been forced to work sixty-three hours out of seventy-two, according to the testimony. Propped up in a wheel chair, Wilson told the jurors he had been made to work three days and nights, from Aug. 19 to 22, 1910, with only nine hours off for rest. He said that while switching a freight car to a side track at Peninsula, Penn., on the third day, he became exhausted and fell between the car and engine. His right arm was crushed and his spine badly injured.

THE RICH IN CHICAGO.

Personal Property of 122,412 Persons and Concerns $853,325,670.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Large gains in the value of personal property in Cook County, which includes the City of Chicago, are shown by figures completed today at the office of the Assessors. The total is fast approaching the billion-dollar mark—to be exact, it is $853,325,670, divided among 122,412 persons and business concerns.

Compared with last year's Board of Review valuations, an increase of $177,778,809 in one year is found.

$20,000 BANK THEFT.

Bills Were Taken from a Safe Containing $3,500,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 7.—The Matin reports the extraordinary disappearance of $20,000 in bills from a strong-box containing $3,500,000 in a bomb-proof cellar of the Algiers Bank at Oran.

The theft was discovered after the paying teller received a packet of bills from the cellar, of which 100 were missing. Thinking that an error had been made in putting up the packet, he examined the remainder and discovered that another hundred were missing from another packet.

SUNSTROKE ON SHIPBOARD.

American Nurse, Stricken on the Caledonia, Dies at Londonderry.

LONDONDERRY, July 6.—Miss Isabel Quigley, a nurse of Utica, N. Y., was landed from the steamship Caledonia at Moville today in an unconscious condition as a result of sunstroke.

She was brought here and died in an infirmary tonight.

UTICA, N. Y., July 6.—Miss Quigley had just been graduated from the Nurses' Training School at the Utica State Hospital, and was on her way to her home in Southern Ireland to recuperate owing to failing health. She was 28 years old.

TO CURB JUDGES' POWERS.

Peremptory Specification of Verdicts Forbidden by Park's Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Peremptory instructions by trial Judges in Federal courts with reference to what verdicts shall be rendered by juries would be prohibited should Congress act favorably on a bill introduced today by Representative Park of Georgia. It is stipulated by the bill that its terms should apply to pending actions as well as to those hereafter instituted, and that failure of Judges to comply shall result in a reversal of the verdict or judgment of the jury with regard to the merits of the case.

The proposed legislation was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ROTHBARTS IN AUTO UPSET.

Mrs. Max Rothbart Dies in Hospital —Husband and Nephew Hurt.

TRENTON, N. J., July 6.—Mrs. Minnie Rothbart, wife of Max Rothbart of Washington Street, New York City, died in the Mercer Hospital here tonight as the result of an automobile accident early this evening. Her husband and their nephew, Mannie, are in the same hospital suffering from severe injuries.

The Rothbarts, with three friends whose names were not learned, were motoring from their home in New York to this city, and had passed New Brunswick when their machine skidded to the side of the road and upset. The other three occupants escaped injury, but were unable to aid the Rothbarts until another car came along, when the man, woman, and child were placed in it and brought to the local hospital.

Mrs. Rothbart's skull was fractured. Max Rothbart, 45 years old, has concussion of the brain. Mr. Rothbart sustained a fractured wrist and knee, and may be internally hurt as well.

NUNS AS FIRE FIGHTERS.

Form Bucket Brigade to Save Convent at Embroidery Works Blaze.

While a fire which almost destroyed the embroidery works and stable of L. & M. Druckman, at Liberty Avenue and Warwick Street, East New York, was being fought by firemen called by four alarms early last night, twenty nuns of the Dominican Order of St. Joseph organized a bucket brigade and passed pails of water up from the street level to where they could be poured on the roof and walls of the frame convent building diagonally opposite from the embroidery works. The work was done under the direction of Sister Mary Perpetua, Mother Superior, and Sister Mary Florentina.

On the same plot with the convent stand the Church and School of St. Michael's, a parish founded many years ago when the section was settled by citizens of German origin. Father Fulgentius is in charge of the parish, and Fathers Francis, Nicholas, and Hyacinth, and Brothers Klaus, John, Lawrence, and Michael got out four lines of hose with the aid of Edward K. Ott, an undertaker, who lives across the street, and George Schwenzer, the janitor, and played them on the buildings of the parish, which were constantly threatened by burning embers.

The embroidery works burned with fierce flames. From many directions it looked as if the church buildings were on fire and a great crowd collected. Many women kneeling in prayer could be seen in near-by streets.

There were thirty-six horses in the stable. Policemen McDonald, Doherty, and Kelly rescued thirty of them. It was first thought that the watchman was inside, but it was later discovered he had escaped. The Bergen Street trolley line, which runs through Liberty Avenue, was tied up for about an hour and a half. The damaged is estimated at $75,000.

RE-ENACT MURDER IN CARMAN HOME

Doctor's Family Show Detective Burns Their Movements on Night of Tragedy.

MYSTERY UP TO GRAND JURY

Inquest Halted Abruptly Lest Disclosing of New Facts Hamper Investigation.

MAID'S AFFIDAVIT RIDDLED

Woman Testifies She Did Not Know Its Contents — Discord Reported Among Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 6.—William J. Burns, the detective, was called in today to take charge of the investigation of the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey in the office of Dr. Edwin Carman on Tuesday night. He arrived on the 7 P. M. train with several of his men, and after a conference with District Attorney Lewis J. Smith at the Elks' Club, set to work immediately.

The first step in Mr. Burns's investigation was taken in the Carman home. For two hours he was busy there, with his assistant Superintendent, Guy Biddinger, and a stenographer, examining every person in the household exhaustively. District Attorney Smith was present, and George M. Levy, attorney for the Carman family remained in the house in time to witness part of the proceedings.

Mr. Burns made each member of the Carman family enact his movements at every stage of the evening before and after the murder, and watched them carefully. Mr. Levy, the family's attorney, gave him free rein in asking questions.

W. J. Burns's Reticent.

When Mr. Burns emerged from the house reporters asked him what had happened, and what his present views of the case were.

"Inasmuch as I am engaged by the District Attorney," said the detective, "it would be manifestly improper for me to divulge anything in connection with the case. I can say nothing at present."

After Mr. Burns, with Mr. Biddinger and the stenographer, had left here in his automobile for New York, Mr. Levy said that his clients had planned themselves to engage Mr. Burns, but that the District Attorney had anticipated them. He said he felt confident the detective would prove his clients clear of any and all adverse implications.

"One of the first things Burns proved," Mr. Levy said, "was that Celia Coleman, the colored maid of the Carmans, did not, as she testified today at the inquest, sign the affidavit she had given me without knowing its contents, but that it had been read to her three or four times."

That statement of the woman was one of the most important things brought out by the District Attorney at the inquest. In her affidavit she stated that she was in the kitchen all evening on the night of the murder, and that at no time before or after the shooting did Mrs. Carman enter or leave there.

Sheriff Pettit, with several private detectives, hired four automobiles tonight and drove out of the village. Where they were bound was not learned, and they had not returned late tonight. It was believed that they were working on one of several clues that had cropped up this evening.

Grand Jury to Get Case.

With the sudden announcement of the postponement of the inquest until Wednesday morning it was learned that the action was taken by Coroner Norton at the instance of District Attorney Smith, in order that evidence gathered outside the inquest might not be prejudiced by undesirable disclosures at this time. Instead, the evidence of important witnesses is to be laid before the Grand Jury, which convenes on Thursday, and quick action by the jury is looked for, inasmuch as the Bailey murder case will take precedence over all other matters before it.

Coincidental with this announcement it was said that the inquest had been postponed also to permit of an investigation of the odd and startling story told by Dr. Carman late last night, concerning an attack which he said had been made upon him as he was riding with a patient in his automobile along the Centennial Road near Roosevelt, where, he alleged, a man on a bicycle fired three shots at him.

The story, as far as could be investigated by reporters, who made a careful investigation along the road, changed the situation in many important respects today, and tonight the authorities were unwilling to state how much or how little credence they attached to such an attempt on the doctor's life. Of the actual attack only Dr. Carman and the man who accompanied him could give eye-witness testimony.

Private detectives employed by the District Attorney are investigating this as well as many other and more fruitful ends of the murder.

Maid's Affidavit Attacked.

Before the inquest was adjourned interesting testimony had been drawn from the negro maid of the Carman home concerning incidents and movements there before and after

the day was the announcement that a .38-calibre cartridges had been found in the attic of the Carman home. It was a .38-calibre bullet that killed Mrs. Bailey.

The inquest, held before a crowded audience in the close little rooms that serve as Police Headquarters and as Justice's Court, was more interesting for the facts that escaped development than for those that were developed there.

In the first place, Mrs. Ida Powell, sister of Mrs. Carman, and her "amended testimony" to the effect that she now remembered having been on the veranda, as seen by witnesses before the shooting, were not produced, as had been promised by Mr. Levy. When asked why he had changed his mind about asking that she be called, Mr. Levy first denied that he had promised to have her testify, and then added that it rested with the District Attorney who should or who should not be called at the inquest.

Two Witnesses Withheld.

The promised deposition of Mrs. Carman's mother, Mrs. Conklin, who was ill in bed, also was not produced, although no change was reported in her condition. The nurse, Mrs. Elizabeth Variance, who had been slapped in Dr. Carman's office, according to his testimony and his wife's, and who was to have been questioned about the domestic relations in the physician's home, was also not called. Two witnesses about whom the District Attorney and Assistant District Attorney Charles R. Weeks conversed in whispers, were not called. These, it was understood, would be called at a more propitious time.

The star witness was the negro maid, whose facility in not remembering was striking. Mr. Levy, speaking of her two days ago, said:

"She is so stupid that it would be useless to tamper with her even if some one wished to."

Many of the questions aked by District Attorney Smith seemed directed toward finding out whether Celia really was so stupid. He elicited, finally, the admission that Mr. Levy had induced her to sign a paper without letting her read the contents or having them read to her.

The maid said she came from Charleston, S. C., three months ago, and that she had worked for a month and a half at the Carman home. She was home all day on Tuesday, and had served dinner about 7:30 o'clock in the evening to Dr. and Mrs. Carman, Mr. and Mrs. Conklin, and Mrs. Powell, in the dining room. She said she was in the kitchen all evening.

Q.—What did they do after dinner? A.—I didn't notice what they did, but think they all went upstairs. I know Mrs. Carman went upstairs.

Q.—How do you know? You say you stayed in the kitchen. A.—Well, I saw Mrs. Carman going out the door of the dining room.

Q.—And that is all? A.—I heard her footsteps going upstairs.

The maid said she was in the kitchen all the time until the shot was fired. Then, she said, she ran into the pantry just off the kitchen. Between the pantry and the doctor's office was a glass door. She stayed three or four minutes in the pantry. She left the door between the kitchen and pantry open, she explained.

"Weren't you in the waiting room after the shooting?" asked Mr. Smith. Several witnesses testified that they saw the maid there.

"Yes, but it was five or ten minutes after the shooting."

Hastened in Pantry.

The witness said she stood in the pantry listening, but heard nothing, either in the office or in the kitchen, despite the fact that there were several persons in the office, according to earlier witnesses, just after the shooting.

"If any one had passed through the kitchen, you think you would have seen them?"

"Yes, Sir."

She explained that there was a window on the east side of the kitchen and also one in the pantry near the back door.

Q.—Did you look out of the rear kitchen door that night? A.—No, Sir, I didn't.

Q.—Don't you recall going out on the porch? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Don't you recall being there when Mr. Conklin came home in Mr. Wallace's auto? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—You don't mean to say you didn't see them? A.—Don't remember.

Q.—How is it your memory is so defective on that? A.—I don't know. I don't remember.

Q.—Whom have you talked to about this case besides me? A.—Nobody.

Q.—Nobody? A.—Nobody, except the lawyer. [Pointing to Mr. Levy.]

The maid added that she had talked to Mr. Levy on the morning after the shooting.

Q.—Who was there besides him? A.—Nobody.

Q.—Didn't you tell me when I talked to you that Mrs. Carman was there? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Didn't you tell me Mrs. Carman was present when Mr. Levy talked to you? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Do you know what perjury means? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It means swearing to something that is not true. A.—I don't remember.

"When did you lose your memory?" Mr. Smith insisted.

The maid said she didn't know that, either, but that she didn't remember. She recalled that Mr. Levy had talked to her the morning after the murder and that afternoon, as well as the next, but did not recall that any one else was present.

Q.—Did he ask you to sign an affidavit? A.—Yes. I signed it.

Q.—What did he ask you? A.—He asked me if I saw any one pass through the door.

Q.—And was Mrs. Carman there at the time? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Why did Mr. Levy say you should sign the paper? A.—He wanted me to tell the truth.

Denies Talking with Mrs. Carman.

The maid said the lawyer had not told her the purpose of the paper, and that he had not signed his name after she signed hers.

Q.—Did Mrs. Carman ever talk to you about the shooting? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Didn't you tell me that Dr. Carman, Mrs. Carman, and Levy were present when you signed that paper? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Didn't Mrs. Carman come in while you were talking to Mr. Levy in the dining room? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Your memory is pretty good generally? A.—Sometimes it is and sometimes it ain't.

Q.—Don't you remember telling Assistant District Attorney Weeks and me when we called at the house that Mrs. Carman was at home all day Tuesday? A.—Yes, I made a mistake when I said that. If I did say Mrs. Carman came in while I was talking to the lawyer, I must have been mistaken. Don't remember if she came in or not.

The witness here began to cry, blubbering:

Q.—Did Mrs. Carman say anything to you at all about the affair? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Didn't she tell you to tell the lawyer the truth? A.—No, sir.

Celia said she had seen only Dr. Carman and Mrs. Conklin in the waiting room after the shooting, but not Mrs. Powell, who "was in the office with the dead woman." She insisted that she heard no one enter the house after the shooting. She herself, she said, went upstairs to her room as soon as the dishes were washed, she did not know how much later.

Mr. Smith reminded her of her cousin, George Toomer, who had called at the Carman home the morning after the shooting, and asked her what she had said to him about the case.

"I didn't say nothing about it," the maid answered, "because he didn't ask nothing, and it wasn't my business."

She said he just handed her "a letter from home and said 'Good morning' and went away."

Q.—But you were quite willing to talk to any one who would ask you about it? A.—Yes.

Q.—You were quite willing to talk to Lawyer Levy when he came? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long? A.—A good while.

Q.—Who did you think he was? A.—I didn't know.

Q.—Didn't he tell you he was Mrs. Carman's lawyer? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't Mrs. Carman tell you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Hadn't you ever seen him before? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Yet you told him all he wanted to know, and signed the paper he gave you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Didn't he tell you you could be locked up as a witness? A.—No, Sir.

Ignorant of Affidavit.

The maid said she could read and write, but that she had not read the paper she signed for the lawyer, nor had it read to her, nor known what its contents were, nor been asked to swear that what she had told was true. Mr. Levy, she said, merely handed her the sheet of yellow paper which he had written out while he was there, and she signed it at his request. She was positive of all that, she said.

Asked when she had first seen Mrs. Carman after the shooting, she said it was in Mrs. Carman's bedroom. She said she went up to her own room after washing the dishes, and on the way saw Mrs. Carman standing in her kimono at the foot of her bed. She could not say how long after the shooting that was. Mrs. Powell, she said, was with Mrs. Carman. Mr. Smith tried to find out why the maid, on going upstairs to her rear room, went out of her way toward the front of the house so as to get a view of Mrs. Carman's room, but Celia couldn't remember.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that you didn't see her at all? A.—No, I saw her.

Q.—What was she doing? A.—She wasn't doing nothing.

Q.—Before that, when you went to the doctor's office after the shot was fired, didn't someone tell you to get out of there? A.—I think someone did.

Q.—Who was it? A.—I don't know who it was.

Q.—Wasn't it Dr. Carman? A.—I don't know who it was.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that you did look out of the back door of the kitchen after the shooting? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Didn't you see someone run around that way? A.—No, sir. I didn't look out.

The maid insisted that she had seen no one enter the kitchen before the shooting, either, and that she knew of no one getting a drink there.

"You would have seen it if any one had come there?" Mr. Smith asked.

"Yes," she replied.

The maid was then excused.

Mrs. Jennie Duryea, mother of the murdered woman, was the next witness. She was veiled in heavy mourning and wept as she answered Mr. Smith's questions. She said she was home all day on Tuesday; that at about 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Bailey left the house, saying she was going to call on Mrs. John C. Grabau, her friend, at Rockville Centre. She made no mention, her mother said, of being ill.

"She once told me she had a peculiar full feeling under the eyes," said Mrs. Duryea. "I thought it might be kidney trouble, and urged her to see a doctor. She said nothing to me about going to see Dr. Carman, and I never knew she was even acquainted with him or that she was under a physician's treatment."

Mrs. Duryea Weeps.

Mrs. Duryea said Mr. Bailey returned home about 5:50 o'clock that evening, went after supper for an hour to the veranda of his cousin, Mrs. Kimball, and then returned at 8:30. Then, said Mrs. Duryea, while tears choked her utterance:

"We all sat around the library table, waiting for Mrs. Bailey to come home. Her daughter, Madeline, just got in from her work at the telephone exchange, and had taken off her hat, when the telephone rang and she learned over the phone what had happened."

This testimony was corroborated by Mr. Bailey, a thin, pale man of 40 years, wearing black suit and black gloves, and by his daughter, Madeline, a pretty round-faced girl of 17, also dressed in heavy black. Neither of them had ever known that Mrs. Bailey was under a physician's treatment, or had heard from her that she knew or was going to visit Dr. Carman.

Mrs. William Kimball, a cousin of Mrs. Bailey, at whose home Mr. Bailey had spent the half hour after supper, testified Dr. Carman had visited her home twice at the time of the illness of her late husband, and that Mrs. Bailey might have been there once, but she had not introduced him to Mrs. Bailey. The day after the shooting, she said, Dr. Carman called at her house to explain that he could not then obey the request of Mrs. Duryea that he call at the Bailey home since he was not then allowed to do so. He talked about the shooting, said Mrs. Kimball, but only described how Mrs. Bailey was about to leave the office when she was shot. He asked her to tell this to Mrs. Duryea.

Archie Wallace, a former Judge of this place, testified that he had picked up in his automobile Flatt Conklin, the aged father of Mrs. Bailey, as the latter was hurrying home on learning the news of the shooting. As the automobile drove into the Carman yard, he said, the negro maid was on the east porch, and she stepped just in front of the lights of the car, while Mr. Conklin was dismounting. He was sure of seeing the woman there, although she had previously denied this.

Hazel Combs, a stenographer, testified that she called at Dr. Carman's office at about 7 o'clock on the night of the shooting, and that she saw no one on the porch at that time. She walked into the waiting room without any one opening the door for her, and presently another woman, believed to have been Mrs. Bailey, walked in, likewise without ringing. The witness could describe the woman only as of medium height, not stout, wearing a dark suit. She testified that she saw Mrs. Carman, whom she well knew, enter the office by way of the waiting room at one time, to answer the telephone, and heard her say on the 'phone that the doctor was at supper. She said Mrs. Carman returned, passing by the strange woman again, but without either of them speaking. Mrs. Carman, she said, wore a white shirtwaist and blue skirt.

Negro Says He Saw Man Running.

The witness Golder, in identifying Mrs. Carman as the woman he saw on the veranda and in the hall before the shooting and in the office thereafter, said she wore a white dress.

Miss Combs testified that as she left the Carman home, about 7:40 o'clock, she saw Mrs. Ida Powell, sister of Mrs. Carman, standing on the front porch. The shot had not then been fired.

The testimony of Miss Combs was corroborated by that of Miss Hannah Kahn, a neighbor, who had accompanied her to the doctor's office.

Charles Adams, a negro laborer, whom the Coroner, who was likewise a Justice of the Peace and prosecutor of petty offenders, hailed familiarly and sharply, testified that on Tuesday night, as he was walking past the Carman home with another negro, Percy Smith, he had heard a sound that seemed to be a firecracker, and immediately thereafter saw a man jump over the fence between the Carman house and that west of it. A little later he thought he saw the same man, still carrying in his hand a straw hat, run into the Merrick Road at Ocean Avenue.

"What did you do?" asked Mr. Smith.

"I said to Percy, 'Percy, look at that guy run!'" said Adams.

Adams could not describe the man or tell any more about him.

Smith, his comrade, the next witness, said he had not seen the man Adams spoke of, but that he recalled hearing Adams say:

"Look at that son of a gun run!"

"He didn't point to the man," added Smith, "and I paid no attention to him. I didn't hear no shot."

The inquest was then adjourned till 2 o'clock. When that time came, the Coroner adjourned it until Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Besides the inquest, investigation was made into the story told by Dr. Carman of an alleged attack on him, wherein, he said, a man on a bicycle, with three other men on foot not far behind, fired three shots at his automobile on the Centennial Road just beyond Ocean View Avenue. Dr. Carman, who was accompanied by Garian Gaden, an actor, of Hempstead, said he had just slowed down to avoid bumping over a depression when the first shot was fired. He said he heard Mr. Gaden tell him that the man had a revolver and urge him to "drive like hell," and that he put on speed. A little further on, he said, the man fired two more shots.

Hints at Left-Handed Shooter.

"I could see the flash," said Dr. Carman, and then added this significant remark: "It seemed to me that he was holding the revolver with his left hand and guiding the bicycle with his right."

Dr. Carman had testified that he believed the hand which held the revolver that killed Mrs. Bailey to have been a left hand. He said he had swerved his automobile toward the left of the road to crowd off the man who was riding and firing on that side, but that the man stopped firing, and that he himself sped away in the auto.

Mr. Gaden, who had corroborated the physician's story, stuck to the same version tonight. He gave the additional information that when the Doctor called at his home to treat his little boy's eyes it was Dr. Carman who urged him to take a ride with him in his car.

"I told him I didn't want to be shot at," said Mr. Gaden. "But later he said: 'By the way, I'm afraid that medicine I gave your son will not care his eyes. You'll have to see Dr. Smith at Freeport.' After talking a little more I agreed to take a ride with him in his car."

It was said first that Henry Golder, a brother of the George Golder who testified at the inquest, had seen and heard the shooting, one shot of which was alleged to have been fired 1,500 feet from his home and two others just in front of it. At his home tonight Golder said he had seen no bicycle, nor man, nor any automobile that he could identify as Dr. Carman's; that he had heard three sounds that might have been pistol shots, or automobile blowouts, or backfire from an automobile; that he had not looked out of his window, but merely had turned over in bed and gone to sleep.

At the house at Ocean View Avenue and Centennial Road, fifty feet from where the first shot was said to have been fired, a family named Garrison lived. The Misses Garrison, who were awake at the time of the alleged shooting, said they had heard nothing of it. Neither had any one at the home of William A. Soper, midway between the Garrison and Golder homes, although Mrs. Soper said she was a remarkably light sleeper and would awaken at the slightest sound. Last night, she said, all the windows in her room were open. At the home of Frank Wick, about 200 yards beyond the Golder home, two girls said they had heard three sounds that seemed to be pistol shots, but that they had seen nothing of an automobile, a bicycle, or any men on the road. Two shots, they said, sounded close together; the third was fired after an interval of about four minutes.

Dr. Carman pointed to a mark on his automobile that might, he said, have been left by one bullet. It was a single crack in the glass windshield in front of the driver's seat, but a crack that did not radiate from any central point or show any splinters, and which looked little like a mark such as a bullet would leave. It was difficult to see how the bullet could get there without first passing through the back or side of the closely covered coupé runabout.

The authorities were reticent about how much credence they placed in the theory of a murderous attack on the physician.

Another Man Shot At.

A story of a somewhat similar attack was told today by W. P. W. Haff, Jr., of Lynbrook, who owned a newspaper there, and who recently figured in the newspapers in connection with charges brought by a girl also named Haff. Haff said he was riding home in his automobile at 12:45 o'clock this morning, when at the Merrick Road and Bayview Avenue some one fired a shot at him. He said he saw the flash reflected in his windshield, and he pointed to a mark on the side of his car, which he said had been left by a bullet. He added that there was no possibility that he had been mistaken for Dr. Carman, since they were of different build and his automobile was a large, black touring car, while the doctor's was a small, gray runabout of peculiar shape.

Sheriff Pettit is out of finding in the attic of the Carman home a box of .38 calibre cartridges. He said the box was full, but it was pointed out that with the purchase of a new revolver it was customary to get one free loading in addition to a box of cartridges. Dr. Carman said the cartridges had been found several days ago, and that they had been in the attic a long time, having been purchased to equip him for a deer shooting trip he made three years ago with several friends. He did not know whether he had ever had a revolver which the bullets would fit, or whether they could have been bought for one of several rifles he had in the attic. He was sure there had been no .38 calibre revolver in his house in several years.

Woman's Threat Reported.

One clue now being followed by private detectives employed by the District Attorney was furnished by Dr. William Runcie, the present Health Officer, after a talk with Dr. Carman. Dr. Carman told him he had heard that Dave Kennedy, living at Lena Avenue and South Grove Street, Freeport, today received a long-distance message from Junius Howe, formerly a Summer resident here, now living at 1,215 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Howe, according to Dr. Carman, telephoned that in the Summer of 1912, while he was in a launch with a woman near here, Dr. Carman and Kennedy had passed by them in another boat. Thereupon, Howe was said to have stated, the woman pointed to Dr. Carman and said in a fit of rage:

"I'll murder that man if it takes all my life."

Dr. Carman did not recall the woman's name, he said, and Kennedy could not be found at his home. Dr. Carman said he had notified the District Attorney of the matter today, but was not worrying over it. Howe was formerly Brooklyn agent for the Palmer-Singer Automobile Company.

A marked split was said to have been brought about between the police and the Sheriff and the one hand and the Coroner on the other as a result of the last few days' developments. The Coroner, it was said, resented the fact that Sheriff Pettit, immediately after learning of the likelihood of there being a telegraph in the Carman home, went there and discovered it without consulting him.

Police Chief Roland B. Lamb announced tonight that the Grand Jury would meet on Thursday, and that at that time, whether the Coroner had finished his inquest or not, the case would go to the Grand Jury.

MRS. ANGLE NOW IN A CELL.

Special Privileges Withdrawn from Prisoner in Ballou Case.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 6.—"I never quarreled with Mr. Ballou," said Mrs. Helen M. Angle to a visitor today. "He was too good to me. He was not the type of man any one would want to quarrel with."

Then turning suddenly to the visitor she said:

"You don't think I had anything to do with Mr. Ballou's death, do you?"

"I will be frank with you," a visitor answered. "When I am with you I do not think so, but when I go away and think it all over I feel that there must be something that you have not told, something that you can explain."

Mrs. Angle looked at the visitor a moment without speaking, then she said: "You will see in time that I am innocent."

Chief of Police Brennan today made an order putting Mrs. Angle on the same basis of treatment as any other prisoner. Whether or not she will be transferred to the county jail at Bridgeport, where her privileges will be few and the opportunity of her friends to visit her limited, rests with Coroner John J. Phelan, who is in New York tonight.

Meanwhile the privilege of using the dormitory at Police Headquarters has been withdrawn, and she is confined in a cell. Her only special privilege now is to order her own food. Her father's visits to her have been limited to two a day.

WRECKER CONFESSES GUILT

Amateur Detective Says He Put Ties on New Haven Track.

BERLIN, Conn., July 6.—J. C. Calhoun of Hartford, who was detained by the police on suspicion of having placed ties on the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad between Berlin Junction and Hartford on July 1, nearly causing the derailment of an express train, was held for the higher court today. The Prosecutor said he believed that Calhoun was mentally irresponsible.

The railroad police offered in evidence at a court hearing a statement signed by Calhoun in which he told of obstructing the track. He gave no reason for his action, but told about taking a correspondence course in detective work, and said he was an expert in reading fingerprints. He acknowledged having seen railroad wrecks at Bridgeport and Cag Harbor, L. I.

The express train was not derailed because the engineer saw the obstruction in time to apply the brakes.

BURNS NEGRO TO DEATH.

Just a Joke, Says White Man, Who Set Goslee Afire.

SALISBURY, Md., July 6.—Joseph Darby and George Slop, os, young white men, were brought to the county jail from Hebron late today, charged with pouring coal oil on Benjamin Goslee, (colored,) 71 years old, and then setting fire to his clothing, burning him so badly that death resulted in a few minutes.

Darby made a statement in which he assumed sole responsibility for the deed, saying it was intended as a practical joke. He said the three men had been drinking together, and the negro became stupefied. Unable to arouse him, Darby poured the contents of a kerosene lamp on his clothing and ignited it. The flames were extinguished too late to save the man's life. Before he died Goslee said the white men always had been friendly toward him.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. Grove. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.—Adv.

AXE EXTERMINATES A FAMILY OF FOUR

German Laborer, His Wife, Daughter, and Grandchild Killed Near Chicago.

FINGER PRINTS ONLY CLUE

Suspicion Falls on Daughter's Husband, Who Was Estranged, and on Former Tenant.

CHICAGO, July 6.—A family of four were wiped out by blows from an axe in their home in the German settlement of Blue Island, a suburb, last night.

The victims were Jacob Neslesla, a German laborer, aged 72 years; his wife, Anna, 65 years old; their daughter, Mrs. Martha Mansfield, aged 25 years, and the latter's 2-year-old daughter. The stiffened bodies and the blood-stained axe alone remained to outline the story when the crime was discovered by the neighbors.

Whether the butchery was the work of a maniac or of a person seeking revenge was not disclosed in the first cursory investigation. It was learned that the young mother of the infant had been living away from her husband for some time, and efforts to find him were begun. There was nothing in the house to show his name.

The murderer, according to Benjamin Knirsch, Chief of Police of Blue Island, proceeded with great deliberation. Each swing of the axe apparently carried death with it—death without even a groan to arouse others sleeping in the house. Each of the slain was struck in the head.

Neslesla slept in a front bedroom on the first floor of the little frame dwelling. In the attic the two women and the infant had their beds. The axe was found near these beds, indicating to the police that Neslesla was the first victim.

Nothing was taken from the house. It was the home of a laborer, and the few trinkets the inmates boasted were of slight value.

The crime was discovered by Jacob Neslesla, Jr., a son of the old couple, living in another part of Blue Island. He is a track laborer and went to the home of his parents, which is near the tracks, to get a pail of water. He said he found the back door open and that he called to his mother several times before he entered. Then he found the bodies.

Bloody fingerprints on the axe handle were photographed. Search was instituted for William Mansfield, husband of Martha, who is alleged to have deserted her a year ago, and for Michael Cherewinki. The latter was compelled to vacate the Neslesla house three weeks ago in order to make way for the new tenants. He is said to have uttered threats against the landlord and Neslesla. Mansfield has not been seen in Blue Island since he left his wife.

Twenty-nine persons have been murdered in the last three years in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Iowa, and Illinois by axe blows. The details of almost all of the murders are similar, and in most cases the murderers killed whole families. The crimes were committed at night while the victims lay asleep in their beds. In each instance the murderers left but slight clues.

QUARREL IN AUTO TRAGEDY.

Widow and Brother Both Claim Body of Molostowsky.

When Mrs. Annie Molostowsky of 763 Sixth Avenue, Manhattan, yesterday demanded possession of the body of her husband, Samuel, who was killed on Sunday with Miss Bessie Zatulove of 929 East 167th Street, in an automobile-train collision at Queens, L. I., it became known that the Molostowskys lived apart. The widow went to the office of Coroner Carl Voegel in the old Town Hall at Jamaica with her attorney, Ezra Gottlieb of 320 Broadway, Manhattan.

"You can quote me as saying that Mr. and Mrs. Molostowsky agreed about a month ago to separate, and have since been living apart," said Mr. Gottlieb.

The lawyer asserted that the automobile with which Molostowsky was said to have been racing when his car crashed through the gates at the railroad crossing contained a kinsman of Miss Zatulove and a party of friends.

Molostowsky lived at 914 East 187th Street, the Bronx. While Mrs. Molostowsky was arguing for possession of his body, his brother, Jacob Molostowsky, appeared and also laid claim to the body. They engaged in an altercation, and finally Coroner Voegel decided that the widow had the prior claim, and the Health Department later gave her a permit to remove and bury the body.

"I will retain possession of the effects of the decedent until a will is found or, through the granting of letters of administration, the matter is determined as to whom they should go," the Coroner said when the widow's lawyer sought to obtain articles of value found upon the body.

Miss Irene Zatulove, the third occupant of the motor car, rallied yesterday, but in the evening Dr. Schoenburg of the Jamaica Hospital staff said she might die at any time.

6-YEAR-OLD CYCLIST KILLED

Mother Sees Boy's Breastbone Broken in Fall from Wheel.

Sylvester Perdue, the 6-year-old son of Frank Perdue, a salesman, was riding a bicycle in front of his home at 1,108 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, about 10 o'clock last night. He attempted to dismount under the eyes of his mother, who was sitting on the front steps, and as he did so the spokes of the front wheel caught in an iron rod projecting from the curbstone.

The wheel was broken, and the boy was thrown off. As he fell the handlebars caught him in the chest, crushing his breastbone and causing congestion of the lungs and heart. His mother dashed out and carried him into the house, and an ambulance with Dr. Katzenboden in charge took him to the Bushwick Hospital, where he died in half an hour.

Delegates Welcomed in Argentina.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, July 6.—The visit of a delegation from the American Association for International Conciliation has produced most satisfactory results here. The people of Argentina regard it as the most important visit so far paid by any American delegation and as really bringing the two peoples nearer together through intellectual exchanges.

5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AV. BUILDING.
Entrance on 24th St.
SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
6 to 9 P. M. THE Large Orchestra
"DOLLAR DINNER"
BANQUETS A SPECIALTY.

Chimneys Fireplaces and Fuel-Burning Apparatus
Fire Risk from these sources should be guarded against by periodic cleaning, inspection and repairs.
FREDERIC B. WHITLEY,
Engineer and Contractor
100 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIPTONS LOSE CONTRACT.

Removed from List of Army Purveyors Owing to Recent Scandal.

LONDON, July 6.—Lord Lucas, as representative of the Government, formally announced in the House of Lords today that Liptons Limited had been removed from the list of contractors for the army.

This step was taken as a consequence of the recent scandal in connection with army canteen contracts, owing to which several army officers and civilian employes of Liptons were convicted on charges of receiving and giving bribes.

PANAMA MINISTER QUITS.

Rodolfo Chiari Resigns as a Result of Sunday's Elections.

PANAMA, July 6.—As a result of the elections for the National Assembly, held yesterday, Rodolo Chiari, Secretary of Government and Justice, resigned tonight. He aided Carlos Mendosa in his fight to overthrow the faction of the Liberal Party of which President Porras is the head.

It is reported that other resignations may follow, among them that of Gen. Leonidas Pretelt, Chief of Police of Panama, who, it is alleged by the Government faction, employed the police in support of the Opposition. Gen. Pretelt denies this charge.

The Porras faction claims to have won a victory, although admitting that the reverses in Provinces of Panama and Colon were unexpected and serious.

Señor Chiari is said to have Presidential ambitions and to have the support of Mendosa and his faction of the Liberal Party.

Fatal Panama Dynamite Explosion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, July 6.—There was an explosion at the Mindi dynamite magazine today, 250 tons of dynamite being destroyed. A watchman was killed. The cause of the explosion is a mystery.

Drunken Chauffeur Goes to Jail.

John Regan, a chauffeur of 44 Fairmount Avenue, Newark, was sentenced yesterday to three months in the Essex County Penitentiary on a charge of having driven an automobile on Sunday while in an intoxicated condition. Regan drove a truck into a curb and upset it, and with two companions was thrown out and slightly injured.

HAYS ASKED TABLET FOR HIS CANAL WORK

But Long Island Town Board Refused Thus to Commemorate His Services.

FRIEND OF THE OYSTERMEN

Would Ride Him Around in Gold Wagon in Gratitude, He Tells Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 6.—Dr. Joseph A. Hays, a wealthy retired Brooklyn dentist, who owns a large place at Blue Point, has had constructed a canal from Great South Bay into the heart of Blue Point, running a distance of about half a mile. The canal crossed the South Country Road, which runs to Patchogue, and it became necessary to build a bridge across it. The Brookhaven Town Board agreed to contribute $1,500 to its cost if Blue Point would raise $800. This was done, Dr. Hays having subscribed $100 to the share of Blue Point.

Then it was learned a little while ago that Dr. Hays had ordered from a local firm a marble tablet, which was inscribed with the words: "June, 1914—Erected by the Brookhaven Town Board through the efforts of Dr. Joseph A. Hays." This the doctor wanted put on the bridge. When Blue Point heard of the tablet it became agitated. Dr. Hays appeared before the Brookhaven Town Board in Patchogue today to urge the placing of his tablet. He found the board practically unanimous against him. Justice of the Peace L. B. Green urged that the doctor should wait until he was dead, when his friends might erect tablets to him. The dentist replied that the clam-diggers and oystermen wished him to be honored for digging the canal.

"They are ready to ride me around in a gold wagon, they are so grateful," he said.

He also said that, although he had contributed only $100 to the bridge, he had been so interested in the project that he had lost $5,000 worth of sleep over it.

The Brookhaven Town Board, however, decided that it was willing, for its part, to forego having its name handed down to posterity, and that there should be no tablet at all on the bridge.

FROM AIR TO FIGHT FIRE.

Aviator Hild Descends and Does Yoeman Service at Jersey Blaze.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSLAND, N. J., July 6.—While the home of V. H. Thomas was burning down here this afternoon and several other houses near it were almost certain to catch fire unless the flames were checked, Fire Chief Smith rushed from the blazing building to look for volunteer firemen. But there were no able-bodied men in the crowd of women and children about the Thomas home. Kingsland's available male population had been already drafted for the fire. Half were busy with buckets, axes, and hand extinguishers, while the other half were stretched on the grass trying to get the smoke out of their lungs.

"Great Scott, can't I get a man—just one real live man," exclaimed the Chief.

In desperation he looked up as though he expected one to drop from the sky—and one did. The Chief first saw a speck, which a moment later took the outlines of a monoplane, and the next minute Aviator Fred C. Hild floated to the ground two blocks away. He was the Chief's man, and he proved a good one, too. He tore down burning walls, climbed to perilous places with buckets, and, according to the Chief himself, added just the help that was needed to keep the fire from spreading.

The fire out and congratulations received, Hild rose again in his monoplane and flew back to the Secaucus race track, six miles away, where 1,000 or more persons were wondering why he had disappeared from view when they had paid real money to see an exhibition flight. When he alighted on the race track, Hild explained that he had been 1,500 feet up and had seen the flames in Kingsland.

Norwegian Fair Appropriation.

CHRISTIANIA, July 6.—The Norwegian Parliament today voted an appropriation of $27,000 to cover the expenses of the Norwegian official exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and a further $18,500 for the dispatch of a Norwegian cruiser to represent the nation at the opening of the Panama Canal.

HOLD TO AS WHITE SLAVERS.

Woman Brought in Ambulance to Tell Story to Grand Jury.

Mrs. Delia Nealy Hanson of Bridgeport, Conn., the victim of alleged white slavers in the Bronx, was carried into the Grand Jury room yesterday on a stretcher, and while an ambulance from Lebanon Hospital waited, told of how she was lured to the house at 288 East 154th Street and held a prisoner. She was taken back to the hospital, and a number of girl witnesses were examined. The ten men accused were held by County Judge Gibbs in $10,000 bail each. They are Rosina De Fiori, Francesco Machilotte, Luciano Esposito, Michael Guariano, Victor Cota, Crescenzo Carfaro, Anniello Carfaro, Frederick Carfaro, Antonio Daranzo, and Enrico Gressi.

Besides Mrs. Hanson the witnesses were Amelia De Gray, 17 years old, of Springfield, Mass.; Frances Peres, 19, of 417 Cortlandt Avenue; Norah O'Connell, 17, of 336 St. Nicholas Avenue, and Corrinne Hanson, 17, of 519 East 135th Street. Miss De Gray is in the House of Detention and the other girls are held in the county jail on the charge of vagrancy.

Among the other witnesses were police detectives and investigators.

RATS FREE FROM PLAGUE.

Health Department Traps Hundreds Under the Piers.

Health Commissioner Goldwater said yesterday that the department was taking effective steps to prevent the entrance of bubonic plague into this city. As rats are the principal source of the spread of the disease, the Health Department has had hundreds of rodents trapped under the piers and along the water front. The laboratory reports show that the search for the plague bacilli has been of negative results.

Of the rats brought into port on steamers and sailing vessels, there are, Dr. Goldwater said, three classes in particular recognized as carriers of the dreaded plague bacilli—the Norwegian, the Western, and the Indian rats. Specimens of each have been captured along the Manhattan and Brooklyn water fronts in the last two months, but examination has proved them to be free from plague bacilli. Dr. Haven Emerson of the Board of Health has charge of this work, which will be continued as long as there is any danger of the disease being brought into this port.

"A concern that fibs about one important matter in order to deceive will fib about another."
—New York Herald.

(From the New York Herald, July 6, 1914.)

Midsummer Business Indications.

Although at the end of the first week of July, the strength of the demand on the part of merchants and others for advertising space in the HERALD continues. Compared with the corresponding Sunday one year ago the HERALD yesterday contained 18¼ columns more of paid notices. This is a substantial and encouraging increase, far beyond what is expected during the midsummer month.

At the same time there is the total 239½ columns, and advertisers can rely on the truth of what the HERALD says every time. Not so some of our contemporaries. One newspaper, not long ago, asserted that it had printed more advertising than any other in the city, leaving out of account "wants," automobiles, horses and carriages and all other classifications in which the HERALD excelled. Now it perpetrates a new deception on its readers. It asserts that it was the only newspaper gaining advertising during the month of June.

Now, the facts are that the *Evening Post's* statistical department, which compiles the advertising records for all the New York newspapers, shows that all the newspapers showed a loss occasioned by there being four Sundays in June, 1914, against five Sundays in June, 1913. The *Post* says that it made an error of 10,449 lines in the total business of the newspaper in question for April. This has been added by the paper in question as business in June. If this be deducted from June and added to the April business the newspaper that is making the boast would show a substantial loss.

A concern that fibs about one important matter in order to deceive will fib about another.

The New York Evening Post

July 6, 1914.

The New York Times, New York.

Thank you for calling my attention to the editorial in this morning's Herald. The Herald is in the wrong in this matter.

* * * * * *

The addition of 10,449 lines to the Dry Goods figures is not included in the grand total of 795,908 lines which we have given you credit for on our June statement. Yours very truly,

(Signed) HENRY H. BROWN,
Statistical Department.

The above letter confirms the correctness of the announcement made on Wednesday, July 1, by The New York Times, which stated that "it is the only morning newspaper which published a larger volume of advertising in June, 1914, than in June, 1913," and the correctness of the following figures for June advertising:

	Total June Advertising. Agate Lines. 1914.	Agate Lines. 1913.
New York Times	795,908	789,007
New York Herald	788,024	841,901

Other inaccuracies in the statement of The New York Herald are ignored.

The supremacy of The New York Times in increasing advertising patronage is due in some measure to supremacy in circulation. The figures reported to the United States Government for the six months ended April 1, 1914, show that the net paid average daily and Sunday circulation of

The Times is **246,118**
The Herald is **101,006**

DAILY TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

BUYS $20,000,000 ESTATE FROM DUKE

Great Covent Garden Property, in the Heart of London, Goes to Sir Joseph Beecham.

HAS $130,000,000 FORTUNE

Pill Maker Started Life as a Farm Boy — Mallaby-Deeley's Profitable Option on Bedford's Property.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 6.—Sir Joseph Beecham today carried to a successful conclusion the negotiations for the purchase of the Duke of Bedford's Covent Garden estate, which comprises nineteen acres in the heart of London, with twenty-five streets and four theatres, including the Covent Garden Opera House.

This, the greatest land deal in the history of London, was begun by Harry Mallaby-Deeley, M. P., who last December announced that he had bought all the freehold estate. Mr. Mallaby-Deeley is known as a daring speculator in land.

The present developments show that Mr. Mallaby-Deeley obtained an option on the property, and that the purchase has now been completed by Sir Joseph Beecham by agreement with a firm of lawyers representing Mr. Mallaby-Deeley.

Associated with Sir Joseph Beecham is Alexander Lawson Ormrod, a member of the Manchester firm of Lawson & Ormrod, stock brokers.

Mr. Mallaby-Deeley's solicitors tonight issued a statement to the effect that early this year a dispute, wholly unconnected with the financial aspect of the contract, but turning upon boundaries, arose between the Duke of Bedford as vendor and Mr. Mallaby-Deeley as intending purchaser. The financial ability of Mr. Mallaby-Deeley to carry out the contract was never in question. The dispute resulted in the beginning of legal proceedings by Mr. Mallaby-Deeley for the specific performance of the contract. The statement proceeds:

"Before these proceedings he had received and refused at various times offers for the resale of the property at considerably enhanced prices. After these proceedings commenced the original offer by Sir Joseph Beecham was very largely increased, and other benefits were attached thereto, and Mr. Mallaby-Deeley then felt justified in accepting it. Seventy-five thousand pounds ($375,000) has already been received by him by way of deposit."

Inquiry made at Mr. Mallaby-Deeley's home tonight in the hope of obtaining an amplification of this statement met with the reply that Mr. Mallaby-Deeley was not at home.

The parties to the transaction have pledged themselves to silence about the matter until Wednesday, but it was commonly stated today that the sum involved is between $17,500,000 and $20,000,000.

Sir Joseph Beecham has more than once expressed objection to being placed in the limelight. "Although I am probably one of the biggest advertisers in the world," he said to an interviewer the other day, "for I spend $500,000 a year in that way, I never care to advertise myself. I object to the limelight, and if a photograph of myself gets printed it is published with my disapproval."

Covent Garden, which was originally the "Convent Garden" of the Abbots of Westminster, has a historical existence dating back to the thirteenth century. The property was taken from the monks by Henry VIII. and given to the Duke of Somerset, upon whose attainder in 1552 it passed to the House of Russell, in which the Earldom and later the Duchy of Bedford is hereditary. It covers nineteen acres in the heart of London, is held in freehold, and has been considered the most valuable portion of the Bedford estates in London. It now includes the Covent Garden Market, the Royal Opera House, the Drury Lane, Aldwych, and Strand Theatres, the Waldorf Hotel, the National Sporting Club, and the Bow Street Police Station.

The growth of Covent Garden into its present position dates back from the seventeenth century, when the first market was laid out. Shortly after this the district included many fashionable residences and well-known coffee houses, which were gradually driven out by the increase of trade. The present market dates from 1830; Floral Hall, the central building, was erected in 1863.

Last December it was reported that the property had been sold to Mr. Mallaby-Deeley for a consideration "under $15,000,000." At the time Mr. Mallaby-Deeley said he was not acting as agent for any one, and that the property had been offered to him. Two or three weeks ago it was reported that Sir Joseph Beecham was negotiating for the transfer, but even then the pretense of a separate transaction was kept up.

Thomas Beecham, son of Sir Joseph, has produced many operas at the Covent Garden Opera House, and is the present lessee of the Aldwych Theatre. He was the pioneer producer of most of Richard Strauss's works in England, and of some of them in Paris. He has always admitted that opera as he conceived it was a heavy financial loss, but his father is said to be the third richest man in England, with a fortune estimated at $130,000,000. At all events, he is rich enough to afford the purchase of this estate at a time when it is said that the fear of possible future legislation, even more than the effect of what has actually been passed, is leading many great British landlords to believe that they had better sell while they can.

Sir Joseph Beecham, who is now a Director of many enterprises, made his fortune out of Beecham's pills. He was a farm boy in Oxfordshire when he began to make pills for himself, from which beginning he built up an enormous business.

LUNCHEON TO MR. HERRICK.

Given by Americans in Paris—President's Letter to Ambassador.

PARIS, July 6.—A farewell luncheon was given jointly today by the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris and the American Club to Myron T. Herrick, the retiring American Ambassador, who is arranging to leave the Embassy in a few days.

President Wilson has written to Mr. Herrick as follows:

The White House, June 25.

My Dear Mr. Herrick:

I cannot sign your letter of recall, though I know you wish to be relieved of your duties at Paris, without expressing my regret that the Government is to lose your services and my sincere appreciation of the diligence and intelligence with which you have performed the very difficult and delicate tasks of that important Embassy. I sincerely hope that the future will bring you additional honor and satisfaction. WOODROW WILSON.

Alfred S. Heidelbach, as President of the American Chamber of Commerce; Laurence V. Benet, President of the American Club, and Bernard J. Shonlinger made speeches in which they spoke of the Ambassador's services and also made graceful references to Mrs. Herrick.

The Ambassador in his reply displayed much feeling.

A British Gift to Boston.

LONDON, July 6.—The British delegates to the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce held in Boston in 1912 today presented to the Boston Chamber of Commerce a silver cup and salver as a souvenir of their visit to the United States. The cup and salver were handed today by Ferdinand Faithfull Begg of the London Chamber of Commerce, a member of the delegation, to Ambassador Page, who will forward them to Boston.

MARCONI WILL AID THE WORLD FLIGHT

Entire Organization of His Company to Act as a Wireless Patrol.

LUNCHEON TO KRUCKMAN

London Lord Mayor Entertains Him —Provincial Mayors Want Their Cities to be Control Stations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 6.—William Marconi has promised to place the entire Marconi organization the world over at the service of the organizers of the around-the-world flight, according to Arnold Kruckman, Chief of the aeronautic department of the Panama Exposition, who had an interview with the inventor this morning. He said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"Mr. Marconi said that wherever there were Marconi stations on land or sea they would be placed at our service for the purpose of a wireless patrol. Mr. Marconi also promised to work out detailed plans with the Marconi department heads. He told me the late Gustav Hamel went to him when he was planning a transatlantic flight and spent many hours with him in arranging for wireless aid, so that they had already plans worked out which could be largely adapted to an around-the-world flight."

Incidentally, it was stated, Mr. Marconi would undoubtedly visit the fair.

Mr. Kruckman was the guest of honor today at a luncheon given by the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House. Twenty-five guests were present to meet him, including the Lord Mayors of Liverpool and Birmingham, who invited him to visit their cities, which, they hoped, would be included in the route of the around-the-world flight and designated as controls. They promised the heartiest co-operation in that event. The Lord Mayor of London likewise promised that anything that the City of London could do to further the success of Mr. Kruckman's mission would be gladly done.

The Lord Mayor of London expressed his intention of visiting the exposition, as his term of office will be over next year.

Mr. Kruckman says he has found no hostility toward the exposition here. On the contrary, those he has met have been practically unanimous in saying that the official abstinence is a piece of political bungling and that Englishmen regret it.

SAYS ITALY ISN'T WORRIED.

Minister in Reply to a Question About Nathan Attacks Irish Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 6.—Replying to Signor Santini in the Senate tonight on the subject of Mayor Nathan's selection as Italian Commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exhibition, the Foreign Minister, the Marquis di San Giuliano, said American opposition was confined to some "very noisy circles," particularly composed of Irish Roman Catholics, who on all occasions passed motions in favor of the restoration of the Church's temporal power.

Consequently, the Minister said, the Italian Government did not need to trouble itself about them.

ARRANGING BRITISH EXHIBIT.

London Official Tells Bryan of Work at San Francisco Fair.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Secretary Bryan had a conference today with W. A. M. Goode of London, Secretary of the commission in charge of the British art and industrial exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mr. Goode has just returned from San Francisco, where plans are under way for an extensive building, which British interests arranged to provide when their Government declined to participate in the fair.

Secretary Bryan expressed great interest in the work of the committees in England and at San Francisco directing plans for the exhibit.

RENAISSANCE WORK SOLD.

German Cabinet of Sixteenth Century Brings $7,085 at Christie's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 6.—Edward J. Jekyll's collection of Greek vases and a number of objects of art from various sources were sold at Christie's today.

A boxwood cabinet of the late sixteenth century, by Peter Opel of Rogensburg, of architectural design, carved with scenes from the lives of David and Saul, brought $7,085. It is from the Felix collection at Leipsic.

A German table clock, from the same collection, sold for $2,990. It is the work of Jeremias Metzger of Augsburg, dated 1653, and chased with female figures after Hans Sebald Beham.

A pair of Italian bronze andirons of the sixteenth century brought $1,680.

TO EXHIBIT HIS TITIAN.

Sir Frederick Cook Will Send It to the Burlington Gallery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 6.—Sir Frederick Cook, Bart., who has acquired Titian's "La Schiavona," absolutely declines to give any details of the transaction. He said to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today:

"The picture will arrive in London tomorrow, and will at once be placed on exhibition at the Burlington Fine Arts Gallery. It was bought privately by my son Herbert. No details are available at this time, as that was understood as part of the transaction.

"I hear various rumors that the picture narrowly escaped going to America, but I know nothing about that."

Sir Frederick intimated that details of the purchase might be made public in the near future.

A NEW RHODES PLAN.

Different Method of Electing American Students Announced.

LONDON, July 6.—With the object of giving to Oxford University a new contingent of American students every year, the Rhodes Trustees today announced a change in the method of electing scholars. Instead of, as hitherto, choosing from the forty-eight States in two consecutive years and skipping the third year, the scholars will be chosen yearly in future from two-thirds of the States.

The sixteen States to be omitted at the 1916 examinations are Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

From those States scholars will be selected in 1917, when sixteen other States will be omitted.

'DIE HARD' PEERS NUMBER ONLY TEN

Amending Bill to the Home Rule Bill Is Passed by a Majority of 263.

BIG CONCESSIONS ASKED

Demand Made That the Whole of Ulster Be Excluded, Without Any Referendum or Election.

LONDON, July 6.—The House of Lords today passed by 273 to 10 votes the second reading of the bill to amend the Irish Home Rule bill.

That the House would pass the bill in order to amend it in committee was a foregone conclusion, but there was surprise that only ten "die hards" could be found to vote for Lord Willoughby de Broke's motion for its rejection.

The Marquis of Crewe, in winding up the debate for the Government, challenged the Opposition to guarantee that there would be no civil war in Ireland, even if the bill were amended so that Ulster would be totally excluded. Concerning the possibility of a solution by conference, Lord Crewe said that if dropping the Amending bill and breaking down the Government's policy was to be a preliminary, it would be impossible for the Government to accept it; but, short of entailing such a sacrifice, the Government was most anxious to facilitate a conference.

For himself, Lord Crewe said, he did not hesitate to say that if John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader; Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader; William O'Brien, and two or three other Irishmen could get together it would be a better augury for some permanent arrangement than any other kind of conference.

After the division was taken notice of several amendments was handed in providing for the exclusion from Home Rule of the whole of Ulster. These amendments, if carried, will make the exclusion of the whole Province of Ulster absolute, without any referendum or election, and the excluded province will be placed under the jurisdiction of the new Secretary of State in the Imperial Parliament, whose administrative orders will require the sanction of the British Parliament.

The increasing probability of an amicable settlement of the home rule question has not been allowed to interfere with the speedy organization and equipping of the rival volunteer forces in Ireland. Dublin tailors have been overwhelmed with orders for uniforms for the Nationalist Volunteers.

It is reported that 200,000 rounds of ammunition were landed today on the County Down Coast under the very noses of the destroyers patrolling the coast. This ammunition was for the Ulster Volunteers, and was concealed in coal bags on board a collier.

JAPAN HONORS DENISON.

American's Funeral at Tokio Under Imperial Auspices.

TOKIO, July 6.—The funeral of the late Henry Willard Denison, legal adviser to the Japanese Department of Foreign Affairs, took place today under imperial auspices. The body was escorted by troops and buried beside that of Count Komura, who, as Foreign Minister, was a close friend of Mr. Denison.

An imperial mandate issued today voiced the sorrow of the Japanese Government and dwelt upon the great services rendered by Mr. Denison in the promotion of international relations.

Baron Kato, the Foreign Minister, and George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador, were among the pallbearers.

HEIRS RENOUNCED ESTATE.

English Judge Suspicious of Papers Signed in America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 6.—An extraordinary proceeding for the purpose of getting several American beneficiaries under an English will to renounce their rights was outlined in the Probate Court today, when application was made for leave to administer the estate of a woman named Elmslie, who died in September, 1912.

By her will, dated 1908, the testatrix left all her property for life to her sister, Mrs. Ruth Nelson Spicer of Junction City, Texas. Mrs. Spicer's children, Robert and James, and married daughters, one of whom lived in Brooklyn and the others elsewhere in America, were to benefit later. The court was told that Mrs. Spicer and her children had renounced their interest under the will, but no reason was offered for such action. It transpired from questions put by Sir Samuel Evans, the President of the court, that papers were sent to America for the Spicers to sign as beneficiaries, but that they refused to do so. The court was now asked for a grant to administer the estate as intestate.

The Judge remarked that he objected to a grant of intestacy whereby the Spicers would not benefit in view of the fact that there was a will in proper form benefiting some one in America. Papers had been signed in America which were described as renunciations, but he wished to see further documents showing that the American Spicers knew that they were renouncing all interest under the will.

The case was adjourned so that further documents might be produced.

INDIAN BORN IN GERMANY.

Full-Blooded Sioux Has Our Consul at Barmen as Godfather.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 6.—The first full-blooded American Indian ever born in Germany has just seen the light of day near Dortmund, Westphalia. The child's father is a Sioux Indian from the Pine Ridge Agency, William Bear Shield, and the mother is Mary Bear Shield. The father is now in America, but the mother is a member of an Indian troupe touring Germany with a circus.

The birth took place in a typical American prairie wagon while the troupe was en route from Dortmund to Recklinghausen.

The mother was anxious that her little papoose, who is a girl, should be duly registered in the German records as an American citizen and a Christian. To that end she sought the nearest American Consul, George Eugene Eager, who represents the United States at Barmen.

The baby was born on June 29, but as the Fourth of July was approaching, the baptism was deferred until then. Mr. Eager stood as godfather for the child, who was christened Maria Consula.

67,812,000 Inhabitants in Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 6.—Germany has now 67,812,000 inhabitants, according to the Imperial Statistical Office. The gain since the same date in 1913 is 831,000. As the gain between 1912 and 1913 was 835,000, the rate of increase is being approximately maintained. Since 1904 the population has risen by 8,337,000, or 14 per cent. in ten years. During the preceding decade the rate of increase was 15.9 per cent.

CROSLAND IS ACQUITTED.

Charged with Conspiracy to Defame Oscar Wilde's Executor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 7.—T. W. H. Crosland, author of "The Unspeakable Scot" and a number of other books, who was charged with being concerned with Lord Alfred Douglas and others to charge falsely with a criminal offense Robert B. Ross, executor of the estate of the late Oscar Wilde, was found not guilty by a jury yesterday.

Justice Avery, in summing up, said that if Mr. Crosland had reason to believe any person who was a party to the publication and propagation of the ideas of what was described as the Oscar Wilde cult was himself an offender, the defendant might honestly have thought he was doing a public service in exposing the misconduct of such a man. The acquittal of the prisoner did not mean the condemnation of Ross, as had been suggested by F. E. Smith, Ross's counsel. No such issue had been or could be raised, and the verdict would not determine either for or against the character of Ross.

Commenting on the evidence of Charles Garrett, a boy who figured in the case, the Judge asked if any one could believe his evidence. To ask the jury to accept the testimony of the witness Millard as corroboration of Garratt was like asking it to accept that one broken stick would support another broken stick.

"I cannot help thinking that for the sake of his university Millard would have done better to have left out the fact that he was a graduate of Oxford," concluded Justice Avery.

Public opinion on the case is summed up by The Daily News this morning as follows:

"The only feeling of decent people in connection with the verdict in the Crosland case will be satisfaction that the whole wretched business is finished, as far as the public is concerned. We hope we may now be spared any more contact with the malodorous subject."

KING AGAIN BOMBARDED.

Detectives Spoil Women's Aim—Pastors Denounce Forcible Feeding.

EDINBURGH, July 6.—The suffragettes took advantage of the visit here today of King George and Queen Mary to prepare the usual suffragette demonstration, in which the bombardment of the royal pair with suffragette literature was the feature.

Two women obtained possession of a balcony in a house opposite the railway station, and as the royal carriage emerged they started to throw down upon it a lot of suffragette appeals. Two detectives seized them, spoiling their aim. Some of the handbills fluttered into the street and the royal carriage passed over them.

The King, looking up, saw the women struggling in the arms of the officers. They were removed to a police station, the crowd along the way giving them a mixed reception of cheers mingled with hooting.

The women gave the names of Lock and Owen. Among their missiles was a paper ball containing a message "to show King George that women are being persecuted for defending their freedom."

LONDON, July 6.—The Rev. Dr. Reginald J. Campbell, pastor of the City Temple; the Rev. Dr. R. F. Horton of Hampstead, the Rev. H. J. Shakespeare, and several other prominent Nonconformist ministers have sent a letter to Premier Asquith appealing to him to put a stop to the forcible feeding of suffragette prisoners.

The writers declare that the employment of forcible feeding is barbarous, cruel, and disgusting, and that, regarded as a deterrent, it has proved futile.

"We regard it as a dangerous and exasperating element," they continue, "and in the present deplorable state of affairs we cannot stand silently by and see Parliament adjourn, possibly over a period of many months, while forcible feeding is going on in English prisons. We assure you that the growth of public bitterness and resentment over it among otherwise peaceable women is the greatest social danger of our time."

There's a little tension strip at the front of the new Boston Garter.

It *makes* the sock stay smooth.
It *abolishes* dragging, pinching and heat.
No rubber in the leg band.
Weighs less than half an ounce.
No metal contact.
25 cents at all dealers'.

NEVERBIND Boston Garter
PATENTED 1913
George Frost Company
Makers of Boston Garters

MAWRUSS PLEASES PRINCE.

Wales Sees "Potash & Perlmutter" —Book Sent to Buckingham Palace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 6.—The library of Buckingham Palace has had a notable accession in the form of a copy of the book of "Potash & Perlmutter." This is the sequel of a surprise visit paid by the Prince of Wales to the London branch of the famous cloak and suit house at the Queen's Theatre on Saturday night.

The manager, Ernest Collins, happy at being able at last to number a member of the royal family among his thousands of English patrons, proudly told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the Prince must have told his father and mother all about the play on returning home Saturday night, for this morning he received a telephone call from the firm of Ashton & Mitchell, which supplies the royal family with books, saying that a copy of the book was wanted for royalty.

Mr. Collins added that the Prince dropped in incognito with an equerry and a tutor. The three did not even take a box, but occupied orchestra seats half way back.

"The audience recognized him, of course," said Mr. Collins, "but we respected his desire to remain incognito, and as a result no attempt was made to introduce the stars to him. The cast did not even know he was in the audience till it learned it today.

"The Prince roared with laughter throughout the entire play, hugely amused at the altercations between the shrewd Jewish business men, and seemed to have no trouble in 'catching on' to American slang. The thing at which he laughed most heartily was the book-agent business in the second act."

Mr. Collins added that he had received an intimation that the King and Queen were coming to see "Potash & Perlmutter" as soon as they dared venture out to the theatres again. "I know the King intended to come long ago," he said, "if it had not been for this suffragette business. They've been insulted so often that they haven't gone to the theatre in some time."

WOOLWICH ARSENAL STRIKE.

12,000 Men Quit Work Because an Engineer Was Dismissed.

WOOLWICH, July 6.—The entire working staff of 12,000 men of the Government's Arsenal here, which supplies most of the guns and ammunition for the British Army, struck work this morning.

The action of the men was a protest against the dismissal of an engineer who had refused to erect machinery on a foundation constructed by non-union laborers.

GOV. FELKER TALKS TO A.A.A.

Says Government Should Co-operate with States for Good Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 6.—The annual midsummer meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Automobile Association was held at the Maplewood Hotel this afternoon. George S. Diehl, Chairman of the Good Roads Committee, presided. The Directors and many members of the A. A. A. toured to the White Mountains, coming from eleven States. Gov. Felker of New Hampshire said in a speech that he was in sympathy with the unanimous sentiment of the meeting, that the Government should co-operate with the States in the good roads movement and that Congress should give this matter its earliest possible attention.

WASHINGTON SURE HUERTA WILL FLEE

Continued from Page 1.

tunity they will soon find themselves in difficulties in the effort to maintain a Government put in power by force of arms. International recognition will be lacking, even the United States probably withholding its approval of the new order of things. Great Britain would be expected to insist that reparation be given for the death of William S. Benton, the British subject who was killed in the quarters of Gen. Villa at Juarez, and the fact that the revolutionary Government had not been recognized would give Great Britain a free hand in the means to be employed in seeking redress. Other Governments which have grievances against the Constitutionalists would feel that there was nothing to be gained and much to be lost by waiting longer in demanding a settlement of their claims. On top of all this there is the danger of counter-revolutions which the victorious Constitutionalists would find difficult to suppress by reason of their inability to obtain arms, ammunition, and money from outside sources.

With this condition of affairs in Mexico the trend toward American intervention would be irresistible, according to an opinion very generally expressed here. It is this which the Administration is anxious to avoid.

Prospects of a definite decision soon being reached by Gen. Carranza in favor of sending delegates to confer with the Huerta delegates for the internal normalization of Mexico are believed by Constitutionalists here to have been considerably brightened by the arrangement between Villa and Carranza at the Torreon conferences.

Fernando Iglesias Calderon, leader of the Mexican Liberal Party, now in Washington, received a telegram tonight from Torreon saying that there was every prospect that there would be a satisfactory adjustment of the differences between Carranza and Villa. The telegram received by Señor Iglesias was not official, but came from a personal friend in authority. It said that those participating in the Villa-Carranza conference were animated by a high spirit of patriotism, that they were sinking personal considerations, and that a genuine effort was being made to obtain a real and lasting settlement.

Carranza Waits for Peace with Villa.

Although the request of Gen. Carranza to the mediators for a short period of time in which to decide on the appointment of delegates who are to discuss and agree on the formation of a Provisional Government was based upon his wish to consult his Generals and Chiefs concerning the advisability of such a step, it was realized here that it might be difficult for Gen. Carranza to send such delegates unless he could present a solid front for the Constitutionalists. So long as there was a difficulty between Carranza and Villa, that might at any moment develop into a wide split in the Constitutionalist ranks, Gen. Carranza was disinclined to send delegates. He, apparently, felt that if they were sent by himself, and Villa should obtain the whip hand, the Huerta delegates would have a decided advantage and might in a pinch even question the right of the Carranza representatives to speak for all elements in the Constitutionalist ranks.

José Vasconcelos, a young Mexican lawyer, who has been dividing his time between Washington and New York on a special mission for Gen. Carranza, left Washington tonight for Monterey to report to his chief. He has been studying legal procedure in this country with a view to advising the Constitutionalist Cabinet in legal reforms for Mexico. On his return to Monterey Señor Vasconcelos will report orally to Gen. Carranza on the trend of affairs in Washington, and also on the result of his conferences in New York with respect to the readjustment of the railroad system in territory controlled by the Constitutianalists. He will be the second of the Mexican Constitutionalist agents in this country recalled to Mexico within a week, the other being Francisco Urquidi of New York City, who left New York on Monday and arrived at Monterey last night.

Rafael Zubaran, special envoy of Gen. Carranza in Washington, said today that he had received no word in regard to the sending of delegates to meet with the Huerta representatives. But Señores Zubaran and Cabrera feel more confident that such representatives will now be sent.

Rebels in Currency Squabble.

Señores Zubaran and Cabrera had a long conference this evening with Charles A. Douglas, their legal adviser, relative to the awkward situation created by the shipment of a quantity of Carranza Constitutionalist currency to El Paso from Washington, and the fear that this money would fall into the hands of Villa agents on the border. Acting for the Constitutionalists, Mr. Douglas last week went before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia with an appeal for an injunction to restrain the delivery of this currency at El Paso by one of three express companies by which it was shipped.

Today a bench warrant was issued for the arrest of Santiago S. Winfield, a Constitutionalist agent, charging him with embezzlement. The warrant was sworn out by Rafael Zubaran, and charged that Winfield appropriated to his own use or diverted from their intended use about 50,000,000 pieces of paper currency valued at $5,000,000. This currency was lithographed in Washington by the Norris-Peters Company. The order for it was given by Señor Villareal, Sub-Secretary of the Treasury in the Carranza Cabinet. Winfield was placed in the lithographing plant by Señor Villareal as an inspector of the money during the process of manufacture. It is said that Winfield left Washington last week about the time that a shipment of the currency was made to El Paso, and that he is now in El Paso. Winfield is an ally of Villa, and the Constitutionalists here suspect that Winfield shipped the money so that it might fall into the hands of Villa's agents at El Paso.

MEXICAN BANK CLOSES.

Jalisco State Institution Refused to Make 600,000 Peso Loan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 6.—Advices from Guadalajara say that the Bank of the State of Jalisco has closed its doors. The first report attributed this action to financial difficulties, but later the Manager announced as the reason the fact that the Federal forces had sent the bank a demand for 600,000 pesos, its share of the internal loan to the Government, arranged several months ago, which the bank had not paid.

The Bishop of Tepic, Andres Segura Dominguez, is held prisoner by the rebels in Tepic. Many priests have also been arrested and many churches looted.

"A press dispatch says that Francisco Villa has purchased in the United States 200,000 uniforms and as many pairs of shoes, so that his troops on entering the capital may make a decent appearance. Do you think, Mr. Minister, that Villa's plans will materialize?"

This question was put to War Minister Blanquet tonight by the press representatives, but Gen. Blanquet declined to answer it beyond turning the tables on the reporters and asking them what they thought of Villa's boast.

Answering other questions Gen. Blanquet denied that Aguascalientes was being attacked by the rebels, and also denied that there had been electoral disturbances in Oaxaca, which, according to rumor, were suppressed by the Federal forces alone because the State troops declared that they obeyed only the State Governor. Gen. Blanquet said the whole story was false.

He was also asked whether he knew anything about the secessionist movement which was reported to have developed in the State of Chiapas, aiming at annexation to Guatemala, and he said he had heard no report of that nature.

No official electoral returns are available yet, but all accounts show that the complete indifference manifested in this city was general throughout the country.

All electoral officers who failed to report for duty yesterday will be summoned to explain their conduct before the District Court, to which their cases have been consigned by the Federal District Government.

It seems likely that the banks will accept the proposed legal tender Government notes except to the credit of deposit accounts.

Today President Huerta appointed Minister of the Interior Alcocer acting Minister of Commerce and Industry, succeeding Querido Moheno. Señor Alcocer will retain the post of Minister of the Interior.

An answer to the Mexican Government's cablegram of thanks for mediation was received today from the Government of Chile.

GEN. ANGELES EXPELLED?

El Paso Hears Carranza Has Put Him Out of Constitutionalist Army.

EL PASO, July 6.—It was reported tonight on good authority that Gen. Carranza had issued an order expelling Gen. Felipe Angeles from the Constitutionalist Army. This was viewed as a retaliatory measure against the Villa faction after their action in confiscating national funds and imprisoning Carranza's officials at Juarez. Angeles recently was deposed as Secretary of War in the Carranza Cabinet, and it was said that he was one or those mentioned by the Carranza delegates at Torreon whose elimination was requested.

The Villa-Carranza conference at Torreon is in a hopeless deadlock, according to reports received here tonight. It was said that both the Carranza and Villa delegates had demanded the elimination of certain advisers, to which neither side would agree. Practically all of Carranza's Cabinet and almost all of Villa's advisers had been requested to resign, it was said.

TORREON, July 6.—At the conclusion of today's session of the Carranza-Villa conference it was announced that all matters taken up had been arranged satisfactorily, and that there was no doubt that the outcome of the meeting would be entirely favorable to the Constitutionalist cause. It was made known that but a few points remained to be settled, and that none of these would influence the result of the conference.

WILL PLEAD FOR HUERTA.

Silliman Says He Will Ask Rebel Leaders to Spare Dictator's Life.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 6.—John R. Silliman, who while acting as United States Vice Consul at Saltillo, Mexico, was imprisoned by the Federals, will plead with the Constitutionalists to spare Huerta's life should Mexico City be taken and Huerta captured.

Mr. Silliman, who is returning to Saltillo as the representative of the United States at the headquarters of Gen. Carranza, made this statement here late today before continuing his journey.

BRITISH VICE CONSUL FREE.

Douglas Acquitted by Court-Martial at Zacatecas.

EL PASO, Texas, July 6.—George St. Clair Douglas, the British Vice Consul held by Constitutionalist authorities at Zacatecas, was released today. His detention had been the subject of representations to agents of Carranza and Villa here by H. C. Miles, British Vice Consul. Theodore Hamm, American Consul at Durango, who investigated the case, left here today to return to his post and report on the Zacatecas case.

The charge that Douglas assisted the Federals at Zacatecas has been withdrawn, according to a telegram today from Manuel de la Vega, Constitutionalist Governor of Zacatecas State, in which he said Douglas had been found not guilty before a court-martial.

VERA CRUZ A HINDRANCE.

Da Gama Says Our Occupation Made Mediators' Work Hard.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 6.—Ambassador da Gama, Chairman of the Board of Mediation, intimated at his home here tonight that the American occupation of Vera Cruz was thwarting the work of the mediators.

The Brazilian Ambassador, when asked if the capture and occupation of Vera Cruz by United States troops had quickened the action of the Mexican factions into agreeing to arbitration, and if it had been of aid to the mediators, said that it had not. He added:

"The occupation of Vera Cruz by the United States has angered the Mexican people and whipped them into no compromising mood. It has made the work of our board hard. Theirs is no whimsical resentment. The people of any nation naturally resent such appearance of force. Put yourself in the position of the Mexicans. What would you feel if this country were invaded by a foreign force? I don't care if intervention came from heaven, the American people would not like it. Why, if angels from the stars occupied New York City, the people there and Americans all over the country would object to it. It is just so in Mexico. The existence of United States arms on Mexican soil irritates the citizens. It throws them in no favorable state of mind to listen to mediators."

Asked what he thought was the cause of the Villa-Carranza split, Ambassador da Gama said that he thought it was the result of political jealousy.

"Both want to be chief," he said. "The revolution in Mexico is simply a political contest gone to arms. With Constitutionalist victory almost in sight, as Villa and Carranza see it, the two leaders are now aspiring for first place of that party."

TWO HUERTA ENVOYS HERE.

Rabasa Says Sunday's Election Was Unconstitutional.

Agustin Rodriguez and Emilio Rabasa, two of the Huerta delegates to the peace conference held at Niagara Falls, who returned to New York Sunday night, are at the Hotel Collingwood, and, as Señor Rabasa explained last night, simply "waiting and watching."

"Our plans are only definite," said Señor Rabasa, "so far that we are here to wait for some communication from the Constitutionalist delegates. If they wish to come here and confer with us we will meet them, but we have no assurance that they will or will not come. I have had absolutely no word from my Government since I arrived in New York, and I do not expect any message of importance now.

"The election Sunday in Mexico was of course unconstitutional. It can really count for nothing at all, except to show that the people there have confidence in Huerta, and I think it should show President Wilson that his attitude toward Huerta is wrong and in opposition to the wishes of the Mexican people.

"I am absolutely neutral in the matter of a choice for President of Mexico, and all I want is to see peace established and the right man put in charge. It would be a bad thing if Villa ever succeeded in reaching Mexico City.

"The only real question of the moment is, 'When will the Constitutionalists come and meet us and agree upon a provisional Government?' Huerta is ready and willing to step down peacefully, but he cannot do so until a man is chosen who will please all of the people of Mexico."

FEAR A CANANEA OUTBREAK.

Mine Officials Refuse Demands of 2,500 Strikers—800 Troops There.

NACO, Ariz., July 6.—A serious outbreak is anticipated at Cananea, Sonora, where a strike is in progress among the men employed in the mines of the Cananea Consolidated Company. Officials of the company today definitely refused the demands of the 2,500 strikers for increased pay and other concessions and declared that the mines would be closed.

Eight hundred troops are now in Cananea. Some of them are commanded by Col. P. Elias Calles, military commander of Sonora, and the others by officers attached to Gov. Maytorena, the Villa official involved in the recent trouble with Calles.

Nominally all these troops are in Cananea to guard the mine properties, but officials of the company fear that in event of trouble the soldiers may forget their real mission and engage in battle for their leaders.

HELD FOR $500,000 RANSOM.

Spaniard Sends Word That Zapatistas Threaten Him with Torture.

VERA CRUZ, July 6.—Juan Velasco, a Spaniard, is held by followers of Zapata at Los Frailes, near Atlixco, in the State of Puebla, for 1,000,000 pesos ransom. Velasco is the manager of an extensive Spanish cotton manufacturing concern. He has been compelled to send to the officials of the company in Puebla the demand for the ransom, with the statement that his captors threaten to torture him unless it is paid.

Velasco's brother left Vera Cruz for Puebla today to endeavor to obtain his release.

The presence in Vera Cruz of Señora Querido Moheno, wife of the ex-Minister of Commerce, became known today. She arrived last night from the capital and went to the home of her father.

Señora Moheno said tonight that she was awaiting the arrival of her husband on the steamer d'Espagne from Puerto Mexico about July 12, when they expected to go to Havana and later to the United States.

SPAIN IN MINE COMPACT.

Admitted, with Switzerland, to Mexican Protective Agreement.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The agreement between the United States and Great Britain to protect mining properties in Mexico will be extended to include Spanish and Swiss properties. Señor Riano, the Spanish Ambassador, today asked Secretary Bryan to admit his country as well as Switzerland to the compact.

This means that Great Britain, the United States, Spain and Switzerland will not support diplomatically any claims to interests in mining properties acquired by their nationals subsequent to Jan. 1, 1913, which are affected by cancellations or confiscation resulting from the inability of bona fide owners to meet obligations because of military operations.

Yellowstone Park
Pacific Coast
Canadian Rockies

¶ A 22-day personally-conducted tour through America's wonderland. Six and one-half days in Yellowstone Park; three days on the Pacific Coast; daylight ride through the Canadian Rockies with side trips to the Great Glacier of the Selkirks, Lake Louise, and drive through the Canadian National Park at Banff.

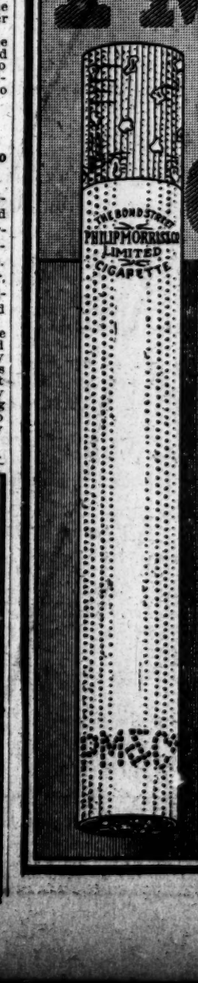
¶ Leave Saturday, August 8.

¶ Round-trip rate from New York, covering necessary expenses, $175.

¶ Ask Ticket Agents for booklet, or Address O. T. Boyd, Division Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York.

GREAT LAKES TOUR SEPTEMBER 1

Pennsylvania R. R.



PHILIP MORRIS
THE WORLD'S OLDEST HIGH GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

PLAIN OR CORK TIP

The ONLY brand whose flavor has satisfied the most contrasting tastes of the most critical smokers of sixteen different countries for sixty years.

"THE BROWN BOX"

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Invaders of the Wilderness

The dreams of Winter and Spring realized in your glorious July camp.

Pines and birches for your nightly neighbors—a pillow of balsam—only the canvas between you and the sky.

But—go prepared!

A hundred new camp conveniences—*camp dreams come true*— await you at the Abercrombie & Fitch store.

Man or woman, you can be more comfortably and more smartly apparelled, to keep warm and dry—with better facilities to cook good camp food—than ever before.

Have the right equipment—know how to use it—go as light as you please.

A. & F. Co Tents and Camp Equipment

Tent ideas originated and executed in this establishment which have changed the whole tent business of the country.

Exclusive, closely woven fabrics, thoroughly waterproofed, and of lightest possible weight.

Dozens of tent models for special localities and special purposes—all moderately priced.

Canoes and packs specially adapted to the country to which you are going.

Every approved form of compact, light camp luggage—whether you invade the wilderness by pack-horse, automobile, or on foot.

Whole camp outfits to be carried on a man's back, in a canoe or on the running-board of a car.

Portability as well as *serviceability* carefully considered in every piece of camp equipment.

"Armorsteel" Outfits

Pronounced by experienced sportsmen the most practical and reasonable cook outfit.

Every utensil made of stamped "armorsteel"—all fit together compactly.

Set for two persons, $4—up to complete set for eight persons, $9.40.

Aluminol cook sets, $1.70 up.

Imported "Globe Trotters"—complete aluminum sets for one person, new this season, $7 up.

Refrigerator baskets, club lunch sets and automobile kits.

A. & F. New Camp Clothes and Shoes

For seasoned sportsmen and sportswomen, and for boys and girls who enter into the real spirit of camping.

Women's khaki outfits, of Government standard khaki, $10 up. Cut to fit—to look smart and wear well.

Women's flannel shirts, middies, khaki and leather hats, shell skirts, mountain suits, one-piece camp dresses.

Suit shown—at top—coat, knickers and skirt of imported khaki, $35.

Men's camping suit of 9 oz. Government khaki, $5.75—positively exclusive.

Boys' camp suits—specially strong olive drab drill—coat and knickers, $2.80.

Girls' camp skirts and middies.

Women's oil-tanned moccasins, $5.50.

Women's moccasin boots, $9.

Men's camp and sporting shoes of every approved kind.

Write for our new Booklet, "Summer Sporting and Country Clothes for Women."

Store closes daily at 5:30. Saturdays at 1 P. M.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

AIRBOAT AMERICA NOT YET PERFECT

But Rises from Water Within Sixty Seconds After Engines Get to Work.

MORE HYDROPLANE CHANGES

Porte, If Time Permits, May Make 20-Hour Trial Flight Over the Great Lakes or Ocean.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y., July 6.—Lieut. Porte and Glenn H. Curtiss took the America out on Lake Keuka twice this afternoon to test the new hydroplane boards, which are eighteen inches wide and project six feet from each side of the boat under the lower planes.

Mr. Curtiss made a flight of three-quarters of a mile, traveling at a speed of sixty miles an hour and carrying a total load of about 1,800 pounds. He got the boat into the air within sixty seconds after the America's engines had begun to work. This is the fastest time that has yet been made in climbing out of the water.

On the second trial Lieut. Porte, who was running the America, did not fly, but contented himself with attempting to make the airboat plane. He started out with a load of approximately 1,800 pounds, the same used on the first flight, but after driving the America through the water for several short dashes he unloaded two of his passengers into a motor boat. Lightened of their weight, the America planed more perfectly.

Many who were on the shore were disappointed with the showing on the second trial and believed that Lieut. Porte was having trouble because of his unfamiliarity with the new hydroplaning devices which were built during his absence. Lieut. Porte, however, said tonight that he was not trying to take the America out of the water.

"What would be the use?" he said. "The America was not carrying its full load and flying tests without its full load would mean nothing. I was simply trying out the hydroplaning capacity of the boat."

After consulting with Lieut. Porte at the conclusion of the second trial, Mr. Curtiss said that the new hydroplaning boards had not proved entirely satisfactory and that for tomorrow's trial another board would be placed under the tail of the airboat. The tail showed a tendency to drag, and something was needed to free it of the water more easily.

Lieut. Porte announced that he expected to get away from Hammondsport by tomorrow, but the progress of the experiments in lifting the America out of the water do not encourage the belief that the big airboat will behave perfectly by that time.

It cannot be said that the problem of lifting the 2,850-pound America out of the water when it is carrying a 1,900-pound load has been solved. The only time that it has flown with its full load was last Thursday, when it was equipped with hydroplaning surfaces made from the floats which were used for launching the Langley. These floats were considered too cumbersome to be carried conveniently by the America. Mr. Curtiss believes that the hydroplane boards used today are the best he has yet devised, and considers his troubles nearly at an end.

When the America flew yesterday with one of its engines dead it was carrying a weight of about 1,400 pounds, something like 500 pounds less than the load required for the transatlantic flight. The trials showed that the America would be able, if necessary, to carry in the neighborhood of 1,000 pounds of gasoline on the power of one propeller. This would be enough to keep a single engine going for fourteen or fifteen hours.

"The flight on one engine is the best thing we have done yet," said Mr. Curtiss. "I did not have any idea of attempting it yesterday when I started out. I thought it would be a good time to try it, however, as I was carrying just about the maximum load which I had figured that the America might carry on one propeller. I throttled down one engine little by little proceeding cautiously to see how the airboat acted. When I found that the slacked revolutions of one propeller had little effect on the airboat's equilibrium, I cut one engine entirely. I found it surprisingly easily to counteract the tendency to circle resulting from the action of the single offside propeller.

"This, of course, will greatly increase the safety on the transatlantic trip. If an accident to one of the engines should happen, when the America was half way to the Azores, Hallet could climb up to repair it, and the airboat could keep on its way on one engine.

"The load of 1,400 pounds which I was carrying yesterday is about the largest amount which could be carried with one engine dead. The America showed that it was flying close to its limit, and that it would not be able to support much more weight unless both engines were running."

Lieut. Porte and Mr. Curtiss discussed yesterday the feasibility of holding a trial flight to test the ability of the engine of the America to run for twenty hours, the time it must remain in the air in order to reach the Azores. Mr. Curtiss said that a duration test of this kind might be held on Lake Ontario or Lake Erie, or possibly on the ocean, if Lieut. Porte thought he had the time. When it was suggested to Lieut. Porte that he might make a flight to Newfoundland instead of going there by boat, he said:

"I would do it in a minute, if the twin boat of the America were ready in case of accident."

While the hull of the sister ship to the America is ready it would probably require a week or more to equip it with its planes and controlling gear.

Lieut. Porte said tonight that if he made the transatlantic flight before Aug. 1, he would enter the America in the race on that date around England.

The Hydroaero 4, a navy hydro-aeroplane built by Mr. Curtiss, has been completed and was wheeled down to the aviation field today for trials by Lieut. John H. Towers of the Navy Aeronautical School at Pensacola.

AIRMAN LEGAGNEUX KILLED.

Propeller of Aeroplane Breaks as He Loops the Loop in France.

SAUMUR, France, July 6.—Georges Legagneux, one of the best-known French aviators, was killed today while attemptnig a double loop in the air. He had completed the second loop when the propellor broke as the aviator was finishing a glide on the wind and the machine plunged into the River Loire.

It was twenty-five minutes before the body of Legagneux could be extricated from the wreckage. It was thought he was killed in the air, as he was struck on the head by a section of the engine in the fall.

Georges Legagneux had been prominent in aviation since 1908. In 1910 he made the flight from Paris to Brussels and several times established the world's altitude record. His best record for height was made last year at St. Raphael, when he ascended 20,295 feet.

RILEY SEEKS "PRISON RING."

Calls on ex-Warden Clancy to Prove Sing Sing Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 6.—Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley today called upon ex-Warden James M. Clancy to produce proofs of the charges attributed to him in an interview that convicts actually control Sing Sing Prison, because a political ring makes it possible to smuggle drugs, whisky, and contraband supplies within the walls. Supt. Riley said that Mr. Clancy was Warden of the prison for nearly a year, and in that time never made complaint in a single instance that his management of the prison was interfered with by politicians.

"There was some evidence that drugs were smuggled into the prison by guards," said Supt. Riley. "Mr. Clancy was authorized to employ detectives, and a considerable sum of money was paid in an effort to discover the guilty men. Nothing, however, was accomplished. Mr. Clancy never reported to me the seizure of whisky, cocaine, heroin, morphine, and opium landed from a boat which left the dock hastily upon his appearance, as is said in an interview with him. I think he ought to tell what disposition was made of it.

"If there is or was a ring Mr. Clancy after a year's experience surely should be able to give the names of those composing it."

Supt. Riley believes that Mr. Clancy is in duty bound to furnish full information to him.

DEMAND SEVEN-DAY WEEK.

With Day of Rest, Can't Compete, Say New York Iron Manufacturers.

BUFFALO, July 6.—An extension of the powers of the State Industrial Board and a modification of the law providing for one day of rest in seven for employes of factories and mercantile establishments were recommendations made to the State Factory Investigating Commission at the opening of a two-day session here today. The recommendations were made by the Associated Industries, representing practically all of the large manufacturing plants on the Niagara frontier. They provided that the enforcement of the labor law should be vested in the Industrial Board and that the board have wide discretionary powers.

Iron manufacturers declared that the one-day-rest-in-seven law meant the wiping out of the industry in this State. It would be impossible, it was declared, to compete with the Pennsylvania and Ohio fields. They urged exemption of the iron and steel industry from this provision of the labor law.

The commission will hold a hearing at Rochester on Wednesday; Syracuse, Thursday; Utica, Friday, and Albany, Saturday.

TRUCK KILLS 3-YEAR-OLD.

Boy Pursuing Marble Meets Death—Driver Falls in Faint.

James Di Rosso, 3 years old, was killed yesterday afternoon in front of his home at 335 West Fortieth Street when he pursued a huge marble some one had given him as it rolled from his hand into the street, and toddled directly into the path of an American Express Company truck. The horses' hoofs struck the child and threw him against the wheel. George Farwell, the driver, put his full strength on the reins when he saw the child and lifted his horses to their hind legs in stopping them. When he saw the child had been run over, he toppled back from his seat in a faint. He fell into the body of the wagon, striking his head on a crate, and was stunned.

The accident stirred the neighbors, and in a moment a hundred or more shouting men were trying to overturn the truck. Patrolman Kemmeter of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, who interfered, had to draw his revolver to hold the crowd until the arrival of other policemen. Dr. Stephens of the New York Hospital, who was called, said the boy had died of a broken neck. He revived the driver and dressed his cut. The police did not arrest him, holding that the accident was an unavoidable accident.

During July & August this store remains closed all day Saturday. Other days we close at 5:00 P. M.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH and 47TH Sts.

A Complete Disposal of Summer Stocks

Tailleur Suits Formerly $55 to $85
Final Group to close.

$30 *Cloth Suits* Formerly $65 to $125
Practically our entire remaining stock.

$25 & $35 For *Gowns & Dresses* Formerly $38 to $65
Tailored Linens, Net Frocks, Afternoon and Dance Dresses.

$19 For *Coats & Capes* Formerly $35 and $45
English Tweed Coats; Capes of black, white and navy serge.

$25, $35 For *English Steamer Coats* Regularly $45, $55, $65

$5 For *Outing Blouses*
Of Jap. silk, handkerchief linen, crepe, voile, batiste, etc. Formerly $10 and $15.

$10 For *Costume Blouses*
Handsome styles of lace and fancy nets, in over-blouse effect. Formerly $20 to $30.

$12 & $15 For *Lace & Leghorn Garden Hats*
Formerly $25 and $35.

$10 For *Black Hats*—Formerly $30 and $35.

COLORADO APPEALS TO THE COLONEL

Will See Progressive Chairman Dodge, Who Wants Him to Campaign There.

BIG POWWOW TOMORROW

Roosevelt Is Chafing Under Physicians' Restraint and There Is Talk of a Big Speaking Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 6.—Col. Roosevelt is being urged to go campaigning in Colorado, where the Progressive Party believes it has an excellent opportunity of winning next Fall because of the recent trouble in the mining camps. On Wednesday, when he goes into New York to meet the Progressive leaders at the national headquarters in the Forty-second Street Building, Col. Roosevelt will confer with Clarence P. Dodge of Colorado Springs, State Chairman of the Progressive Party, and a cousin of Cleveland H. Dodge, a stanch supporter of President Wilson in the last Presidential campaign.

Mr. Dodge arrived from Colorado today and got word to the Colonel through George W. Perkins. Col. Roosevelt at once agreed to talk matters over with him, but refused to make any definite reply until he had an opportunity to hear the details of the situation in Colorado. It is known that he is anxious to enter the fight in Colorado because it will give him another chance to attack the Wilson policies, this time in connection with the mine war. The Colonel has so far refrained from any direct attack on Mr. Wilson's handling of the Colorado strike situation, but he has intimated that he would have quickly settled the dispute between labor and capital there if he had been in the White House.

Mr. Dodge brought the information for the Colonel that the labor unions were bitter in their denunciation of Gov. Ammons of Colorado, a Democrat, because of the killing of miners and of women and children by the State militia. He feels that the situation would afford the Colonel a splendid opportunity for a spectacular campaign which would put the State in the Progressive column. He said the Progressives were confident that with Col. Roosevelt's aid they could elect E. P. Costigan, their candidate for Governor, a United States Senator, and two Congressmen.

Col. Roosevelt is chafing under the orders of his physicians to take a long rest, and that fact probably had much to do with his quick acceptance of the request for a conference made by Mr. Dodge. The Colonel had intended to stop at Colorado on his way to California before he canceled that trip. He still remembers the great ovation extended to him in the State when he went there in the Presidential campaign of 1912, and he is anxious also to make another bid for the votes of the women there. He felt that the trouble in the mines would provide him just the opportunity he was seeking. The details of that situation he received at first hand recently from his stanch supporter, Judge Ben B. Lindsey.

There is some talk now of trying to get the Colonel to go to Colorado just after his trip to Louisiana late in August and perhaps make one trip of it. It is even being hinted that the Colonel, if he feels that his health permits the trip to Colorado may after all make the long swing and get as far as San Francisco. Col. Roosevelt, it can be said, however, has not given such a proposition serious consideration. On the other hand he has been receiving letters and telegrams by the hundreds and while nothing has been arranged yet that could even be called a tentative plan, many of his followers in the Western and Middle Western States have not entirely given up hope of having the Colonel with them before Election Day.

After the Colonel has talked things over with the leaders in New York and other States in this section of the country, at National Headquarters on Wednesday, the question of a longer tour will probably be settled. It is expected that he will let his Colorado constituents know his reply within a few days. If his physicians insist after further examination that he must not make an extended tour of any kind the thought of getting to Colorado and other Western States will be given up without further debate. But the Colonel feels the old desire to get into the fight and he is finding it a difficult task to refuse, without serious consideration, the requests of constituents who stood by him in 1912 to help them in their fight this year.

The situation in New York State is to be thoroughly discussed at the conferences at National Headquarters on Wednesday. The Colonel will first consult with State Chairman Robinson and County Chairman Bird and receive all of the latest reports from them. Then he will give audiences to the leaders of lesser importance. One thing that the Colonel is anxious to learn is how the talk of the possibility of a fusion movement is being taken by the Progressives all over the State. He wishes to get the viewpoint of all the leaders before he makes any statement of a definite nature.

Mr. Robinson has admitted that the Colonel's wish will play an important part in whatever course is followed eventually, but the Colonel on the other hand does not want to take any stand which will cause wholesale defections from the ranks until he has heard all that is to be said and has made a thorough study of the situation.

While he has been in seclusion at Sagamore Hill, Col. Roosevelt, it is understood has been preparing for a renewal of his assaults upon the Wilson policies. He has been working two hours or more each day with his secretary, John McGrath, and it is freely predicted here that when the Bull Moose leader finally breaks from cover there will be a record flow of words.

ROOSEVELT 1914 BUTTONS.

Bull Moose Leaders Will Send 100,000 Through the State.

Tucked away somewhere in the dark recesses of the Bull Moose State headquarters in Washington Square are 100,000 campaign buttons bearing the picture of Col. Theodore Roosevelt and this legend: "Roosevelt, our choice for Governor." The buttons were ordered by State Chairman Theodore Douglas Robinson, nephew of Col. Roosevelt, and Frank W. Bird, Chairman of the County Committee.

It was learned yesterday that the buttons are not intended for the Colonel's Progressive followers. They will be sent throughout the State for distribution among independent voters of the two older parties who may be willing to wear them in token of their anxiety to have the Colonel run for Governor next Fall. The Bull Moose leaders tenaciously hold on to the hope that the Colonel may be their candidate yet.

It was announced yesterday that Col. Roosevelt would be "at home" on Wednesdays hereafter at the headquarters of the Progressive National Committee in the Forty-second Street Building. A room has been fitted up where the Colonel can confer with State and national leaders of the Progressive Party. The new plan will be inaugurated tomorrow.

CANNON NOW HAS A RIVAL.

Physician Opposes Him with Age as Campaign Issue.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 6.—Dr. E. B. Coolley, a physician of Danville, today announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Congress in opposition to Joseph G. Cannon in the Eighteenth Illinois District.

Dr. Coolley in making his announcement said that was impelled to do so by the complaint that "Uncle Joe" no longer was in touch with the younger element in his district.

URGE WADSWORTH TO RUN.

Friends Call Him Home to Make Senate Fight.

MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y., July 6.—A telegram was sent yesterday to James W. Wadsworth, Jr., now in Texas, urging him to return home at the earliest possible moment and announce his candidacy for the United States Senate.

The message was sent as the result of a meeting of leading Republicans of Livingston County held on Saturday night at Geneseo.

350 LEARN SOLDIER WAYS.

Government Opens a Big Instruction Camp at Burlington.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 6.—The Students' Military Camp conducted under the auspices of the United States Government was opened formally today with an enrollment of 350 youths, making it the largest of the four camps established by the Government. There are accommodations for 500 students, but it is not believed that that number will be reached. The students represent 120 colleges and preparatory schools from points north of Washington and east of the western boundary of Pennsylvania. Many are from New York. The camp will continue for five weeks.

Capt. Oliver Edwards of the Fifth Infantry is in command. The regular army has sent M Troop of the Second Cavalry, L Company of the Fifth Infantry, and the Fifth Infantry band to the camp. The regular routine will begin at 5:40 o'clock tomorrow morning. Taps will be sounded at 10 P. M.

For the first week instruction will be given in the use of the rifle and in the infantry drill formations. Later there will be instruction in personal hygiene, camp sanitation, signaling, coultation, and military science.

Every department of the army is represented in the camp with the exception of the Engineering Corps.

BIG FLYWHEEL FLIES APART.

Two Men Hurt and Fragment Breaks Through Wall of Tenement.

Two men were hurt and considerable damage was done by the bursting of a flywheel yesterday morning in the cooperage factory of Anton Hoffman at 317 East Ninety-first Street. The accident happened at the very beginning of the day's work, before all the men were in their places, and to that fact probably many of the employes owe their escape from injury. Jacob Weitnach of 307 East Ninety-fifth Street was cut about the head, and Harry Schwartz of 333 East Ninety-fourth Street was bruised on the right arm and left hand and cut about the face. Neither was seriously injured.

Flying pieces of the big wheel, which weighed several tons, wrecked a number of small machines near by. One piece, weighing about 300 pounds, was blown through a window and tore a hole through the wall of the tenement house adjoining at 319 East Ninety-first Street, but it happened to strike in an airshaft and fell to the bottom without doing further damage.

REVERSES CONGRESS ACT.

President Exempts New Commercial Attaches from Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—By executive order President Wilson today exempted from civil service examination the fourteen commercial attachés authorized by the new Legislative Appropriation bill. They are to be attached to Embassies and Legations in South America and Europe for investigation and acceleration of American trade abroad.

Congress, after a long fight, put them under civil service, against the recommendation of the Administration.

4 FALL FROM FIRE ESCAPES.

Victims All Little Children, and All Are Mortally Hurt.

Within five hours last night there were four cases, all unconnected, of young children falling from fire escapes on the east side of Harlem. All four children sustained fractures of the skull and injuries which none of them is likely to survive.

At 5:30 o'clock Rose Appalone, 6 years old, of 446 East 117th Street, fell through the grating of the fire escape on which she was playing at the rear of her home on the fourth floor. She was picked up on the fire escape of the first floor and taken to Harlem Hospital by Dr. Rafsky.

At 7:45 o'clock Raymond Brown, 3 years old, was picked up in the rear yard of his home at 102 East 118th Street, having fallen over the rail of the fire escape on the fifth floor while swinging in a hammock hanging there. He was taken to Harlem Hospital by Dr. Roche.

Raymond Tressinami, 5 years old, fell from the fire escape on the third floor at 341 East 105th Street, to the street in front of the house. He was removed to the Reception Hospital by Dr. Paul.

The fourth accident of the kind occurred at 10:25 o'clock when 19-months-old Max Potash fell through the grating of the fire escape in front of the second floor of 232 East 112th Street. He was removed to Harlem Hospital by Dr. Rafsky.

MORE LORIMER RECEIVERS.

Depositors Want Three Branch Banks Taken Over by State.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Receivers were asked for three of the Lorimer-Munday banks today—the State Bank of Calumet, the Illinois State Bank of Chicago, and the Ashland-Twelfth State Bank. The application was made by depositors.

It is charged that $75,000 of city deposits allotted to the Calumet Bank and smaller city deposits allotted to the other two branch banks never reached them and were deposited in the La Salle Street Bank. It is further alleged that certain stockholders in the banks never paid for their stock. Assessment of stockholders under the Double Liability act is requested.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COLORADO

Is the Real Place for a Wonderful and Economical Vacation.

Get away from the resorts near home this year—go to Colorado—feel the fascination of Nature's big, wide places—spend an interesting, restful, refreshing week or two in the world-famous Rockies.

There are hundreds of good hotels, camps and boarding houses in Colorado, vouched for by the Business Men's Associations of Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, where good room and meals can be secured for $7.00 per week and up. Almost all sights are free and within easy walk or trolley ride from your room.

Take the "Rocky Mountain Limited" and learn what real train service is. Steel sleepers, free reclining chair cars and coaches. Meals at reasonable prices. Other fast trains daily. Every convenience for rest, comfort, and enjoyment.

The only line with direct service to Colorado Springs, the centre of the wonderful Pike's Peak region.

We maintain a Travel Bureau at 1238 Broadway, New York City. Our representatives are travel experts, who will help you plan a wonderful and economical vacation, give you full information about hotels, camps, boarding places, and look after every detail of your trip.

Write, phone, or drop in for our fascinating picture-books of wonderful Colorado. K. E. Palmer, G. E. P. A., Rock Island Lines, New York. Phone 2350 Madison Square.

Low fares daily all Summer.

CHEER UP

With

PENROD

The boy who made his family wiser.

By Booth Tarkington

Net $1.25

All Bookshops

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Ready-to-wear Dep't
(Third Floor)

Summer Dresses

of foulard, Shantung pongee, white washable satin, crepe de Chine, charmeuse and tub silks;

Military Cape Suits
Basque and Redingote Gowns

are in stock at very moderate prices.

In the regular stock of the

Women's Knit Underwear Dep't

there may be obtained at moderate prices, complete assortments of Women's Tights and Combination Suits in cotton, worsted and silk, for wearing under the bathing suit; also Bloomers for walking and general sports wear.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Savings of 20% to 50%

Subway construction has removed the natural light of our basement salesroom, useful now for storage purposes only. Enforced removal of stocks to our street floor compels radical reductions in prices of both clothing and haberdashery—with choice unrestricted in

ALL 3-PIECE SUITS	VESTS
" OVERCOATS	SWEATERS
" FULL DRESS GARMENTS	NECKWEAR

Absolutely None Reserved

Correct Attire for Men
George G. Benjamin
Fifth Ave. Building—Broadway Cor. 24th St.

The Head Nurse Says:

"It is in time of sickness that clean blood and right living show their value."

One can begin today to make clean blood and build healthy body and brain—proper food will do it.

All of the essential body and brain-building elements are found in

Grape-Nuts

and cream

Grape-Nuts food is made from whole wheat and malted barley. It contains all the nutriment of the grain, including the mineral elements (phosphate of potash, etc.) that are so necessary to health.

These elements stored under the outer coat of the wheat and barley are all retained in making Grape-Nuts—

A food for body and brain—easily digested and appetizing.

"There's a Reason"

—sold by Grocers everywhere

Two sales today in the
Saks Auto Apparel Dept.—6th Floor.

Men's Mohair Dusters at $3.75

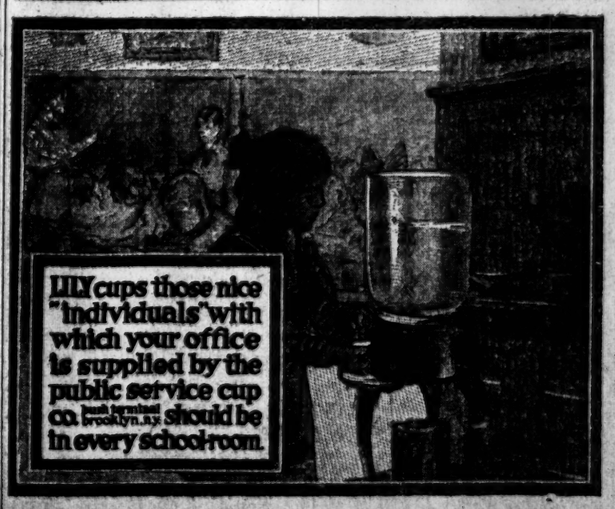
Made of imported dark gray mohair, in new double breasted, full cut models.

Knockabout Hats at $1.00
$2.00 everywhere

All silk taffeta roll brim hats, in gray, tan, black and white checks and stripes.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.



SAYS MRS. HALL HAD DECREPIT FURNITURE

Everything in Leased House on Its Last Legs, Asserts Mrs. Drouillard in Damage Suit.

DIVAN'S BOTTOM FELL OUT

Collapsed While She Was Giving a Party—Drouillards Remained Friends After Divorce.

In an examination before trial, Mrs. Ada Sorg Drouillard made her defense in the suit begun against her and her husband, Capt. James Pierre Drouillard, U. S. A., retired, by Mrs. Sarah J. A. Hall for $9,850 for alleged damages to the furniture in the house at 1,008 Fifth Avenue. The Drouillards leased the house for three years, beginning Oct. 1, 1909, at a rental of $18,000 a year. The complaint said that they agreed to keep the premises in good repair, but that through inefficiency and carelessness damage to the amount sued for was done.

Mrs. Drouillard is the daughter of Paul A. Sorg, who made many millions from the tobacco industry. She received $10,000,000 from his estate, and Capt. Drouillard, who engaged in the steel and fiber industry business when he left the army, is also rich. They were married in 1905, and when the Captain left the Fifth Avenue house in September, 1910, and went to live at one of his clubs, it was thought the separation was final. Mrs. Drouillard sued for divorce in October of last year and was successful.

But it appeared from Mrs. Drouillard's testimony in the pending suit that notwithstanding the separation she and her husband remained on very good terms. He visited her at the Fifth Avenue house, they went out together to dinner, to the theatre and to social gatherings, and got along without any friction at all. Mrs. Drouillard said that she did not know just why they separated, nor could she explain just what caused her to begin the action for divorce. She showed no feeling at all against the Captain, and even spoke of him affectionately.

Wed in House After Separation.

The examination was for the purpose of finding out whether the Captain or Mrs. Drouillard was responsible for the lease of the house. She said that she lived in the house with her husband until he left her and that he never lived there afterward, but she said she continued to occupy the house because her husband had directed her to remain there. The Captain paid the rent and the household expenses, Mrs. Drouillard said, as long as he occupied the house, but after he went away she took care of the cost. Mrs. Drouillard was asked if she and her husband had not talked over the separation "in a certain way."

"Wasn't it the result," she was asked, "of a personal conclave between you?"

"No, it was on account of incompatibility which had been going on for years," replied Mrs. Drouillard.

"What happened when he left you?"

"Nothing, especially. We were at a gathering, and he went home by himself and I went home by myself."

"And he never came home after that?"

"We never knew after our private divorce whether he was coming home or not. It was just simply a case that might have been made up any day or might not. That was the reason our business relations remained unchanged all the time."

During the course of the examination Mrs. Drouillard was asked many questions about the financial relations between her and the Captain. She refused to answer some of them, and stuck to her refusal until Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum decided that she must answer.

Says Furniture Was Decrepit.

Mrs. Drouillard denied that the furniture of the Fifth Avenue house had been injured beyond the ordinary wear and tear during her occupancy. She said she lived there only three Winters. The Summers she spent at Narragansett Pier. The Captain, she said, attended to all the business. She said in most decided fashion that she tried to leave the property just as she had found it. Answering some of the specifications in the complaint Mrs. Drouillard said that the rug in the entrance hall had a hole in it, but that the hole had been hidden by a jardiniere, that the leather screens in the dining room were like the rest of the furniture, on their last legs; that the divan in the library was so old that one night, when she had a party, the bottom dropped out, and that she did not remember about ever having a brass lamp or a tea set.

Mrs. Drouillard was then suddenly asked if Capt. Drouillard did not own a lot of real estate. She replied that he had plenty of money. She declined to make any definite statement as to just how much the Captain did have, but she ventured to say that it was over $100,000, and that he had enough to do as he pleased. Then the inquiry got back to the furniture.

Mrs. Drouillard described a number of antique chairs as "rotten." She said a gilt desk had lost its gilt so that it could not be used in a strong light and that the mahogany piano was out of tune, that it yielded only a tinny sound, that its legs were scraped and its keys yellow. Mrs. Drouillard said it was a disgrace. She also said that a Louis XVI. sofa was spotted with wine, and that a plaster bust in the library fell from its shelf ten days before she left the house and she let the pieces lie in a corner of the room.

Mrs. Drouillard said that the drapery was much the worse for wear and tear, and that a leather couch was in such bad condition that she covered it with a silk rug which she had taken from the floor.

STIRS RABBIS' CONFERENCE.

A Commission Is to Consider Measures Urged by Dr. Wise.

DETROIT, July 6.—A commission of ten rabbis, members of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, now in session here, is to be appointed, it was announced today, to consider the question of placing the conference on record as favoring or opposing the minimum wage and other measures which Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York advocated in an address last night.

Rabbi Wise attacked what he called the "reactionary" members of the conference and demanded the adoption of the report of the Committee on the Synagogue and Industrial Relations, which was submitted by Rabbi Solomon Foster of Newark, N. J.

"What you want us to do," said Rabbi Wise, "is to cater to the wealthy employers of labor, who so largely support the synagogue. You are afraid of what the rich may say if we take a stand for social and economic justice. You quote the Scriptures that 'Justice, justice shalt thou preach,' but you are afraid to practice what you preach."

The committee recommended that the conference "indorse heartily" the principles of the minimum wage, industrial insurance, workmen's compensation, old-age pensions, prohibition of child labor, and the right of workmen to organize.

Rabbi Louis Bernstein, in telling of the work of the synagogue for defective, delinquent, and dependent Jews, said that in twenty-one penal institutions in the Middle West, including penitentiaries, reformatories, and industrial schools, there were only 125 Jews in a total of more than 14,000 prisoners.

"The figures we have collected," he said, "are proof that the statement that Jewish criminals are on the increase is false." A resolution extending sympathy to the relatives of the late Joseph Fels, social reformer and single tax advocate, was adopted at today's meeting of the conference. An anti-prohibition resolution was tabled on the ground that its consideration "was beneath the dignity of the conference."

PAINTS HIS WOE ON HIS BARN

Town Meeting and Court Failing Pigot, He Appeals in Big Letters.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 6.—A sign on the barn of John J. Pigot contains the following in large white letters on a black background:

A thief is in possession of farms and lands hereabouts. Law, court, and perjurers are friends of the thief.

Pigot, who is apparently an educated man, past middle age and reputed to be wealthy, came here from Brooklyn two years ago. He bought a farm on Mill Pond, the water rights of which are controlled by the Riverhead Electric Light Company.

Soon after he complained to the company that his land was being flooded because the water was held back for power. This was denied.

Then Pigot hired a hall, invited the public, and made an address. He said Riverhead was controlled by a "ring," and assailed several leading citizens.

Subsequently he sued the electric company for $2,000, alleging that his farm had been damaged. The action was decided by Justice Blackmar in favor of the company.

CLAIMED HUSBAND OF ANOTHER WOMAN

Mrs. Honig Mistook Painter Aloft for Man Who Had Deserted Her.

WOULDN'T ADMIT ERROR

Mrs. Mauro and Four Children Summoned to Police Station to Free Head of Family.

Tommaso Mauro is a painter—but not of the post-impressionist or cubist schools. Mauro paints by the square foot, or by the day, as the job may require. Yesterday he was painting by the day on an apartment house at 265 Central Park West, and, working on this basis, his mind was free to wander a bit now and then. Whatever Mauro's peaceful reflections were, whether of the park or of his wife and children, they were rudely interrupted. Beneath him appeared the vision of a determined woman with a stern policeman in tow.

Immediately she caught sight of Mauro she began to shriek at him in a tongue he did not know, shaking a warrant at him, while the policeman shook his club. Mauro finally gathered that the substance of the woman's remarks were that he was her husband—this by the interpretation of the policeman. Mauro grew indignant. He was never her husband. He called on the saints to witness—and when he appealed to the saints he lapsed into Italian and began to perform acrobatics on his scaffold in his energetic denials. For a time it looked as though Mauro and his paintpots, his brushes, and all would come down in a heap on the besiegers' heads.

Finally, the policeman, with his English, managed to stem the flow of Mauro's Italian, and the woman's Yiddish oratory and explained that she was Mrs. Savenia Honig, who had been deserted by her husband a year ago. in Mauro she thought she had recognized her husband, but since she was mistaken—

But here Mrs. Honig caught the drift of the argument and exploded in her native tongue. There was no one to interpret for her, but her meaning was clear.

She was not mistaken. He was her husband.

And Mrs. Honig had her way. Down the painter came. But once face to face with him her reproaches faltered. Not that she realized now that Mauro was not her husband of nine happy years. Indeed, she was more positive than ever. Her heart melted in his proximity, however, she began to whisper forgiveness in his unwilling ear. His ear was doubly unwilling, because he could understand not a word of what she was murmuring. Still, her glances were enough.

With the Italian pulling away on one side and Mrs. Honig pushing on the other Patrolman Wemmer led the way to the West 100th Street Station. There the action grew still more dramatic.

"But I am an Italian," shouted Mauro, when Mrs. Honig declared her husband's nationality. "I never saw this woman before."

Sergt. Sullivan intervened. He cross-examined Mauro. He followed every clue Mrs. Honig offered, even to letting Mauro unbutton his shirt to see the mark on his right shoulder-blade, which she said she remembered. No mark was there. But Mrs. Honig was not shaken.

"Surely I ought to know my own husband," she wailed.

"And I know my own wife," protested Mauro.

He was a desperate. He wanted to summon a hundred people. His employer was sent for. Even that man could not convince Mrs. Honig. She did not know his boss, but she knew Mauro was her husband, she affirmed.

At last Lieut. McCormick hit on the expedient of bringing Mrs. Mauro and the four little Mauros from their home in Harlem, at 351 Pleasant Avenue. The two principals sat and waited their arrival. Mauro glared at Mrs. Honig. She cast glances of tender reproach at him. Then the acknowledged Mrs. Mauro arrived. There was a wild domestic scene. Mrs. Mauro was convinced the worst had happened. Here was her husband in the clutch of the law. The little Mauros wept in chorus: "Oh, pop, pop! What have you done?"

When Mrs. Mauro learned that her husband was claimed by Mrs. Honig she blazed with indignation. Mrs. Honig, still shaking her head dubiously, withdrew. The police, convinced that Mauro was not a gay Lothario but a sober, married man, allowed him and his family to depart.

"Well," one thoughtful cop ruminated, "that woman deserves a real good husband. She'd appreciate him."

FALL KILLS M. L. CLARDY.

Mo. Pac. Officer and Ex-Congressman Meets Death In His Home.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The death of Martin L. Clardy, Vice President and General Solicitor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and former Congressman, which occurred last night, was caused by a fall against a radiator, it was learned today.

Mr. Clardy, though 77 years old, was in comparatively good health, having visited his office last Friday. Last night he felt indisposed, and after lying down for a while arose and walked into the hall of his home. As he fell his head struck a radiator, and he died before a physician arrived.

He was a native of Missouri and served as an officer in the Confederate Army. In the seventies he was elected for the first time as Representative for the Tenth Congressional District of Missouri, and thereafter was returned for four successive terms.

FRANK FILES EXCEPTIONS.

Formal Protest Against Judge Hill's Ruling Against His Appeal.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 6.—Attorneys for Leo M. Frank today filed a formal bill of exceptions to the action of Judge Ben H. Hill in sustaining the demurrer of the prosecution to the motion to set aside the verdict convicting him of the murder of Mary Phagan. The bill of exceptions will be transmitted to the State Supreme Court within fifteen days.

Argument on the motion, which is based upon the charge that Frank's constitutional rights were violated when the verdict was returned in his absence from the court, will not be heard until October.

The other motion in the case, appealing for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence, is already before the higher court, and will probably be argued late in July.

NOT JOSEPHINE BOZEK.

Another Clue In Mohawk River Murder Mystery Flattens Out.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 6.—Another clue that promised to establish the identity of the slain girl, parts of whose body were found recently in the Mohawk River, flattened out today. After a careful examination of the victim's head, Dr. William S. Sanford declared it was not that of Miss Josephine Bozek. Josephine had brown hair and perfect teeth, while the murdered girl had black hair and four of her upper and two of her lower teeth were filled with silver. The Bozek girl disappeared about a month ago, and yesterday her sister impressed the authorities with the belief that the victim was her missing relative.

Dr. Sanford was well acquainted with Josephine Bozek, having performed an operation on one of her ears last Spring.

700 PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

Pennsylvania Bank Declares It to Evade Regional Reserve Regulation.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., July 6.—In order to avoid subscribing for stock in the regional reserve bank, under the new currency system, in excess of its own capital stock, the First National Bank of Uniontown today declared a dividend of 700 per cent.

The capital of the bank is $100,000, and its surplus before the dividend was $1,650,000. Under the law, national banks are compelled to invest 6 per cent. of their capital and surplus in regional reserve bank securities.

TEMPER'TURE is often jest a matter o' *temper'*-sure. A pipe o' VELVET taken ca'm an' quiet will lessen th' heat, 'specially under th' collar.

Velvet Joe

VELVET, The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco, is Kentucky *Burley de Luxe* with an aged-in-the-wood smoothness—a cool, slow burning, biteless smoke. Full weight 2 oz. tins, 10c. Coupons of Value with VELVET.

"BLUE SKY" LAW KILLED.

Iowa Act Conflicts with U. S. Constitution, Federal Judges Hold.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 6.—Iowa's "blue-sky" law, providing for the regulation of investment companies, was held unconstitutional today by Walter I. Smith, United States Circuit Judge, and Smith McPherson and John C. Pollock, United States District Judges. Although the measure was attacked on five different grounds, the Judges cited only two specific instances wherein the law was invalid, as follows:

It offends against the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution.

It grants privileges and immunities to citizens of Iowa denied to citizens of other States.

The opinion coincides with one handed down by the Federal Judges of Michigan on the legality of the blue-sky law.

ENDING 5,000-MILE RACE.

Ubberoth Today Reaches Wife's Bedside in Philadelphia from Alaska.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Capt. P. H. Ubberoth of the revenue cutter McCulloch, stationed in Alaskan waters, arrived here today and began the last lap of his 5,000-mile race to the bedside of his wife, who is ill in Philadelphia.

Capt. Ubberoth left Unalaska thirteen days ago. His schedule thus far follows: Unalaska to Cordova, 600 miles, three days; Cordova to Seattle, 1,600 miles, six days; Seattle to Chicago, 2,182 miles, three days. He expects to arrive at his destination tomorrow morning.

SAYS NASH WAS BLAMELESS

Father of Dead Boy Declares Police Lieutenant Had Fought Earlier.

William Nash of 47 West 140th Street, who was shot dead by Police Lieut. Benjamin F. Ashley of the Lenox Avenue Station early Sunday morning, was buried yesterday. Lieut. Ashley, who was examined before Coroner Patrick D. Riordan on Sunday, is held on $2,500 bail for a further hearing before Coroner Riordan next Monday morning.

Nash's father, John Nash, yesterday reiterated his statement that his son had not interfered with Patrolman Thompson, whose arrest of some members of a dancing party started the trouble, nor with Lieut. Ashley, who came to Thompson's aid. "My son was in a saloon at 144th Street and Lenox Avenue," he said, "when he heard shots, and went out to see what was the matter. He was getting ready to light a cigarette when Lieut. Nash came up with a drawn pistol and frisked him. Finding that my son had no gun, he let him go. My boy backed off, the cigarette and match still in his hand, and then the Lieutenant shot him."

Mr. Nash also declared that Lieut. Ashley had been in a fight earlier in the evening in the Dolphin, a cabaret restaurant at 145th Street and Lexington Avenue.

Lieut. Ashley's companions at the Dolphin, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Long of 673 Lexington Avenue and Mrs. Annie Korn of 68 Bradhurst Avenue, refused to discuss the shooting yesterday. Frederick Woelflin, the proprietor, said the Lieutenant had drunk very little and was not under the influence of liquor.

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street
Store Opens Daily at 8:30

Everywhere You Turn On These Ten Spreading Selling Floors You Find Plentiful Evidence of the Far-Reaching Economies in

THIS JULY CLEARANCE SALE

"To Keep The New Store NEW"

You must realize that while the outward and visible effect of this July Clearance Sale is to provide fine Summer bargains for *you*, and good July business for *us*, there is a much more important economic reason underlying the occasion.

July is a month during which our merchandise stocks must take their deepest drop, so that they shall appear as small as possible on our inventory books on August 1st. Thus we shall have a clean store for receiving the new goods, which will come piling in from all quarters of the earth.

But it takes work day by day, with a shutting of eyes to profits, and an ignoring of the fact that the goods so unfeelingly reduced in price are either at the tip of their demand for Summer or well worth keeping on the shelves for Fall business.

But we won't do that, for we must "keep the new Store NEW," and July is no time for sentiment.

This is why today, tomorrow and next day, and all through the month, you may expect to find bargains that *ring true* in every branch of this vast GIMBEL business.

This is a *Maker's* Clearance of Batiste and Nainsook Nightgowns

Sheer as gossamer and ideal for Summer wear.

One of the styles of nightgowns has deep V neck, with collar of pink batiste. Another style, *all* in pink batiste, has a fetching ribbon bow at the back and shirrings of ribbon.

These two styles are illustrated; there are about 35 styles in all.

At $2 and $3, Regularly $3.95 and $5

The Bridal Set Illustrated, consisting of Petticoat and Nightgown, is of fine batiste, richly trimmed with lace, and is $6; the separate pieces are $3 each.

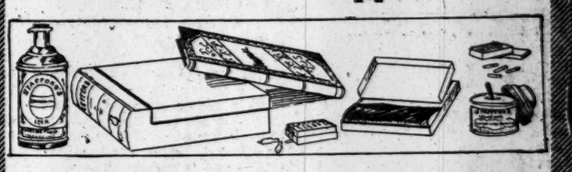
The Nainsook Petticoats, elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes lace and fine embroidery, are here in ten styles at $2 and five styles at $3. Second Floor

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Special Economies in COMMERCIAL STATIONERY and Office Supplies



A sale that will interest every business man, for the savings are substantial and the offerings include the staple requisites for modern office equipment in qualities and styles for which there is constant demand.

It will pay you to buy Stationery supplies NOW for the next half year's requirements and to inspect the complete and comprehensive stocks displayed in the Department—conveniently located—on the Main Floor—35th St.—near THE NEW MEN'S ENTRANCE, which is a special door a dozen steps west of Broadway on 35th St.

Carbon Paper—Usually 59c—Now 39c
Boxes of 100 sheets; fine grade, in size 8x10½ inches.

Blank Books Usually 44c 38c
Canvas covered with Russia leather corners; 300 pages, "Ledger," "Single Ledger," and "Journal" rulings.

Blank Books Usually 82c 71c
Black cloth covered; Russia leather back and corners; 300 pages. "Ledger," "Single Ledger," and "Journal" rulings.

"Saxon" Loose Leaf Ledgers Usually $3.24 $2.97
"Russia Skiver" cloth sides and leather corners; metal back to hold sheets. Size 9¼x11⅞ inches; complete with 300 pages and index.

Buyer's Leather "Memo" Books Usually 44c 22c
Fine grade of black leather, filled with good quality paper with index.
Same style, but without index; usually 29c., at 16c.

Writing Pads—Usually 9c to 20c 4c each
A special purchase; assorted sizes and styles; of fine quality paper—in linen and bond finish, also in "onion skin" paper.

Typewriting Paper (Linen finish) ***Usually 39c*** 29c
Packages of 500 sheets, in size 8½x11 inches.

Oblong Counter Books (Canvas Covered) ***Special at*** 7c to 17c
Canvas covered and of various sizes.

"Frankfort" Box Files each 23c
Strong and well finished, with brass snap catch and index.

Filing Cards Usually 11c (per 100) 5c
Excellent grade white cards; horizontal ruling.

Business Envelopes, (per thousand) 78c
Excellent grade, pure white stock; sizes 6½ or 6¾ inches. (Packed 250 in a box.)

Manila Pay Envelopes (per 500) 32c
Very heavy quality and of fine grade. (Packed in boxes of 500.)

"Paragon" Reminder Pads Usually 12c each 2c
Exceptional value in these handy Pads, bound with metal edges.

"Today" Calendars Usually 19c each 4c
With very large figures; a day to a sheet. Very special.

Ink Stands Usually 39c 29c
Square glass bottle on oak base; very neat design.

Cut Glass Ink Stands 42c & 54c
Usually 69c. and 89c. Double wells, and base of solid glass; two sizes.

Wire Letter Trays—Special each 13c
Strong and well finished, with rubber feet.

Bond Boxes Usually 34c each 17c
Japanned finish, with lock and key.

Stafford's Inks
"Commercial" or "Universal,"
½ pints, 18c.
Pints, 28c.
Quarts, 46c.

Gem Paper Clips
Box of 100—
No. 1 size 3c.
1,000 clips 24c.

Lead Pencils Usually 24c 14c ***—a dozen***
Special purchase of Pencils in assorted finishes. With or without erasers.

Esterbrook's "Falcon" Pens 59c
Usually 75c. (a gross.) The popular "048."

Stafford's White Paste
"Waterwell" jar, with brush,
5 oz. size, 21c.
Without brush,
18¾ oz. size, 38c. ea.

Circular Rubber Erasers
Usually 5c.
Special at 2c. each.

Main Floor, 35th St., Centre and Rear.

Clock points to 4—"click" snaps your key in the desk—down to the breeze-fanned, salt-spiced shore—breast-high into the booming surf—splash!—sputter!—spout!

Up again, down again—in again, out again—back to your bath "cubby"—rubbed to a pink glow—into cool, light, skin-soft B. V. D.—"Great!"

A wood-chopper's dinner "for yours!"

By the way, remember that *not all* Athletic Underwear is B. V. D. On every B. V. D. Undergarment is sewed

This Red Woven Label

B.V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50 the Garment.

MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE

B. V. D. Union Suits, (Pat. U. S. A. 4-30-07) $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00 the Suit.

(*Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries.*)

The B. V. D. Company, New York

Electro-Medical Exhibit

will be held at our new Show Rooms at Irving Place and Fifteenth Street during July, from 9 a. m. to 5.30 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all physicians, surgeons and dentists

Largest Collection

of electro-medical apparatus ever displayed to the public. Here may be seen the Coolidge X-Ray tube, X-Ray transformers, compressed air outfits, dental equipment, bath cabinet, condensers, head lights, electrically illumined instruments, anaesthetizing machines and many other interesting electro-therapeutic devices

The

New York Edison Company

At Your Service

General Offices: Irving Place and 15th Street
Telephone: Stuyvesant 5600
Branch Offices for the Convenience of the Public

424 Broadway	Spring 9890	*124 W 42d St	Bryant 5262
*126 Delancey St	Orchard 1960	*151 E 86th St	Lenox 7780
10 Irving Pl	Stuyvesant 5600	*27 E 125th St	Harlem 4020
		*362 E 149th St	Melrose 3340

*Open Until Midnight
Night and Emergency Call Madison Square 6001

—A Thousand Miles of Wondrous Lakes, Smiling Isles!

The happiest tip for a cool, healthful, restful trip is the famous Great Lakes vacation aboard the

"NORTH LAND"

The Floating Palace of the Great Lakes

You pass through the Great Lakes aboard a steamship that is the equivalent, in elegance, appointments, equipment and cuisine, of any ocean liner.

First sailing of the S. S. "North Land" from Buffalo for Chicago Wednesday, June 17. Returning first sailing from Chicago, Saturday, June 20. Stops made enroute at Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Island, Harbor Springs and Milwaukee, in both directions. "North Land" leaves Buffalo Wednesdays, returning Saturdays.

Optional arrangement—all through tickets reading via rail lines between Buffalo and Chicago in either direction good via S. S. "North Land" upon slight additional payment.

A complete description of this trip will be mailed you if you will write today to

NORTHERN STEAMSHIP CO.
Great Northern Railway

Write Today for New Folder on Glacier National Park

S. LOUNSBERY, General Passenger Agent,
1184 Broadway, New York. Telephone Madison Square 7725.

"In All the World No Trip Like This"

RETURNING ANGLER DISCOMFITS WARDEN

Weber, Back on Erie Train, Refuses to Open Valise When Halted by Jersey Official.

BIG CROWD ENJOYS FUN

Warden Vainly Tries to Get Help to Make Arrest—And There Were No Fish in the Bag.

That greatest of New Jersey out-of-door sports among Game Wardens, known as "catching the New Yorker with the goods," caused no little amusement to those who arrived on a train which reached the Erie station about 7:30 o'clock Sunday night, almost caused a riot on the platform of the Erie station of the Hudson tunnel and is still a source of indignation to George W. Weber of 683 West 158th Street.

Mr. Weber is in business in New Street. He is also the possessor of a home at Twin Lakes, Pike County, Penn., where he goes to fish and hunt. Mr. Weber went there on the Fourth to fish. He left there on Sunday afternoon carrying a valise, a fishing rod, and a bunch of water lilies. The latter represented his "catch." It also accounted for a disposition which made him later quick to resent the attention of the guardian of New Jersey's game laws.

Shortly after the train came to a stop Mr. Weber appeared on the scene lugging the valise and the fishing rod and at the same time endeavoring to hold the lilies out of harm's way. The Game Warden, in the typical make-up of a Game Warden, broad-brimmed hat and all that sort of thing, appeared on the scene at the same time. He advanced to meet Mr. Weber and they came together in the centre of the stage.

"Been fishing?" said the G. W. pleasantly.

"Yep," said Mr. Weber, very shortly, he being intent upon catching the first train for his home. He hurried toward the tube entrance.

"What have you got in that bag," said the Warden, planting himself in front of Weber.

Mr. Weber stopped short in surprise, and as he did so the other threw open his coat and showed a badge, which, had Mr. Weber stopped to read, would have conveyed to him the reason for the questioning. The New Yorker did not stop to read. He knew by intuition. He said that he had nothing of interest in his bag except some articles of personal interest. He mentioned a toothbrush and a pair of pajamas. All this time Mr. Weber was edging along the long passageway which leads from the railroad track to the tube station.

"What's in the bag?" insisted the Warden.

"Nothing," said Mr. Weber, and as he did so the Warden, he says, laid hands upon him.

Threatened Game Warden.

Shaking him off, Mr. Weber admonished him that if he did it again there would be a game guardian in New Jersey with a slightly disarranged face. The former is in good health and not in the lightweight class. This had its effect upon the officer of the law, for he stopped long enough to allow Mr. Weber to buy a ticket for this city.

By this time the incident had attracted the attention of all those who were hastening from the station to the tubes, and they gathered in a circle about the two men.

"As citizens of the United States, I call upon you to assist me," shouted the Warden.

The crowd seemed to enjoy the affair and came closer, but no one would volunteer to take the valise from the combative Mr. Weber. Through the narrow gates and on to the station platform Weber led the party. The Warden renewed his attentions, and was making many threats of what he intended to do.

The crowd by this time had increased so that the platform was packed. In the centre of this crowd were Weber and the Warden. The former was guarding his bag, and both men circled about, in the position of wrestlers trying to get a hold.

"Officer," shouted a voice from the crowd, "go on and take your prisoner."

"I will," shouted the Warden, and he consulted with some of the station platform men.

One of these, Mr. Weber says, went away, and soon the blowing of a police whistle sounded. The crowd grew and the platform guardians had their hands full. Two or three came near getting over the edge. Some of the others began to shout advice and some not very complimentary remarks regarding Jersey law.

The long blasts of the police whistle continued to sound and the situation had reached a point where it seemed that one or the other would take the advice of the crowd and "Start something" when a guard began calling "Train for New York, train for New York" and a few seconds later everybody was occupied in the eternal struggle for seats. The Warden followed Mr. Weber into the train.

Whistle Vainly for Police.

"I'll get you yet," he said as he darted through the car to the front of the train. It was not until Exchange Place was reached that Mr. Weber knew there was a reason for the threat. As the train slid into the station the motorman began sounding the short sharp calls of the whistle which lets the police know that there is trouble. The whistle kept up the call during all the time it was stopped at the station, but apparently there was not a policeman in sight. After a short delay the motorman gave it up and the train started. Mr. Weber expected there would be more trouble before New York was reached, but there was none, to the great disappointment of the crowd. The Warden had apparently given up the pursuit.

"This is the second time I have been held up by Game Wardens in New Jersey," said Mr. Weber yesterday. "On the other occasion I was carrying a gun. On that trip I refused to let two Wardens go through my bag and they did not insist. They came to this conclusion after a conference which followed my refusal to even tell them where I had been hunting. So far as I have been able to make out no right exists by which men can be forced to open up their belongings for game inspection. Why not establish a regular baggage inspection like the customs inspection when one returns from abroad? Oh, yes; I spoke to the Erie Railroad officials and they are going to investigate. Yes, that's the word—investigate."

"STARS AND STRIPES" GOLF

Advertising Interests Start Tournament at Hot Springs, Va.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 6.—A field of fifty men and fourteen women golfers turned out for the "Stars and Stripes" event which opened the annual Summer tournament of the American Golf Association of Advertising Interests. Two classes for the men were formed, the Class A players using 75 as their net figure, and the Class B contingent trying to score 90 or better. In Class A, L. A. Hamilton of the National Golf Club was the only player under 80 and with 79 took the low gross.

Low net honors went to C. A. Speakman of Siwanoy, the second best gross and best net, with 81, 10—71.

In Class B, D. McKay Lloyd of Oakmont romped away with the net prize, scoring 80, 15—74, the best he has ever played at Hot Springs. Mrs. W. S. Bird of Dunwoodie was low scorer among the women for the gross prize, and Mrs. F. G. Mann of South Shore, Chicago, won the low net. The best scores in the men's event were:

Class A.—C. A. Speakman, Siwanoy, 81, 10—71; F. A. Speary, Westward, 87, 15—72; L. A. Hamilton, National, 79, 5—74; A. S. Higgins, St. Andrews, 89, 15—74; J. J. Hazen, Oakland, 81, 6—75; W. S. Bird, Scarsdale, 90, 15—73; J. D. Plummer, Springfield, 90, 15—75; F. S. Sisson, Dunwoodie, 91, 15—76; G. C. Martin, Huntingdon Valley, 89, 12—77; S. K. Evans, Knollwood, 86, 9—77; H. C. Milholland, Oakmont, 93, 15—78.

WRENN INVITES GERMANS.

Davis Cup Committee Wants Tennis Players to Compete Here.

R. D. Wrenn, Chairman of the Davis Cup Committee, cabled to Germany last night to ascertain whether the Germans had reconsidered their intention to withdraw from the international cup matches, and would send a team to this country. About four weeks ago Germany officially notified the Americans that it would be impossible to send a team this year.

"The fact that Germany seems to have re-entered the Davis Cup matches has recently been brought to the attention of the committee," said George T. Adee. "If the Germans are coming it will be necessary to make new arrangements, for the plans for the Davis Cup matches have been made upon the theory that Germany had been eliminated."

It was stated by the committee that if the German team comes to this country they would compete on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club in Boston.

Week-End Bouts at Stadium A. C.

Three unusually good bouts for a week-end boxing show comprise the card that Billy Gibson will put on at the Stadium A. C. next Saturday night. For the main event Knockout Sweeney and Mike Farrell have been matched. Farrell is a Brooklynite, and one of the toughest welters in the city. Sweeney has been booming along at a fast clip in this division recently, knocking out the majority of his opponents, but in Michael he is stacking up against a Tartar. The semi-final also promises to be a fine bout, Eddie Smith, the clever Yorkville lightweight, takes on Jimmy Pasane, the "Walloping Wop," and the hardest-hitting boy of his weight and inches around here. In the third ten-rounder Jimmy Duffy, the clever west side lightweight, will tackle the Kohoma Kid.

JOINT GOLF TOURNAMENT---STARS IN WESTCHESTER LAWN TENNIS

FOUR GOLF CLUBS IN TOURNAMENT

F. K. Flaugh of Newspaper Club Takes First Honors at Van Courtlandt Park.

Fifty odd members of the Scottish-American, New York, Manhattan and New York newspaper golf clubs competed yesterday in the qualifying round of a four-cornered club tournament over the public links at Van Cortlandt Park, coincident with which an eighteen-hole medal play handicap was run off. Frederick K. Flaugh of the Newspaper Club proved to be the most successful man of the day, for besides winning the medal with a fine 73 he also captured the gross prize in the incidental event.

Flaugh, by dint of rule, found it necessary to take the gross award, inasmuch as he also had the net "sewed up" with his handicap of 7 and his net of 66, for the gross award is considered the greater honor, and the rule was made accordingly. For this reason, the net trophy went to T. T. Loomas of the Scottish-Americans for his card of 83—14—69.

The competitors qualified in three flights of sixteen each for match play beginning today, but the competition is so arranged that the contestants who have matches to consider may start any time, so long as the tilts are finished before dark, depending upon the caprices of those who are more vitally interested. There will be one round each day until Thursday, when the semi-final and final matches will be started according to a regular schedule.

Flaugh's 73 is within two strokes of the par of the course, and taken all in all is a fine performance. The summary:

First Sixteen.—Frederick K. Flaugh, Newspaper, 73; Percy Platt, New York Golf Club, 79; Theodore Warner, New York Golf, 79; E. M. Gould, New York Golf, 79; R. B. Taft, Scottish-American, 80; Dr. E. M. Mendel, New York Golf, 81; A. C. Murray, Newspaper, 82; T. T. Loomas, Scottish-American, 83; Albert H. Hedley, Newspaper, 83; H. A. Linton, New York Golf, 83; E. L. Keers, Manhattan, 83; P. B. Lucas, Newspaper, 84; F. D. Brengle, New York Golf, 86; Dr. M. A. Bonnefond, New York Golf, 86; J. Ahearn, Scottish-American, 88; F. J. Brower, Manhattan, 88.

Second Sixteen.—G. W. Fairchild, Manhattan, 88; C. L. Fletcher, Newspaper, 88; Arthur C. Johnsen, New York Golf, 90; George F. Ralston, Newspaper, 90; J. P. Fitzpatrick, New York Golf, 90; Henry S. Tilley, New York Golf, 91; L. J. Dumbhout, New York Golf, 91; J. C. Flinn, Newspaper, 92; William Chapman, Jr., Scottish-American, 93; Theodore Mitchell, New York Golf, 93; R. H. Sarvay, Manhattan, 95; Dr. A. S. Wilson, New York Golf, 95; Dr. Allan Carpenter, New York Golf, 96; J. D. Thomas, Manhattan, 97; H. W. Andrus, New York, 97; C. F. Laux, Newspaper, 97.

Third Sixteen.—Frank T. Pope, Newspaper, 97; Frank J. Pope, Newspaper, 98; Fred L. Hawthorne, Newspaper, 99; A. M. Hobart, Manhattan, 100; C. Frederick Pertsch, Scottish-American, 102; W. J. Haywood, Newspaper, 102; Wesley Sisson, New York Golf, 102; H. S. Haskell, Manhattan, 103; R. Whiteley, Manhattan, 103; M. D'Angelo, New York Golf, 104; B. T. Drake, New York Golf, 104; A. H. Wykeham-George, Manhattan, 106; C. A. Dalley, Newspaper, 110; P. L. Campbell, Newspaper, 110; G. H. Wykes, Newspaper, 110; F. H. Hoyt, New York Golf, 111.

Medal Play Handicap.—Frederick K. Flaugh, Newspaper, 73, 7—66; T. T. Loomas, Scottish-American, 83, 14—69; Dr. M. A. Bonnefond, New York Golf, 86, 15—71; A. C. Murray, Newspaper, 82, 11—71; Percy Platt, New York Golf, 75, 4—71; A. H. Hedley, Newspaper, 83, 11—72; Dr. E. M. Mendel, New York Golf, 81, 9—72; R. B. Taft, Scottish-American, 80, 8—72; W. J. Haywood, Newspaper, 102, 29—73; Frank J. Pope, Newspaper, 98, 25—73; H. A. Linton, New York Golf, 83, 10—73; F. M. Gould, New York Golf, 79, 6—73; Dr. Allan Carpenter, New York Golf, 96, 22—74; J. C. Flinn, Newspaper, 92, 18—74; L. J. Dumbhout, New York Golf, 91, 17—74; E. L. Keers, Manhattan, 83, 9—74; Theodore Warner, New York Golf, 79, 5—74; A. J. Gifford, Newspaper, 89, 14—75; P. Lucas, Newspaper, 84, 9—75; J. P. Fitzpatrick, New York Golf, 90, 14—76; George F. Ralston, Newspaper, 90, 14—76; Arthur C. Johnson, New York Golf, 90, 14—76; C. L. Fletcher, Newspaper, 88, 12—76; R. H. Sarvey, Manhattan, 95, 18—77; Theodore Mitchell, New York Golf, 93, 15—78; William Chapman, Jr., Scottish-American, 93, 15—78; Fairfield, Manhattan, 88, 10—78; F. D. Brengle, New York Golf, 86, 8—78; H. W. Andrus, New York Golf, 97, 18—79; C. A. Dalley, Newspaper, 110, 30—80; C. F. Laux, Newspaper, 97, 17—80; Henry S. Tilley, New York Golf, 91, 11—80; B. T. Drake, New York Golf, 104, 23—81; M. D'Angelo, New York Golf, 104, 23—81; H. S. Haskell, Manhattan, 103, 22—81; Frank T. Pope, Newspaper, 97, 16—81; Dr. A. S. Wilson, New York Golf, 95, 14—81; J. Ahearn, Scottish-American, 88, 7—81; Fred L. Hawthorne, Newspaper, 99, 17—82; J. D. Thomas, Manhattan, 97, 15—82; P. L. Campbell, Newspaper, 110, 27—83; A. M. Hobart, Manhattan, 100, 17—83; C. F. Pertsch, Scottish-American, 102, 18—84; G. H. Hoyt, New York Golf, 111, 26—85; G. H. Wykes, Newspaper, 110, 25—85; Wesley Sisson, New York Golf, 102, 17—85; R. Whiteley, Manhattan, 103, 17—86; R. J. Beach, Manhattan, 102, 15—87; A. H. Wykeham-George, Manhattan, 106, 16—90; C. E. Watson, Manhattan, 120, 27—99.

COLUMBIA PITCHER WINS.

J. O'Neale Plays Good Tennis in University Heights Tournament.

In a fast tennis match J. O'Neale, the Columbia University pitcher, defeated A. D. Hammett in the third round of the University Heights Lawn Tennis Club yesterday on the club courts at 183d Street and University Avenue. O'Neale played a strong game and won in straight sets. G. A. L. Dionne, Captain of the West Side Tennis Club, and George S. Groesbeck also qualified for the fourth round. Groesbeck defeated W. N. Jennings, 6—3, 6—0, and Dionne won from O'Ryan after three hard-fought sets.

In spite of the threatening weather, good progress was made in the men's doubles, two pairs reaching the third round. A. M. Lovibond, the Seventh Regiment crack, and Jules M. Steinacher made a strong combination and won two matches. In the first C. W. Beebe, who partnered Franklin P. Adams, was injured and withdrew with the score in the first set 4—3 in favor of Lovibond and Steinacher. The summary:

Men's Singles.—Second Round—G. A. L. Dionne defeated G. H. A. Williams, 6—2, 6—1; A. D. Hammett defeated C. G. Burroughs, 6—2, 6—4.

Third Round—G. A. L. Dionne defeated W. O'Ryan, 6—3, 6—0; A. D. Hammett, 6—2, 6—4; George S. Groesbeck defeated W. N. Jennings, 6—3, 6—0.

Men's Doubles. — First Round — William Fischer and G. Meserau defeated B. Henderson and W. O'Ryan, 8—6, 4—6, 6—4; G. Keogh and L. Pallen defeated Mr. Ross and partner by default; Arthur M. Lovibond and Julio M. Steinacher defeated Franklin P. Adams and C. W. Beebe, 4—3, default; E. H. Janes and F. Letson defeated George G. Grenz and L. Robertson, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; W. N. Jennings and Mr. Winn defeated W. Wulf and partner by default; Mr. Pegrom and Mr. Willis defeated D. Letson and L. Wood, 6—2, 6—2; E. Binzin and Mr. Geltgow defeated K. Fisher and L. Fisher by default; Mr. Mawdoll and Mr. Wilgeogt defeated Mr. Sibley and Mr. Rung by default; H. J. Steinkamp and B. F. Drake defeated Allan Behr and partner by default; Dr. Alexander and Dr. Hutchinson defeated Mr. Keen and Mr. Rendleson, 6—2, 6—0; C. Chambers and J. Meserau defeated G. L. Robinson and L. Manheimer, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round—Arthur M. Lovibond and Julio M. Steinacher defeated G. Keogh and L. Pallen, 6—1, 6—1; Mr. Dawdoll and Mr. Wilgeogt defeated E. Binzin and Mr. Geltgow, 6—4, 6—4.

DAVIS CUP PLAYERS IN TENNIS MATCHES

Williams and Murray Win at Westchester After Hard Match —Hackett and Partner Lose.

Candidates for the Davis Cup team competed yesterday in the invitation doubles tennis tournament of the Country Club of Westchester on the club courts at Westchester. Many of the ranking players of the East are entered in the tourney, and a change was made in the schedule in order to keep the singles open until tomorrow with the hope that Maurice E. McLoughlin and other California players will reach New York in time to compete. It is probable that the result of the matches will have an important bearing on the selection of the Davis Cup team.

Although a late start was made five doubles matches were decided and three teams reached the semi-final round. Principal interest was centred in the playing of R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, a member of last year's Davis Cup team, and R. Lindley Murray of California. It was expected that the two players would engage in singles matches, which would afford the members of the International Cup Committee an opportunity to form an estimate of their court work.

Williams and Murray were paired against Robert LeRoy and E. P. Larned in the first round of the doubles. It was the first time the players teamed up, and the result was far from satisfactory. Williams and Murray won, but they fell far below championship doubles form. Individually the men played splendidly, but they both showed a disposition to invade each other's territory. Williams showed flashes of his old-time form, his overhead strokes being particularly effective and timely, while his service appears a little more difficult than last year. His general work indicates that he will be second string to McLoughlin in the Davis Cup match. Murray was good and bad in spots, but he was strange to Williams's style of play, and this accounted for many of his poor strokes. The pair won 8—6, 8—6, but the experience should help them to better team work in their match today, when they are drawn against R. D. Little and E. L. Wrenn, Jr. Surprising form was shown by William A. Larned and Robert D. Wrenn, two former national champions. For two sets they held N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney, the Boston pair, safe, and outmanoeuvred them in general court work. With the score one set all the Boston combination redoubled their efforts, and as their opponents tired under the long match, won the extra set by a 6—1 score. The summary:

Men's Doubles, County Club of Westchester Invitation.—First Round—N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney defeated William A. Larned and Robert D. Wrenn, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1; R. Norris Williams, 2d, and R. Lindley Murray defeated Robert LeRoy and E. P. Larned, 8—6, 8—6.

Second Round—Theodore R. Pell and Karl H. Behr defeated Harold H. Hackett and Walter Merrill Hall, 6—4, 6—1; N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney defeated Wallace F. Johnson and Herbert L. Hahn, 6—4, 6—2; George M. Church and Dean Mathey defeated Gustave F. Touchard and W. M. Washburn, 7—5, 6—4.

BROOKES AND WILDING WIN.

English Pair, Barrett and Dixon, Beaten for All-Comers' Tennis Title.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 6.—England met another defeat today when Norman E. Brookes and Anthony F. Wilding captured the doubles title in the all comers' lawn tennis championships at Wimbledon, defeating H. R. Barrett and C. P. Dixon fairly easily, 3 sets to 1. Although it was expected that Brookes and Wilding would take the championship to Australasia, it was thought the English pair would put up a better fight.

The aggregate ages of Barrett and Dixon exceed 80 years.

Throughout the championship the Australasians were not encountered by any English pair of the younger generation capable of taking a single set off them.

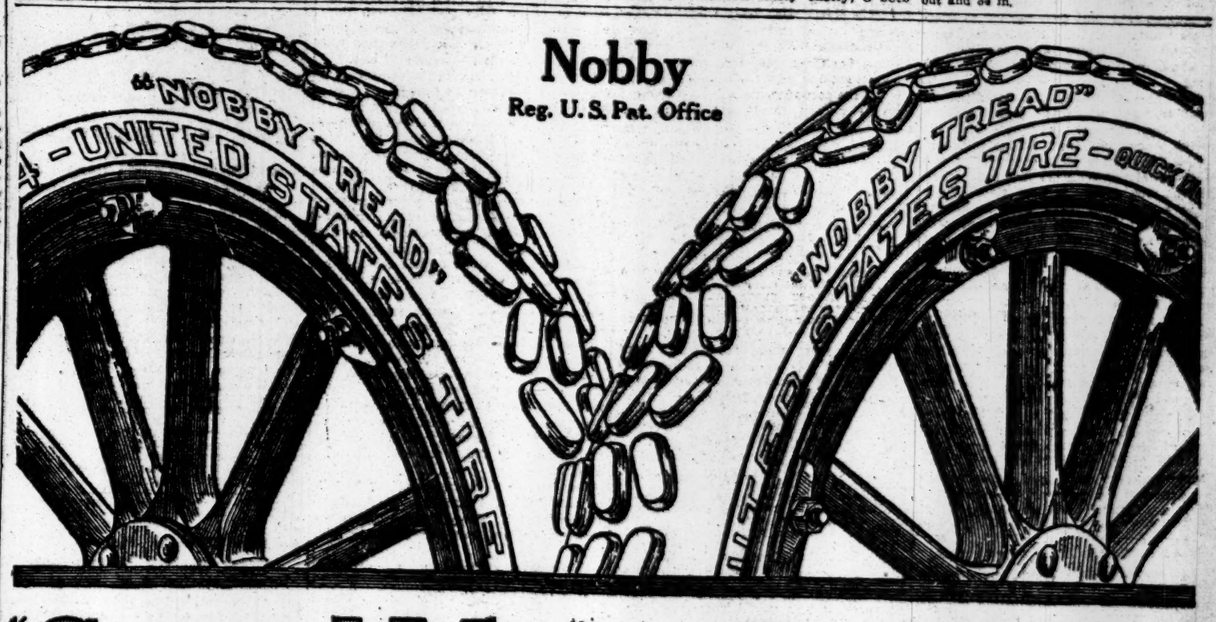
In this connection The Daily News deplores the lack of encouragement given to younger players and the fact that the best English professional player and coach, C. Haggett, is now in America helping the players of the country that won the Davis Cup from England.

Miss E. Ryan of California and Miss A. M. Morton captured the All-Comers' ladies' doubles lawn tennis championship from the holders, Mrs. Larcombe and Mrs. Hannam, whom they beat by 6—1, 6—3.

Maplewood Golf Record Equaled.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., July 6.—The golf course record held by Heinrich Schmidt of Worcester was equaled today by I. W. Small of Belmont with a clean-cut card of 70, 36 out and 34 in.



Nobby
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

"Stand Up" and "Deliver"

An automobile tire must "stand up" and "deliver" mileage enough to justify its first cost, or its first cost at any price is a joke.

"First cost" saving is an "ostrich way" of figuring tire economy—the only true way is to figure on the ultimate cost of your tire service.

Automobile owners learn this in time—the quicker they learn it, the quicker will they learn to buy

Business Basis Tires

That a tremendous majority of automobile owners have learned how to buy automobile tires is proved by the fact that today "Nobby Tread" Tires are the largest selling anti-skid tires in the world.

"Nobby Tread" Tires do two things—they give more mileage and they prevent skidding.

And remember this—investigations prove that with "Nobby Tread" Tires punctures are 90% less than with the average tire.

Based upon their remarkable mileage records

"Nobby Tread" Tires

are now sold under our regular warranty—perfect workmanship and material—BUT any adjustments are on a basis of

5,000 Miles

Thousands upon thousands of veteran motorists now use "Nobby Tread" Tires on their front and rear wheels through all seasons, because they give real anti-skid protection and the lowest cost per mile.

United States Tire Company

NOTE THIS:—Dealers who sell UNITED STATES TIRES sell the best of everything.

Ford

Ten million miles of advertising. A half-million Fords, averaging twenty miles a day, circle the world four hundred times every twenty-four hours. If the car wasn't right this tremendous publicity would put the Company out of business. The Ford is its own best salesman. A demonstration is a revelation—take yours today.

Runabout $500. Touring Car $550. Town Car $750—f. o. b. Detroit. Complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from Ford Motor Company, 1,723 Broadway, also Jackson Avenue and Honeywell Street, Long Island City.

PLYMOUTH
Dry Gin

Quality should be the biggest consideration in anything you drink, especially when added quality means added delicacy of flavour.

Coates' Plymouth Dry Gin is without doubt the finest Gin made.

ALEX D SHAW & CO NY

DAZZLE

For Hot Weather
Lion Collars
Oldest Brand in America
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY N.Y.

THE WEEK FOR CHEERING UP
By Booth Tarkington
PENROD
The story about a boy who didn't know he was bad.
Net $1.25
All Bookshops

One Day EXCURSIONS
Atlantic City
TOMORROW
$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Liberty St. 8.00 Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a. m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

OFFICE PARTITIONS MADE BY THE MILE—SOLD BY THE FOOT.
M. & R. 49 BROAD ST. New York City. Tel. 1957 Broad.
MOUNT & ROBERTSON. (Copyright.)

OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

TRUSSES ROBERTS & QUINN, 401 Bridge St. Brooklyn.

GIANTS GET AN EVEN BREAK--YANKEES BLANKED--BROOKLYN LOSES TWO--TURF--YACHTING

DOYLE SAVES GIANTS A COMPLETE ROUT

Smashes Out Home Run That Wins First Game—Tesreau Loses Next "Clash."

Larry Doyle is the lone, heroic figure which stood between the Giants and a double defeat at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Dooin's Phillies had the first game sewed up by a score of 4 to 2 when the Giants went into the ninth inning. With two on the bases and no one out Doyle snatched the game out of the fire with a terrific drive against the right field wall which bounded out of Cravath's reach and Capt. Larry galloped home and pushed in two runs ahead of him, winning the game by a score of 5 to 4. Much joy.

There was a second game also, and, according to a large portion of the Giant pitching staff, the least said about it the better. The Phillies took this second conflict by a score of 7 to 2. The biggest Monday crowd of the year, 16,000, saw the games.

The parade of New York pitchers in the second game looked like a Fourth of July procession. It was led by Jeff Tesreau, closely followed by Al Demaree, who preceded Rube Schauer, and the rear rank was made up of Ferdie Schupp. The line of march started from the bench to the pitching mound, then countermarched to the bench, whence the procession moved slowly in the general direction of the clubhouse.

A youngster named Mattison pitched commendable ball for the Phils in the opening soiree. He comes from a sand lot team in Buffalo. He had the Giant batsmen completely surrounded by curves up to the ninth, when he weakened just long enough to let Larry Doyle get in his mastadonic smash.

Art Fromme started the game for the Giants. Fromme never takes a defeat to heart, so when the Phils began to pile up runs, he didn't stop them. They bunched hits in the third inning and took what appeared to be a safe lead. He was subtracted in the seventh to permit Mike Donlin to bat.

Mike had every appearance of making a hit. That is, he swung at the third strike. The bat slipped out of his grasp. "There is no telling what I might have done to that ball if the old bat hadn't slipped."

In the last half of the ninth, when everybody believed that Fromme had "jonahed" the game beyond all recall, Dave Robertson singled to right. Merkle walked and up tangoed Doyle. He larruped the ball against the right-field wall, where it rebounded clumsily out of Cravath's reach and rolled nearly to the right field exits. The whole crowd on the bases made the trip home and it was the Giants' game, 5 to 4.

The big, bright moment of this first game was a glittering catch by Dave Robertson in the ninth inning. Beals Becker banged the ball so that it would just about hit the wall over Robertson's head. The outfielder jumped high and picked the sphere off the cement with one hand.

When Tesreau appeared to pitch the second game the large gathering of folks had confidence that he wouldn't give them such a shock as Fromme did. Jeff had one of his wild days. And when he is wild he makes Gunda look tame.

In the first inning Jeff couldn't find the plate. To the five men who faced him Jeff tossed only one strike. He walked Byrne, Lobert, and Cravath, and Luderus's triple sent the trio home. Here Demaree began to pitch, and a sacrifice fly by Paskert scored Luderus. Two triple and a single gave the Phils three more runs in the second inning, and that was the end of Demaree. Rube Schauer then made his début of the season, and gave but one hit. Schupp finished the game, and didn't allow a hit.

Jacobs, who started for the Phils, was taken out after Bescher and Burns had made hits in the first inning. Meyer finished the game, and, with the big lead to help him out, kept the Giants from doing any particular damage. He never permitted more than two hits in any inning, and was effective with men on the bases. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, cf.	4	2	2	0	0
Burns, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
F'ch'r, ss.	3	0	1	1	3
R'tson, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
M'kle, 1b.	3	1	1	11	1
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	2	3	3
Stock, 3b.	3	0	0	4	2
Meyers, c.	3	1	1	7	0
†Piez	0	0	0	0	0
McL'n, c.	0	0	0	1	0
F'me, p.	2	0	1	0	4
‡Donlin	1	0	0	0	0
Wiltse, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	30	5	10	27	15

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 2b.	5	0	0	2	1
B'ker, lf.	5	1	3	1	0
G. Burns, lf.	5	0	2	2	0
Lob't, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
C'v'th, rf.	3	1	1	3	0
Lud's, 1b.	4	2	1	6	0
Pask't, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Martin, ss.	3	0	3	3	3
Kil'fer, c.	3	0	1	7	0
M'son, p.	4	0	0	0	1
Total.	35	4	11	*24	8

*None out when winning run was scored.
†Ran for Meyers in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Fromme in seventh inning.
Errors—Killifer, Fletcher, Robertson.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Burns, Bescher. Home run—Doyle. Sacrifice hit—Lobert. Sacrifice fly—Fletcher. Stolen bases—Robertson, Bescher. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 10. Double plays—Martin and Luderus; Killifer and Martin. Bases on balls—Off Fromme, 4; off Wiltse, 1; off Mattison, 2. Struck out—By Fromme, 1; by Wiltse, 1; by Mattison, 7. Hits—Off Fromme, 11 in seven innings; off Wiltse, none in two innings. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 2b.	4	2	0	1	3
B'ker, lf.	3	1	1	3	0
Lob't, 3b.	4	1	1	0	4
C'v'th, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Lud's, 1b.	4	2	1	8	0
Pask't, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Martin, ss.	3	0	1	2	3
Kil'fer, c.	3	0	1	7	1
Piez, p.	2	0	1	0	4
Total.	32	7	7	27	11

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, cf.	5	1	2	3	0
G. Burns, lf.	5	0	2	2	0
R'tson, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
M'kle, 1b.	4	0	1	13	0
Doyle, 2b.	3	0	0	2	5
Stock, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1
Meyers, c.	3	1	1	6	3
McL'n, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Tesreau, p.	0	0	0	0	0
D'reau, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Sch'r, p.	2	0	0	0	0
†Thorpe	1	0	1	0	0
Sch'p, p.	0	0	0	0	1
‡Sn'g's	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	2	10	27	13

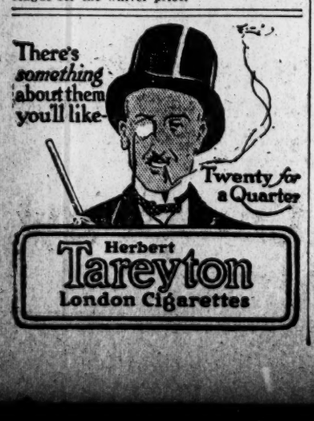
*Ran for McLean in ninth inning.
†Batted for Schauer in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Schupp in ninth inning.
Error—Fletcher.

Philadelphia	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—G. Burns, Bescher, Robertson. Three-base hits—Luderus, E. Burns, Becker. Sacrifice hit—Becker. Sacrifice flies—Paskert, Lobert, Fletcher. Stolen bases—Martin, Piez (2.) Left on bases—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 3. Double plays—Stock, Doyle, and Merkle; McLean and Fletcher. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; off Schupp, 1; off Mayer, 2. Struck out—By Schauer, 1; by Schupp, 2; by Mayer, 2. Hits—Off Tesreau, 1 in one-third inning; off Demaree, 3 in one and two-thirds innings; off Schauer, 1 in five innings; off Schupp, 2 in two innings; off Jacobs, 2, (none out in first inning;) off Mayer, 8 in nine innings. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hart and Rigler.

Pitcher Hageman Sold to Cubs.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—Casey Hegeman, pitcher, has been sold by the St. Louis National League Club to the Chicago Club of the same league for the waiver price.



DODGERS LOSE TWO GAMES.

Boston, with Three New Players, Braces Up and Wins Double-Header.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 6.—Wilbert Robinson's Superbas started West tonight, having been beaten twice by the Braves in a light-hitting double-header. One run was all the Dodgers could get all afternoon, being beaten 3 to 1, in the first game and 1 to 0 in the afterpiece. The war clubs which lately had been of such good service were unwieldy today, and this behind as good pitching as the Brooklyn boxmen have done this year. Pfeffer, Allen, Rudolph, and Crutcher all were on the mark, and their good support made for the best-played games of the series, in which Brooklyn took three games to Boston's two.

Brooklyn's winning pitcher, Pfeffer, was opposed to Dick Rudolph in the first game, being hit safely ten times, while the Dodgers put in only seven hits against the Braves' side-wheeler. All the scoring was done in two innings, the Braves bunching three hits in the third after O'Mara had fumbled a bounder and putting over all their runs. The Superbas got their only count on a cocked-hat of singles in the fourth.

In the second game Allen and Crutcher were chosen to do the hurling, both being in splendid trim. Six hits were made against the Boston man, and that one run, scored against Allen on four hits, was because of the pass he issued to Whitted in the Braves' second inning, and which came with two out and preceding the home team's one extra-base hit of the game. Brooklyn had chances aplenty to tie the score with a hit, but each time failed to produce. Boston's outfield played wonderfully fast ball, and right-field catches by former Cardinal Cather prevented the Dodgers from at least catching up.

In the opener there was no action for either team, although in the first Hummel and Dalton singled for Brooklyn, but without advancement. In the Braves' third inning Gowdy reached first on O'Mara's wild throw, and after Rudolph's pop to Pfeffer Devore and Evers singled for one run, and both scored on Connolly's two-base drive over Wheat's head, Zach misjudging the ball badly. Boston made six hits in the remaining innings, but got only two men to third.

In the fourth Brooklyn scored its one run. With one out Wheat singled, taking second on Cutshaw's hit, and counting on Stengel's drive to right, Stengel being relayed out trying to get two bases. During the remainder of the game only two Dodgers reached first base, Cutshaw and Stengel getting hits in the seventh, but a double play stopping the rally.

The Brooklyn hits in the second game were put into five different innings. In the second Cutshaw and Stengel got singles, but Smith hit into a double play, and the sixth, with no one on, Allen doubled, but was advanced only to third. In the seventh Dalton started with a pass and Wheat sacrificed, but Cutshaw and Stengel could send up only easily taken fly balls. Cather later robbed Dalton and Cutshaw of three-bagger hits with whirlwind catches against the right-field fence. Boston had only five men on first base during the game. In the second inning, however, the damage was done when Allen walked Whitted with two out, and then Mann laced the ball to right centre for the winning run. After that only one member of the home team saw second. Cather's bunt in the fourth was too slow for Allen, who threw wild to first. Maranville sacrificed, but the next two men went out. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Devore, cf.	4	1	1	0	0
Evers, 2b.	3	1	1	1	2
Con'ly, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
M'v'le, ss.	4	0	0	3	6
S'midt, 1b.	4	0	2	13	1
W'ted, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
Cather, rf.	4	0	1	1	1
Gowdy, c.	3	1	0	4	0
Rud'ph, p.	3	0	0	1	3
Total.	33	3	10	27	17

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	4	0	0	2	1
Hum'l, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
D'ton, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Wheat, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	4	0	2	3	7
Stg'el, rf.	3	0	2	1	0
Smith, 3b.	3	0	0	1	0
F'ch'r, c.	3	0	0	4	2
Pf'fer, p.	3	0	0	1	1
Total.	32	1	7	24	11

Errro—O'Mara.

Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Connolly. Stolen bases—Cather, Schmidt. Double plays—Evers, Maranville, and Schmidt. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 7. First base on balls—Off Pfeffer, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 2; by Rudolph, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnson and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dugey, lf.	4	0	0	2	1
Evers, 2b.	4	0	0	1	3
Cather, rf.	3	0	1	4	0
M'v'le, ss.	2	0	0	2	3
S'midt, 1b.	3	0	1	7	0
W'ted, 3b.	3	1	1	1	1
Mann, cf.	3	0	1	5	0
Gowdy, c.	2	0	0	4	1
C'cher, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total.	26	1	4	27	9

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss.	4	0	1	3	2
H'mel, 2b.	3	0	0	3	0
D'ton, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Wheat, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	3	0	1	3	2
Stg'el, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Smith, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
McC'y, c.	3	0	1	5	0
Allen, p.	3	0	1	0	4
Total.	29	0	6	24	9

Error—Allen.

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Mann, Allen. Sacrifice hits—Maranville, Wheat. Stolen base—Hummel. Double plays—O'Mara, Cutshaw, and Hummel; Maranville, Evers, and Schmidt;. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 4. First base on balls—Off Allen, 2; off Crutcher, 1; off Cather, 1. Struck out—By Allen, 4; by Crutcher, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Johnson.

Detroit Defeats Pittsburgh Nationals

PITTSBURGH, July 6.—The Detroit Americans defeated the Pittsburgh Nationals 4 to 3 in an exhibition game here today. Each team scored three runs in the first inning. The Tigers won out in the third by bunching three singles. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Detroit Am.	3	0	1	0
Pittsburgh Nat.	3	0	0	0

Batteries—Boehler and Baker; Kantlehner, Mamaux, and Kafora.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	3	0
Buffalo	4	3	0

Batteries—Warner and Kritchell; Beebe and Lalonge.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	7	11	1
Rochester	1	8	1

Batteries—Dale and Howley; Manning, Herche, and Williams.

AT BALTIMORE.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	4	6	2
Baltimore	2	11	2

Batteries—Bailey, Donovan, and J. Onslow; Cottrell, Ruth, and McAvoy.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	2	5	2
Newark	6	7	2

Batteries—Thompson, Brucke, and Reynolds; Lee and Heckinger.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Cleveland—Louisville, 6; Cleveland, 3, (12 innings.)
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 4; Columbus, 1.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Memphis, 7; Birmingham, 7, (10 innings.)
At Atlanta—Atlanta, 1; Mobile, 1, (13 innings;) darkness.
At Nashville—Nashville, 3; New Orleans, 0.
At Chattanooga—Montgomery, 9; Chattanooga, 0.

New York State League.

At Utica—Elmira, 2; Utica, 0.
At Scranton—Scranton, 3; Albany, 1.
At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre, 6; Troy, 4.
At Syracuse—Binghamton, 3; Syracuse, 2.

New England League.

At Lowell—Lowell, 9; Worcester, 2.
At Portland—Portland, 3; Haverhill, 1.
At Fitchburg—Lawrence, 3; Fitchburg, 1.
At Lewiston—Lewiston, 7; Lynn, 6.

Eastern Association.

At New Britain—New London, 8; New Britain, 4.

Virginia League.

At Norfolk—Norfolk, 5; Richmond, 2; Richmond, 5; Norfolk, 1.
Partsmouth at Roanoke; rain.
At Petersburg—Newport News, 3; Petersburg, 2, (15 innings.)

NO HITS FOR YANKS WITH MEN ON BASES

Usual Weakness of Chancemen Results in Shut-Out Victory for Athletics.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—One inning of earnest effort, which netted the Athletics two runs, enabled them to defeat the New York Americans at Shibe Park this afternoon, 2 to 0. Chief Bender pitched the brand of baseball that was bound to produce results, and the Yankees never were really dangerous. Two thousand fans looked on and applauded the snappy battle.

Slim Caldwell, who hurled for the Yankees, was just as good as Bender, but his mates did not show the same defensive power as the Athletics. While no errors were charged against the Yankees, faster fielding might have prevented both Mack tallies. Caldwell allowed seven hits, but only two of them figured, while he did not issue a pass and struck out four.

The Athletics won the game in the second inning. Baker started with a clean single to centre field. McInnis, trying to sacrifice, popped a fly to Mullen. Then Strunk hit a fly to left field that the wind got under and carried far out. Hartzell, overlooking the breeze, misjudged the ball, and it bounded to the bleacher wall. Baker hustled for the plate and was safe there, although Hartzell's throw nearly got him. Strunk reached third meanwhile. Barry struck out and Schang hit a vicious grounder to Mullen, which the Yankee first sacker did not field cleanly and threw late to Caldwell at first. Wally was entitled to a hit on the ball, and it scored Strunk, although McInnis probably would have made it an out.

After that round Caldwell kept the bingles scattered and two double plays aided in retiring the Mackmen without expending more than the minimum of his strength. Only one champion was left on base and none got around as far as third.

Bender's one fault was wildness. He passed six men to first, an unusual procedure for him. In the sixth period Caldwell and Truesdale both got on bases on balls before an out had been recorded. It looked dangerous, but when Hartzell bunted, intending to sacrifice, Bender threw to third in time to force Caldwell, and Peckinpaugh and Daley were easy outs. With one down in the eighth Truesdale strolled and Hartzell hit safely. Peckinpaugh then drove a low liner to left, which Oldring got by a sensational dive. Truesdale apparently believed "Rube" had trapped the ball, for he hurried to third and was called out for not touching second base after the catch was made. That great catch and resultant double play knocked the impending rally to smithereens.

Bender again found it difficult to locate the plate in the ninth session. After Daley lined to Collins, Mullen walked, and although Cook filed to Strunk, Sweeney waited for a good one and Maisel was put in to run for him. It might have done damage, but Harry made a good stop of Boone's grounder and threw the Yankee out at first, ending the game. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'rp'y, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Oldr'g, lf.	5	0	1	2	0
Col'ns, 2b.	3	0	1	6	2
Baker, 3b.	3	1	2	2	2
M'In's, 1b.	3	0	0	6	1
Strunk, cf.	3	1	2	3	0
Barry, ss.	3	0	0	3	6
Schang, c.	3	0	2	3	1
Bender, p.	2	0	0	1	2
Total.	27	2	7	27	11

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ty'd'le, 2b.	2	0	1	1	1
H'tzell, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
P'k'gh, ss.	4	0	1	4	5
Daley, cf.	4	0	0	0	0
Mullen, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0
Cook, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Sw'ney, c.	2	0	0	6	0
Boone, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Caldw'l, p.	2	0	0	0	0
*Maisel	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	0	4	*24	12

*Ran for Sweeney in the eighth inning.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Strunk. Sacrifice hit—Bender. Double plays—Truesdale, Peckingpaugh, and Mullen; Sweeney and Truesdale; Oldring and Baker. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Bender, 6. Struck out—By Caldwell, 4; by Bender, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

McBride Steals Only Run In Game.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—McBride's steal home in the fourth inning today gave Washington the winning run in the odd game of the series with Boston. McBride doubled, took third after Speaker caught Ainsmith's fly to deep centre and starting for home while A. Johnson was winding up, slid under Thomas on a very close decision. A. Johnson and Walter Johnson opposed each other and both pitched well, but Walter was the steadier. The scores:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Fost'r, 3b.	3	0	1	3	2
Milan, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
Gandil, 1b.	2	0	0	13	0
Shanks, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
M'rg'n, 2b.	1	0	0	0	3
M'B'de, ss.	2	1	1	2	2
Alm'th, c.	3	0	1	2	0
W.J'son, p.	3	0	0	0	6
Total.	24	1	3	27	13

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoop'r, rf.	4	0	0	5	0
Scott, ss.	4	0	0	2	2
Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
H'ker, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
J'vrin, 1b.	3	0	0	5	0
G'din'r, 2b.	4	0	1	3	1
Y'rk's, 2b.	3	0	0	3	1
Wagner, c.	3	0	0	4	0
A.J'son, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Cooper, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Rehg	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	0	3	24	11

*Batted for A. Johnson in the eighth inning.
Errors—Scott, Moeller, McBride.

Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—McBride, Ainsmith. Three-base hit—Gardner. Hits—Off A. Johnson, in seven innings; off Cooper, 1 in one inning. Sacrifice hits—McBride, 2. Stolen bases—Milan, (2,) Foster, McBride. Double play—W. Johnson, Foster, and Gandil. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Washington, 7. Bases on balls—Off A. Johnson, 6; off W. Johnson, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Washington, 1. Hit by pitcher—By W. Johnson, (Janvrin.) Struck out—By A. Johnson, 1; by W. Johnson, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Sheridan.

Federal League Gets McConnaughey

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 6.—Pitcher P. J. McConnaughey, a right-hander, drafted by the Chicago Americans two years ago and sent to the St. Joseph Club of the Western League, signed today with the Indianapolis Federal League Club. McConnaughey refused to report to the St. Joseph Club this Spring.

Brown Released to the Yankees.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Carroll Brown, who has been a member of the Athletics' pitching staff for three years, was released today to the New York Americans. Connie Mack announced tonight that Brown would join the New York Americans tomorrow.

Chase Case Postponed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 6.—The argument on the motion to vacate the injunction secured by the Chicago American League baseball team against Hal Chase preventing him from playing with the Buffalo Federal League team was today postponed till Thursday.

National League Bulletin.

John K. Tener, President of the National League, last night announced that the following contracts and releases had been approved and promulgated:

Contracts—With Boston, John De Vore, (as-Contracts—With Boston, Josh Devore, (as-Enzmann, 1914, 1915, and 1916; with Cincinnati, Harry La Ross and Howard S. Lorr; with Philadelphia, S. F. Baumgartner and R. S. Alexander; with Pittsburgh, Arthur D. Durgin, David E. Henry, and W. J. Wagner; with St. Louis, Hub Perdue, (assigned by Boston.)

Releases—By Boston to Philadelphia, National League, John C. Martin; by Boston to St. Louis, National League, Hub Perdue; by Boston to Jersey City, International League, Adolph Luque; by Brooklyn to St. Louis, National League, Joseph A. Riggert; by Philadelphia to Boston, National League, Joshua De Vore; by Philadelphia, unconditionally, George Chalmers; by Pittsburgh to Albany, Southern League, Arthur D. Durgin; by St. Louis to Boston, National League, Ted Cather; by St. Louis to Boston, National League, George Whitted; by St. Louis to Chicago, National League, K. M. Heageman.

Suspended June 20 by Boston, Frank Schmitt.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

BASEBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Yesterday's Results.

New York, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
Philadelphia, 7; New York, 2.
Boston, 3; Brooklyn 1.
Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 2; New York, 0.
Washington, 1; Boston, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 10; Baltimore, 5.
Pittsburgh, 6; Buffalo, 5.
Kansas City, 4; Chicago, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark, 6; Jersey City, 5.
Baltimore, 6; Providence, 4.
Rochester, 8; Montreal, 7.
(Ten innings.)
Buffalo, 8; Toronto, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	41	25	.621
Chicago	40	32	.556
St. Louis	37	36	.507
Cincinnati	35	36	.493
Pittsburgh	31	35	.470
Philadelphia	31	35	.470
Brooklyn	31	35	.470
Boston	28	40	.412

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	43	29	.597
Detroit	42	34	.553
Washington	39	33	.542
Chicago	38	33	.535
Boston	39	35	.527
St. Louis	39	35	.527
New York	24	44	.353
Cleveland	25	46	.352

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	40	28	.588
Indianapolis	37	29	.561
Baltimore	35	31	.530
Buffalo	32	30	.516
Brooklyn	30	33	.476
Kansas City	33	39	.458
Pittsburgh	29	35	.453
St. Louis	30	41	.423

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	48	24	.669
Rochester	45	28	.608
Buffalo	40	31	.563
Providence	38	32	.543
Toronto	33	36	.478
Newark	31	36	.463
Jersey City	24	47	.338
Montreal	24	47	.338

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.
Chicago at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Montreal at Toronto.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Baltimore at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.
St. Louis at Indianapolis.
Kansas City at Chicago.

WORLD'S JAVELIN RECORD.

F. Myyrae of Finland Throws Missile 207 Feet 7 1-2 Inches.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 6.—A new world's record for throwing the javelin was created today at the Baltic games by F. Myyrae of Finland, who threw 63 meters 29 centimeters, or approximately 207 feet 7½ inches.

The American record hitherto has stood at 199 feet 10½ inches. The world's record, made at the last Olympic games, was 200 feet 1 11-20 inches, by J. J. Saaristo of Finland.

A Dinner In Pixy's Honor.

As an outcome of the race for the Astoria Dinner Stakes, run at the Aqueduct track yesterday, there was a jolly dinner party at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening with Andrew Miller acting as host in place of R. T. Wilson, whose filly, Pixy, won the race. Mr. Wilson is in mourning, and so was unable to be present. Of the eight subscribers to the stake James Butler, Capt. E. B. Cassatt, J. E. Madden, H. K. Knapp, and Col. Ral Parr were in attendance. J. N. Camden of West Virginia and Gifford A. Cochran sent regrets at their inability to be there.

Invited guests who enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Wilson were P. J. Dwyer, one of the originators of the stakes and President of the Queens County Jockey Club. A. Daingerfield, J. G. Follansbee, Lewis A. Smith, Charles Weeks, Thomas Monahan, Foxhalll P. Keene, John J. Graham, Matthew Winn, Senator Christopher D. Sullivan of this city, E. C. Cowdin, Matthew Corbett, A. Terrasso, Eugene Wood, P. Mahoney, H. Bull, Caleb Van Hamm, W. G. Street, Thomas Lally, Charles Grainger, James G. Metcalfe, David Stevenson, Harry Breifogel, and Richard T. Carman.

The massive cup won by Mr. Wilson and presented by the Queens County Jockey Club graced the table and was filled for the purpose of drinking the health of the host and the future bright career of the winner of the race on the turf. It was the eleventh dinner of a similar character given in connection with the running of the race, one of the few sporting affairs of racing traditions remaining. Arrahgements for the renewal of the stakes a year hence were made, with the promise that there would be a longer list of subscribers than in the event of this year.

Entries for Aqueduct Racing.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. *Hypatia, 108 pounds; Lokomia, 94; *Northerner, 100; Mateo, 105; *Edith W., 100; Hermis, Jr., 110; Silver Moon, 108; Ph's Antoinette, 108; *Ratina, 102, and Otto Floto, 99.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; five furlongs. Lady Barbary, 116 pounds; Rassano, 97. Also eligible: Type, 104 pounds; Miss Fielder, 110; Gaelic, 115; Paris, 110; Hydroplane, 110, and Chivalry, 110.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; mares and geldings; selling; one mile. Walters, 101 pounds; Lohengrin, 105; Nalad, 103; *Orotund, 94; Blue Thistle, 113; Honey Bee, 107; Belle of Bryn Mawr, 111; Ella Bryson, 111; *Dandy Dixon, 98; C. Ashmeade, 103; Mr. Specs, 103, and Robert Oliver, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; Queens County Handicap; one mile. Leo Skoiny, 107 pounds; Meridian, 120; Borrow, 122; Impression, 96; Flying Fairy, 120, and Thornhill, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't. B. C. Franck, Sec'y. Address all communications THE NEW YORK TIMES. TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Brooklyn.....304 Washington Street
Staten Island.....Ferry House, St. George
Jersey City.....558 Jersey Avenue
Long Island City.....363 Jackson Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....90 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....615 Call Building
DETROIT.....826 Ford Building
LONDON.....2 Pall Mall East, S. W.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand
BERLIN.....60 Friedrichstrasse

ONE CENT Greater New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Subscription Rates—by mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....$0.17
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.... 0.75
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 8.50
DAILY, per Week..... 0.15
DAILY, per Month..... 0.50
DAILY, per Year..... 6.00
To Foreign Addresses—Daily and Sunday, $0.60 per month; Daily, $0.30 per month.
SUNDAY, with Picture Section and Review of Books, per Year..... 2.50
To Canada, per Year..... 5.00
To Foreign Addresses, per Year..... 8.20
THE ANNALIST, per Year..... 4.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year. (to Canada, $1.30)... 1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX. Quarterly—Paper Cover, per Copy, $1.50; per Year, $6.00; Full Cloth, per Copy, $2.00; per Year, $8.00.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the Country at the rate of 7bc. per month. Daily Edition, 50c. per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, directly to the Publication Office, or telephone Bryant 1000.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1914.

BANKERS AND "BEST MINDS."

In his remarks at Philadelphia the President said:

It was universally admitted that the banking system of this country needed reorganization. We set the best minds we could find to the task of discovering the best method of reorganization. We met with hardly anything but criticism from the bankers of this country. We met with hardly anything but resistance from the bankers of this country, or at least from the majority of those who said anything. And yet, just so soon as that act was passed, on the very next day, there was a universal chorus of applause from the bankers of the United States. Now, if it was wrong the day before it was passed, why was it right the day after it was passed?

The President's words are a better example of how to pass a statute, or how to carry the country, than how to deal with economic and financial questions on the substance and the merits. Such subjects are independent of the passion and prejudice which are the principal factors of politics. It makes no difference what Washington does, or with what motives Washington does what it does, "Wall Street" will pursue its course with more reference to the results under the laws than to the reasons why the results ought to be otherwise, or how the laws became what they are. The President speaks as if the new banking law were now perfect, and as if it were made so over the protest of the bankers. The facts are otherwise. The bankers are more responsible for the form of the law than the President, and he is indebted to them for the fact that the law is a source of hope rather than dread. The banking law, whatever its merits or demerits, or however it was enacted, is not a perpetual motion machine which will produce prosperity of its own force and virtue. The administration of the law is more important than its language, and the bankers are more important as the administrators of the banking law than the President. He needs all their assistance, and needs it now more than when the law was passed.

As the law was introduced, in the form prepared by the President's "best minds," it was remarkable for its effort to dispense with the principles of the Aldrich law. As the law was passed, its most striking features are the return to those principles, which, of course, are not an Aldrich discovery, nor a personal monopoly. The bankers never opposed the President upon politics. They directed their efforts solely to get a law which it was possible to work under, according to their knowledge of the subject, upon which the President had confessed specific lack of authoritative knowledge. The transformation of the bill can be fixed almost to a day. It dates from the presentation of the bankers' view by Senator ROOT. The extent of the transformation can be measured by comparison of it as it stands with the original text of it, and the description of it by Secretary BRYAN. It is pertinent now to recall his remarks upon Senator ALDRICH'S account of the differences between the original text of the bill and his own proposals. Then it seemed to Secretary BRYAN not an attempt to improve the country's currency upon scientific principles, but as a measure designed to control the Money Trust.

It is lamentable that it should be necessary to refresh the public recollection upon events so essential in their bearing upon future legislation. Wall Street has forgotten the Currency bill, since there is no question about its form, whatever may be thought about it. But Wall Street is looking ahead to other legislation, which now is in the form from which the Banking bill was rescued by the force of the opinion which the President now describes as opposing him. And the President himself is on record regarding the manner of approach toward this prospective legislation. In his World's Work article, and in his Fortnightly Review article, and in public speeches he has declared that the men of big business should be challenged rather than consulted. He has reconsidered this position, and the reconsideration is mentioned to his credit. He can make his Administration as nearly right on the trust question as on the banking question, but not by persisting in a course affronting to the intelligence of men of large affairs. He has no stronger well-wishers than they, irrespective of politics, for there is no politics in pure finance. Their morals and patriotism are as good as his. Their memories and intelligence upon subjects so intimately concerning them and the country are better than his. Their opportunities of access to the public are inferior, but they are awaking to their duties and abilities in this direction.

SOUTH AMERICA'S CONFIDENCE IN US ENDANGERED.

The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in Buenos Aires cables that there has been a revulsion of feeling against the United States in Argentina because of the publication there of the conjectures and innuendoes of one of the New York newspapers concerning a number of stolen letters it has published. The letters themselves, which make very dull reading, have proved nothing whatever. The assertion that the Mexican revolutionists have been provided with money by certain American concerns who expect to be liberally rewarded after the success of the revolution has created little or no excitement in this country. It is obviously forced and is not substantiated by the stolen letters, which simply testify to the energy and activity of one SHERBURNE HOPKINS. But a news service associated with the New York newspaper in question has fed to the important newspapers of South America a selection of inferences and conjectures which are naturally accepted there as assured facts.

It seems a pretty small business to endeavor to destroy the newly established friendly relations between the United States and South America merely to give wider circulation to a newspaper "sensation" which has turned out to be deficient alike in potent sensationalism and verity. The fact was already well established that some citizens of this country have business relations in Mexico. The publication of wild surmises from the "introductions" to the various installments of the letters has served to make South Americans believe that we are not sincere in our expression of friendship for Mexico and our efforts to settle our troubles with that country peacefully. We had overcome much of the old South American prejudice against us and it is a pity that the better understanding with our Southern neighbors should be endangered in such a way.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

A letter in yesterday's TIMES, premising that the Pennsylvania campaign is likely to prove of national interest, makes this suggestion: "New "Yorkers are fairly well informed as "to the mushy PINCHOTS, but I am "sure that many others besides my- "self would appreciate a fair state- "ment of Senator PENROSE'S record."

With pleasure. When MATT QUAY was running the most malodorous machine in the country he noticed a young man with brains and no scruples, and rapidly advanced him. The organization in Philadelphia was one compared with which Tammany is a monastery. It would be necessary to go back to the days of TWEED to find even an approximation to it. PENROSE proved QUAY'S most useful lieutenant, and was rewarded with a seat in the Senate. On QUAY'S death PENROSE succeeded to the control of this political Camorra. Meanwhile a gradual elevation of public sentiment had made other States ashamed of putting the bosses of crooked gangs in the United States Senate, and they gradually disappeared, until now Pennsylvania stands alone upon a discreditable eminence of her own. It is as if New York had chosen CHARLES F. MURPHY to sit in the seat of SEWARD. PENROSE now comes before the people of Pennsylvania with a demand that they continue to pose before the nation as a horrible example and indorse their own degradation by their votes. The Democratic candidate is A. MITCHELL PALMER, a man of integrity, ability, and experience in Congress, and not affiliated with any machine.

POLITICAL POLL-PARROTING.

Politics is full of "axioms" that are not true. There are certain fetich phrases which are always repeated just about this time and give great comfort to people who wish to settle Congressional elections by word of mouth. One of them is, "There is "always a revulsion against the "party in power at the Congressional "elections following its inaugura- "tion." Another favorite incantation is, "The party that revises the tariff is always beaten." There have been four revisions of the tariff in the last thirty years. One of them, the Republican McKinley tariff, was followed by a Republican defeat in the Congressional elections. Another, the Republican Dingley tariff, was followed by a Republican victory. Another, the Republican Payne tariff, was followed by a Republican defeat. The fourth, the Democratic Wilson tariff, was not only followed but preceded by a Democratic defeat.

It is common to say that the Wilson tariff was the cause of the Democratic overturn in 1894; but the people who say this fail to explain why that overturn began in 1893, the year before the tariff was adopted. The Democrats carried the country by a landslide in 1892, but in 1893 the country swung away from them by another landslide and elected Republicans to office everywhere. It continued to do so in 1894, but the revulsion took place before the Congress which was to revise the tariff had met, and would have been the same if the tariff had never been revised at all. If it is necessary to assume that legislation was the cause of the overturn, the responsibility will have to be laid at the door of the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law, the only big piece of lawmaking that had been accomplished when the smash began. The truth is that it was neither of these laws which overthrew the Democrats; it was the hard times which began in 1893, before either of them had been enacted.

As for the voodoo phrase about a revulsion against the party in power being inevitable, there was no revulsion against the Republican Party from 1896, when MCKINLEY was elected, until 1910, fourteen years. Nor was there any revulsion against the party in power during the reconstruction period, or at any time from the election of LINCOLN to 1874, fourteen years. The only revulsions against the party in power at the mid-administration Congressional elections that have occurred since the civil war were in 1890, a revulsion against the Harrison Administration; in 1894, a revulsion against the Cleveland Administration, and in 1910, a revulsion against the Taft Administration. Three such instances in half a century are not enough to establish a precedent, particularly when all the other precedents are exactly the other way. Possibly the Republicans are going to carry the House this year, but not for such reasons. Let us get our history on straight.

COOL JULY.

The Texas man who demanded steam heat in his hotel apartment July 5 should be grateful that he was in New York City and not at the seashore. If he had been where the breakers roar he would have demanded fur clothing and none would have been forthcoming. Of course he brought none North with him, because Texans do not wear furs at home. In fact, they generally wear as little as decency permits. Nevertheless we fear that this son of the Lone Star State will go home to tell his folks that New York in Summer is hotter than "dear old San Anton'". All Texans say that.

Others than Texans have grumbled about this unseasonable July weather, but it has its advantages. The chances are that we shall have heat enough before the month has gone, and a hot September to keep up the season's average temperature. Meanwhile, if there are not so many as there might be at the Summer resorts, the stay-at-homes are comfortable. Remember that the moderate weather is good for the children of the poor.

CLEARING FOR THE NATION.

The Controller of the Currency has asked the banks an elaborate series of questions for the sake of getting information for the use of the Federal Reserve system. Pending the replies of the banks the best information on this line of thought is to be found in THE ANNALIST'S analysis of the accounts of five leading banks of this city. It was already known that nine-tenths of the business of the country was done by checks. This proportion grows with the proportions of the business done. Of the deposits in these five leading banks not even 1 per cent. is in cash. It is new knowledge that 29 per cent. of the checks deposited are on the banks which pay them. That is to say, the biggest bank business is done by a mere offsetting of book entries, no currency being used. Two-thirds of the business of these banks was done in the same way, through the Clearing House. Not less surprising and important is the extent to which out-of-town banks transact their business with their New York correspondents in New York funds. The business of these banks averaged but a little less than $100,000,000 daily for ten days, or something short of a billion. Of that total the items of exchange received for settlement otherwise than through the Clearing House were even smaller than the amount of cash received on deposit, being only $6,420,657 of inland exchange. Only one bank reported any checks drawn for exchange on interior institutions. Substantially the entire demand for inland exchange was for exchange at New York by the interior and not for exchange elsewhere by New York. No checks were received for payment otherwise than through the Clearing House.

The service done to bankers by the collection of these facts is only inferior to the service proposed by the Controller of the Currency. They go to the heart of one of the critical points of the Federal Reserve system. One of the unsettled things is how far it will set up its own clearing system, and dispense with the clearing system analyzed by THE ANNALIST. It has seemed to some that the New York Clearing House has neglected its opportunities in not being even more useful to those using its facilities, for which there has been no substitute. It was necessarily efficient, for inefficiency would be intolerable. But there were features of clearing familiar abroad, and even in some cities of the United States, which were neglected by the New York Clearing House. What is to be its attitude toward the clearing functions of the Federal Reserve system, which for the first time proposes an alternative? Will it enter and possess the field, completing its monopoly? Or will it allow the establishment of a second system of clearing, either for metropolitan or national checks?

It is needless to argue for the completeness and efficiency of the clearing system. It is equally plain that both the Federal Reserve and the New York Clearing House systems have their deficiencies. Either might use the other. The present system has the larger capacity for inclusion of all banking elements. Competition between them would be uneconomic because unnecessary. It is none too soon for the subject to be under consideration. Already it is too late for the Federal Reserve system to be useful this crop season. As to the possibility of the interior dispensing with the banking facilities of New York, whatever the decision on this point, we leave the interior to draw its own conclusions on the facts now available to it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

France Is Tired of Indecency.

Though the French, as is well known by the readers of their best books and by visitors to their best theatres, are not a prim or prudish people, they, nevertheless, have a clear realization of the difference between justifiable frankness of speech and the exploitation of indecency for the money there is in it. Whoever doubts this truth, as some are sufficiently ill-informed or prejudiced to do, would doubt it no longer if he could have heard a recent debate in the French Senate on the quality of certain spectacles presented on the Parisian stage.

Speaker after speaker declared intolerable the lengths to which certain managers have been going and resented as a national disgrace the failure of the police to suppress the vile shows which, they said, gave a wholly false impression of French character to the foreigners who formed the great majority of their patrons. Several of the Parisian papers have promptly taken the side of decency, and the comments of Le Temps are especially vigorous. The plays in question, it says, are not only ignoble; they are stupid, and they make no appeal to "the true Paris, which knows how to work cheerfully and to amuse itself with good taste."

M. ARTHUR MEYER, the dramatic critic, writing in the same paper, also laments the tendency to substitute the nude for ingenuity of construction and originality, and rather ruefully tells of an attempt made by himself to turn the tide in another direction by writing and causing to be performed a play that would oppose to loose morals, free unions, and intellectual anarchy, something of restraint, discipline, and tradition. His play was not a success, but this, he insists, was because it lacked dramatic excellence, he having succeeded in making it a "good" play in only one sense, instead of the necessary two.

Of course no dramatic work will succeed anywhere merely because its plot and characters are "respectable" and its "lesson" edifying. It may be all that and still be so dull and tiresome that few or none will pay to see it. As M. MEYER writes: "The public has not responded to my call because I am only an amateur playwright. But let a professional of the new school, one who knows how to reform the French stage, put his dramatic powers to the service of ideas that ought to be the atmosphere of the theatre and are demanded by all honest people—then the public will come."

But Salem Must Not Go Hungry.

As the House Committee on Appropriations has refused to report a bill giving $200,000 from the National Treasury for the relief of the people made homeless by the Salem fire, it is evident that other means of providing for their care must be promptly sought.

The committee based its action on the not unreasonable ground that Massachusetts was a State able to supply the needs of its own unfortunates from its own resources. That same thought must have entered the minds of many, when the appeal for aid in behalf of Salem was first made, but after such a calamity as the ancient city has suffered, the one desire of most is that instant assistance should be given in whatever happens to be the most convenient way.

The majority members of the Appropriations Committee have taken a sterner view, and they have not been moved by the explanation offered for the failure of Massachusetts adequately to meet with its colossal wealth a not colossal emergency. The excuse made is that the State Constitution forbids allotments of State funds for such purposes. That excuse would be better if it were accompanied by an expression of deep and shamed regret that the State Constitution contains such a provision and by a convincing promise to eliminate it as soon as possible.

In that case the action of Congress would doubtless have been different. And, anyway, there is nothing in the Constitution of Massachusetts to prevent the inhabitants of its towns and cities not burned, including the innumerable manufacturers who, thanks to the tariff, have for many years exacted heavy tribute from the rest of the country, from giving as much as they please to Salem's sufferers.

A Gleam of Hope Appears.

Quite the most, and perhaps the first, reassuring news that has come from Hammondsport of late is the announcement that the aeroplane America can fly more than fairly well with one of its two motors not running. Doubts as to the possibility of that have been many and grave, for, with one motor out of action, a two-motored aeroplane is subjected to pressures and strains that seemed likely—some said sure—so seriously to disturb its equilibrium as to make flight impracticable.

In this instance, however, as in so many others, it seems to have been unsafe to say that a certain thing could not be done. Fact has an unkind habit of contradicting prophesy, and the obviously impossible has never had or deserved as little reverence as in these days.

Now that the America has flown with only one motor going, those of us who have expatiated on the insuperable difficulties in the way of taking astronomical observations from an aeroplane, and of finding the Azores with a craft that can do terribly little hunting for them, may well begin to worry for our reputations as modern Cassandras.

VANDALS IN CHINA.

Western Collectors Continue to Plunder Her Art Objects.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am constantly receiving letters which show clearly that not only the looting of Chinese possessions in war by foreigners but plunder in times of peace will not be forgotten, and that men's consciences cannot be satisfied until the plunder of Asiatic peoples is given up. This city is one of the three great centres of traffic in plundered and stolen Chinese antiquities and art objects, and such objects, advertised by the dealers, buyers, and the press of this city as plundered in China, are purchased by the foremost public institutions. The purveyors of these objects have involved the proudest American collectors.

It is now just fourteen years since the sack of Peking by the allies, in which we played the lesser part. But here is a letter which I have lately received in this connection from an American missionary:

I cannot tell you how I boiled with indignation at what I saw in America. I was in New York City when curios of the late Mr. Conger, our former Minister to China, were sold at public auction. When they were advertised as "Loot from Chinese palaces and temples" it did seem to me that the District Attorney of the City of New York, or, more properly, the Attorney General of the United States ought to have taken steps to seize the property and have it sent back to China. We ought not to be allowed to enrich ourselves in this day and generation simply because a country is weak and not able entirely to take care of itself. Certainly such things do not belong to this day and generation. I am under the impression that if a band of robbers should announce an auction sale of goods stolen from the home of J. Pierpont Morgan steps would be taken to prevent it by one of our courts. The time must soon come when the American conscience, as well as the European conscience, is trained to realize that the robbing of a nation and of a nation's monuments is as bad as robbing an individual.

While I was in America the last time I went to one of the Christian "Summer Assemblies' Camp Grounds" and saw there a monument that had been originally in China and brought to this country after the Boxer trouble. I personally protested to those in charge of the grounds as a Christian and as a missionary against permitting this on the grounds, but the protest was not accepted and it still stands. What can be the effect upon the Chinese students there at the Missionary Conference when they see such things as this?

The lives of Americans in China, American influence, and the welfare of American institutions there are involved in this matter of plundering the Chinese people. Western peoples, because of the superior strength everywhere radiating from their organized civilization, easily find devices for continuing this robbery after war has been forgotten. A better appreciation of China and her people than is exemplified in robbery is expressed in the letter of Alex Del Mar, President of the Latin-American Chamber of Commerce in this city, suggesting what our attitude should be, which I have just received. He says:

This country, indeed all America, is especially interested in the subject. There are many indications that Cathayans penetrated America long before Columbus sought to penetrate Cathay; and we, as Americans generally, have a profound interest in preserving the antiquities of this ancient country. Many of the inventions which the Arabians brought from China to Europe, as the decimal system, felted paper, printing, the mariner's compass, gunpowder, &c., have afforded valuable aids to the progress of our civilization. We are largely indebted to China for astronomical data and research. The Indian Callyuga came through China; the solar eclipses of Confucius have proved of great utility to our astronomers, and I am not at all sure that the Dutchmen who transmitted the telescope to Galileo did not get their ideas from the same region.

Upon the reassembling of our chamber next Fall I shall offer a resolution to strengthen your hands, meanwhile assuring your society of my hearty personal co-operation.

FREDERICK MCCORMICK,
Secretary Asiatic Institute.
New York, July 4, 1914.

Roaming Cats a Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading the article headed "Cat Licenses Urged," by one of your correspondents, I felt encouraged to let my grievances be known. I have a small piece of ground at the back part of my house where I try to grow a few flowers, &c. The cats are delighted with it, and make common use of it for their pleasure and convenience, committing nuisances by destroying my plants and leaving deposits of filth, even at the front door of my residence. Why should I suffer for the pleasure of cat owners? All I ask is that the cat lovers keep them at home and not send them out to be cared for by others. JAMES LINDSAY.
New York, July 5, 1914.

Gunda's Chains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read of the plight of Gunda in the Zoo, I became very much interested and went up there to see him. I was very much surprised that in all the talk of sympathy no one seems to have noticed that the chain on Gunda's hind leg cruelly binds the flesh and evidently causes continuous distress. The iron band of Gunda's hind leg should be widened.

All honor to your paper for giving this matter so much attention.

I. M. AWRUTIK.
Yonkers, N. Y., July 5, 1914.

THE FISHING TOWN O' SUNDAY.

A drowsy silence broods o'er the cobbled street,
Whose head is lost in leafy lanes, and at whose feet
The brown-sailed smacks lie rocking in a fleet.

Quaint, sturdy little houses, old, so very old!
Could they but speak, what tales would they unfold
Of ravening storms, and death, and rescues bold.

Today a blue sea smiles at a bluer sky,
From every lichened chimney thin blue smoke curls high,
Sign of the weekly festival that passes by.

Across the sun-warmed stones an old dog lies,
No hastening feet his pleasant dreams surprise,
No fisherwife with her glittering load and lusty cries.

* * * * * * *

Slowly the sun sets, throwing long shadows down
Over the red-tiled gables of the tiny town,
Dressing each latticed window in a golden gown.

Pale dawn will see the fight begin anew,
Wresting from treacherous depths the fisher's due—
The glistening, writhing catch of rainbow hue.

But this one day all weary bones take rest,
In vain the mackerel shoal may sparkle, self-confest—
These simple folk still think that God knows best.

ETHEL H. WOLFF.

THE NAME "AMERICA."

Not Likely That It Was Used on Columbus's Coffin.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest your article on the Memorial Tomb to Columbus. But there is something wrong with the interpretation or with the inscription itself which was found on the outside of the cover of the box which was unearthed on Sept. 8, 1877, in the cathedral at San Domingo. The inscription reads, "D. de la A. Peo Ale.," which is interpreted to mean, "Discoverer of America—the First Admiral." Columbus died in the year 1506, a year before the name "America" was created and put on a map in St. Dié. The remains of the discoverer were transferred to San Domingo in the year 1537. At that time the name America was absolutely unknown in Spain and was as yet only applied to the southern part of the new discoveries, which were not supposed to have any connection with the Columbian discoveries.

This name America was at that time used only by a few German cartographers; in Spain it was not used until almost two centuries later. Besides, Bishop Las Casas must have been aware of the inscription on Columbus's coffin, and if the name America had appeared thereon in any form or meaning he would have been sure to raise his voice in protest, just as he did twenty years after the transfer of the remains of Columbus when he became aware that the name America was used in Germany. So what does the inscription really mean if it is genuine?

HEINRICH CHARLES,
Editor The St. Dié Press.
New York, July 6, 1914.

MME. BRESHKOVSKY'S EXILE.

Aged Revolutionist May Be Transferred to Northern Siberia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Russian newspapers announce that Mme. Katherine Breshkovsky, who was at one time in this country and whose name is known and honored by thousands of us, has finished her term of solitary confinement in the Central Prison of Irkutsk and is about to be transported to some place of exile. We, who are her friends, have been unable to discover with certainty where the officials have decided to send her. But it is rumored, apparently on good authority, that the village of Nijny Kolynak has been selected.

It would be more proper to say the "district" of Nijny Kolynak, as there is nothing there which can rightly be called a village. It is in the extreme north of Siberia, well within the arctic circle, almost under the shadow of the pole. It is as dreary and Godforsaken a spot as the mighty Russian Empire affords. There are practically no white inhabitants, except the scattered officials. There is a scanty native population of nomadic Eskimos.

The inclemency of the weather and the hardships of such an abode would severely test the endurance of a strong man in his prime. Mme. Breshkovsky is an aged woman. It seems a gratuitous cruelty to send this noble old patriot to such certain and lonely death. Surely the Czar's personal safety and that of his dynasty do not require such rigorous, brutal methods. A. BULLARD.
Franconia, N. H., July 5, 1914.

SUFFRAGE CALL ON MURPHY.

Will He Return the Call, Since Tammany Is Being So Polite?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES of today paid a tribute to United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois by stating that "Senator Lewis was easily the star attraction" at Tammany Hall on the Fourth at the celebration under the auspices of the Society of Tammany.

"I am glad to see that there are ladies present," said the Senator in his speech. As Illinois women have the vote, (except for a few offices,) could it not be construed as a gentle hint to his party in New York State that women are people—one-half of the population—and are to be reckoned with in the political future of all parties? The Senator continued: "Some one said they came to see the Hon. Charles F. Murphy. * * * But I must insist that the ladies did not come here to see any smooth-faced man." (The Senator from Illinois has whiskers.)

Well, we'll keep the Senator and Mr. Murphy guessing for a while. By "we" I mean the little group of women suffragists that occupied box seats at the Tammany Hall demonstration. Suffice it to say at present that we wore our "Votes for Women" buttons, we saw Mr. Murphy, and we saw and heard Senator Lewis.

The suffragists were delighted with the manner in which all of the women present were received by the Tammany braves, the courtesy and attention shown them, and the frequent acknowledgment of their presence by the speakers.

Suffragists have "unofficially" called upon Mr. Murphy in his own bailiwick. Will Mr. Murphy return the call? (The jury is still out.) WENONA MARLIN.
New York, July 5, 1914.

Porto Rican Autonomy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will the leaders of the Congress of the United States bring to a close its present session without taking action upon any one of the three bills which have been introduced for the relief of Porto Rico and her people? They are and have been during the last fourteen years without defined political status and an autonomous government.

Of the three bills seeking to dispose of this real grievance which have been submitted to Congress, the one fathered by Senator Saulsbury of Delaware is the most sensible and logical, as it does not incur two fundamental mistakes which are found in the two other bills sponsored by Senator Shafroth of Colorado and Representative Jones of Virginia. Senator Saulsbury saw from the beginning that the bestowal upon the Governor of the island of the absolute power of veto upon all laws enacted by the insular Legislature and the non-participation of the presiding officers of the two houses, who will perforce be natives, in all grants of franchises, rights, and privileges or concessions of a public or quasi-public nature—as is specially stipulated and denied in both the Shafroth and Jones bills—would leave the whole question unsettled and the Porto Ricans clamoring against it. The Saulsbury bill is the most logical of the three bills because, faithful to Democratic traditions, it seeks to make out of Porto Rico a full-fledged Territory, and not a "colony," "possession," or "dependency," as the Republicans and the Democratic imperialists are accustomed to call it. The matter of conferring American citizenship upon the Porto Ricans appears arrayed in the three bills with variance as to form, but Senator Saulsbury would bestow it in the most natural manner. D. COLLAZO.
New York, July 5, 1914.

Militants and Chartists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An Englishman recently explained opposition to the suffrage in England by the statement that women in that country were regarded and treated as man's inferiors. My English blood boils at this imputation. What two Kings have had finer, more appreciated reigns in the British Isles than Elizabeth and Victoria? And admiration still harks back to Boadicea warring with Nero. What Englishwoman has excelled in anything—literature, reform, art, social leadership—who has not received instant and unstinted recognition? There are a host of them who might be named, a thousand times welcome to their laurels. Those who can, do; and those who can and do, may.

The Englishman cites the Chartists as, if not models, an excuse for the militants. But he seems to overlook one thing. As a leading English barrister lately said, when those Chartists broke the law they took their punishment as law-breakers. They did not whimper, or pose, or threaten suicide; and there is the difference between them and the women destroyers of the public mail, of churches and homes and the nation's treasures. ALBION.
New York, July 4, 1914.

THE NAME "AMERICA."

Not Likely That It Was Used on Columbus's Coffin.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest your article on the Memorial Tomb to Columbus. But there is something wrong with the interpretation or with the inscription itself which was found on the outside of the cover of the box which was unearthed on Sept. 8, 1877, in the cathedral at San Domingo. The inscription reads, "D. de la A. Peo Ale.," which is interpreted to mean, "Discoverer of America—the First Admiral." Columbus died in the year 1506, a year before the name "America" was created and put on a map in St. Dié. The remains of the discoverer were transferred to San Domingo in the year 1537. At that time the name America was absolutely unknown in Spain and was as yet only applied to the southern part of the new discoveries, which were not supposed to have any connection with the Columbian discoveries.

This name America was at that time used only by a few German cartographers; in Spain it was not used until almost two centuries later. Besides, Bishop Las Casas must have been aware of the inscription on Columbus's coffin, and if the name America had appeared thereon in any form or meaning he would have been sure to raise his voice in protest, just as he did twenty years after the transfer of the remains of Columbus when he became aware that the name America was used in Germany. So what does the inscription really mean if it is genuine?

HEINRICH CHARLES,
Editor The St. Dié Press.
New York, July 6, 1914.

MME. BRESHKOVSKY'S EXILE.

Aged Revolutionist May Be Transferred to Northern Siberia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Russian newspapers announce that Mme. Katherine Breshkovsky, who was at one time in this country and whose name is known and honored by thousands of us, has finished her term of solitary confinement in the Central Prison of Irkutsk and is about to be transported to some place of exile. We, who are her friends, have been unable to discover with certainty where the officials have decided to send her. But it is rumored, apparently on good authority, that the village of Nijny Kolynak has been selected.

It would be more proper to say the "district" of Nijny Kolynak, as there is nothing there which can rightly be called a village. It is in the extreme north of Siberia, well within the arctic circle, almost under the shadow of the pole. It is as dreary and Godforsaken a spot as the mighty Russian Empire affords. There are practically no white inhabitants, except the scattered officials. There is a scanty native population of nomadic Eskimos.

The inclemency of the weather and the hardships of such an abode would severely test the endurance of a strong man in his prime. Mme. Breshkovsky is an aged woman. It seems a gratuitous cruelty to send this noble old patriot to such certain and lonely death. Surely the Czar's personal safety and that of his dynasty do not require such rigorous, brutal methods. A. BULLARD.
Franconia, N. H., July 5, 1914.

SUFFRAGE CALL ON MURPHY.

Will He Return the Call, Since Tammany Is Being So Polite?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES of today paid a tribute to United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois by stating that "Senator Lewis was easily the star attraction" at Tammany Hall on the Fourth at the celebration under the auspices of the Society of Tammany.

"I am glad to see that there are ladies present," said the Senator in his speech. As Illinois women have the vote, (except for a few offices,) could it not be construed as a gentle hint to his party in New York State that women are people—one-half of the population—and are to be reckoned with in the political future of all parties? The Senator continued: "Some one said they came to see the Hon. Charles F. Murphy. * * * But I must insist that the ladies did not come here to see any smooth-faced man." (The Senator from Illinois has whiskers.)

Well, we'll keep the Senator and Mr. Murphy guessing for a while. By "we" I mean the little group of women suffragists that occupied box seats at the Tammany Hall demonstration. Suffice it to say at present that we wore our "Votes for Women" buttons, we saw Mr. Murphy, and we saw and heard Senator Lewis.

The suffragists were delighted with the manner in which all of the women present were received by the Tammany braves, the courtesy and attention shown them, and the frequent acknowledgment of their presence by the speakers.

Suffragists have "unofficially" called upon Mr. Murphy in his own bailiwick. Will Mr. Murphy return the call? (The jury is still out.) WENONA MARLIN.
New York, July 5, 1914.

Porto Rican Autonomy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will the leaders of the Congress of the United States bring to a close its present session without taking action upon any one of the three bills which have been introduced for the relief of Porto Rico and her people? They are and have been during the last fourteen years without defined political status and an autonomous government.

Of the three bills seeking to dispose of this real grievance which have been submitted to Congress, the one fathered by Senator Saulsbury of Delaware is the most sensible and logical, as it does not incur two fundamental mistakes which are found in the two other bills sponsored by Senator Shafroth of Colorado and Representative Jones of Virginia. Senator Saulsbury saw from the beginning that the bestowal upon the Governor of the island of the absolute power of veto upon all laws enacted by the insular Legislature and the non-participation of the presiding officers of the two houses, who will perforce be natives, in all grants of franchises, rights, and privileges or concessions of a public or quasi-public nature—as is specially stipulated and denied in both the Shafroth and Jones bills—would leave the whole question unsettled and the Porto Ricans clamoring against it. The Saulsbury bill is the most logical of the three bills because, faithful to Democratic traditions, it seeks to make out of Porto Rico a full-fledged Territory, and not a "colony," "possession," or "dependency," as the Republicans and the Democratic imperialists are accustomed to call it. The matter of conferring American citizenship upon the Porto Ricans appears arrayed in the three bills with variance as to form, but Senator Saulsbury would bestow it in the most natural manner. D. COLLAZO.
New York, July 5, 1914.

Militants and Chartists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An Englishman recently explained opposition to the suffrage in England by the statement that women in that country were regarded and treated as man's inferiors. My English blood boils at this imputation. What two Kings have had finer, more appreciated reigns in the British Isles than Elizabeth and Victoria? And admiration still harks back to Boadicea warring with Nero. What Englishwoman has excelled in anything—literature, reform, art, social leadership—who has not received instant and unstinted recognition? There are a host of them who might be named, a thousand times welcome to their laurels. Those who can, do; and those who can and do, may.

The Englishman cites the Chartists as, if not models, an excuse for the militants. But he seems to overlook one thing. As a leading English barrister lately said, when those Chartists broke the law they took their punishment as law-breakers. They did not whimper, or pose, or threaten suicide; and there is the difference between them and the women destroyers of the public mail, of churches and homes and the nation's treasures. ALBION.
New York, July 4, 1914.

LABOR'S SHARE.

Careful Analysis Shows Vice President's Figures Wrong.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a deal of loose-jointed thinking about industrial and social topics nowadays so that the well advised learned with regret, though not with surprise, that Vice President Marshall believes that labor in this country receives only one-fifth of what it produces and that here is the cause of unrest. In this, he is simply repeating a common statistical error which is afloat.

Your discussion of his remarks, in a recent editorial article, while excellent as far as it goes, does not controvert the correctness of his division of the national income. The strongest answer was not given. The most comprehensive figures available are contained in the census reports on the manufacturing and mining industries. They show that of the product of industry, 25 per cent. goes for necessary expenses, 25 per cent. goes to capital for interest, profits and betterments, and the remaining 50 per cent. is labor's share of the product. As between labor and capital, necessary expenses being deducted from the product, the general ratio of distribution is two-thirds for wages and salaries and one-third for interest and net profits. There are probably a few marked exceptions in the cases of businesses which have obtained a partial monopoly of their fields, but their influence upon the general average is slight.

I have worked the proportions out in the past for a large number of the industries reported upon specifically under the heads of manufactures and mining, using the statistics of both the 1900 and 1910 censuses, and find a surprising uniformity in this respect. The entire subject of the division of the national income is somewhat complex and easily misunderstood. The census reports on manufactures give us the clearest view of it. What is true of manufactures must, by the rule of averages, be fairly applicable to other branches of industry.

There is further proof available from comprehensive official figures in the case of the railroad business of the country. Railroad statistics for 1913 show that 44.05 cents on the dollar of railroad revenue are paid out for railroad labor. Other deductions for fuel, supplies, and miscellaneous expenses (all of which are largely "concealed labor,") and for taxes, reduce capital's largest possible share of railroad revenues for interest on debt, rents of leased lines, dividends, surplus and betterments, to 25 cents on the dollar. The authority for this division of railroad revenues is the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, which works from the reports made to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Its manuals are recognized as generally accurate.

We have now exhausted the sources of information from which Mr. Marshall could draw statistical material for such an assertion, except for State reports, covering the field only by sections. These, however, as far as they exist, bear out the conclusions drawn from the census figures and the railroad statistics.

The error which Mr. Marshall repeats is becoming less prevalent, though it is still met with often enough to make it fair to suppose that he has not made a first-hand investigation at all, and perhaps has not personally consulted the census reports on this subject. If he has, he must be destitute of a knowledge of bookkeeping, and have only a slight acquaintance with the facts of business. There must be a million bookkeepers in the country who could have correctly interpreted the census statistics, and told him he was drawing a faulty conclusion.

The statement that labor receives only one-fifth of its product was undoubtedly drawn originally from the statistics of manufactures as published in Census Bulletin 150 for 1900. It appears to have been produced by some Socialist, and has been persistently used by Socialists for years in their propaganda. Lately, I had occasion to write regarding this very heresy to a large number of Socialists, either officially connected with the party or prominent as writers or speakers. So far as their answers have come in and are explicit, I find that the best informed Socialists repudiate this dictum which the Vice President has adopted.

We are not yet taking into account any expenses except materials, and wages or salaries.

MARRIED IN PARIS AFTER TROTH DENIED

Chauncey McCormick Weds Miss Deering, Whose Parents First Objected to Union.

YALE STUDENT "LABORER"

Criticised as Not Taking Life Seriously, He Donned Overalls in the McCormick Harvester Works.

PARIS, July 6.—Miss Marion Deering, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Deering, of Chicago was married here today to Chauncey McCormick, son of Mr. and Mrs. William McCormick, of Baltimore.

The civil ceremony required by French law was performed at 11 o'clock in the morning at the office of the Mayor of the Sixteenth Arrondissement. The religious rite was arranged for 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the residence of the bride's uncle, James Deering, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Samuel N. Watson, pastor of the American Protestant Episcopal Church of Paris.

Only the members of the two families and a few friends were invited, among them Ambassador Myron T. Herrick and Mrs. Herrick and Miss Marion Forgan of Chicago, an old friend of the bride.

Philip Goodwin, of New York, acted as best man. The bride was unattended.

The engagement of Miss Deering and Mr. McCormick was announced in Baltimore on June 22, and was denied by relatives of the bride at Chicago. It is said the bride's parents objected to the marriage on the ground that young Mr. McCormick did not take life seriously enough.

While a student at Yale University, Mr. McCormick spent the Summer of 1905 in Chicago, and had a short but strenuous experience as a "day laborer" in overalls in the McCormick works of the International Harvester Company. He had rooms at Hull House, catching the 6 o'clock car for the works every morning. He is distantly related to the McCormicks of Chicago.

While a senior at Yale he was gored by a wild elk at the estate of P. R. Gerist, near New Haven, Conn. Since that time he had not figured in print until his engagement to Miss Deering was announced. Recently he was sent to the Paris branch of the International Harvester Company, having worked up from "day laborer" to a more responsible position.

MISS ALICE HAVEN TO WED.

Her Engagement to George S. Trevor, Yale Student, Is Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven of 6 East Fifty-third Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Haven, to George Schieffelin Trevor, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graff Trevor of 28 East Fifty-second Street.

Miss Haven made her début in society last Winter and is popular among the younger set. Her sister, Miss Leila Haven, was married several years ago to Gilbert E. Jones of this city.

Mr. Trevor is still a student at Yale University, and will graduate next June. His sisters, the Misses Margaret and Louisa Trevor, are well known in society.

No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS PRUYN ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. McEwan Pruyn of Albany to Wed Capt. Goldthwaite.

Mrs. McEwan Pruyn of Albany announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Agnes Pruyn, to Capt. R. H. Goldthwaite, Medical Corps, U. S. A. The wedding will take place in the early Autumn. Miss Pruyn, with her mother, has spent the last two Winters at the New Willard Hotel in Washington, and both are well known in Albany, New York, and Washington society.

The announcement of the engagement was made to intimate friends of Miss Pruyn and her fiancé at a dinner given on last Saturday evening at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Davenport.

LAWTON—WOODRUFF.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Woodruff of 27 West Eleventh Street, New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ellen Woodruff, to John S. Lawton of New York, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lawton of Boston, Mass. Mr. Woodruff is an artist with a studio at 171 West Fifty-seventh Street. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A theatre party, made up of prominent musical composers and musicians, including Victor Herbert, Walter Damrosch, John J. Braham, Reginald De Koven, and Gustave A. Kerker, will be held on Thursday afternoon at Hammerstein's Victoria, in compliment to Balaban.

Etta Hager has been engaged by J. C. Ragland for the title role in the Channing Pollock-Rennold Wolf-Hutcheson Crawford musical play, "My Best Girl," in which Victor Morley will be seen in the role formerly played by Mr. Crawford.

Gene Hodgkins and Irene Hammond, the dancers, from the Cafe de Paris, made their American debut last night in the New Amsterdam Theatre as an added attraction to the "Ziegfeld Follies." They appeared in the last act of the revue in the "Palm Beach" scene.

Yesterday afternoon Rozsika and Yansci Dolly, who are nightly playing at the Jardin de Danse, tossed as housesex to 100 of the Hungarian children from the Madison Street Settlement and lower east side. The entertainment included a tallyho ride, a picnic lunch in Central Park, games and prizes, and a special vaudeville entertainment at the New York Theatre.

By an arrangement just completed between F. Ray Comstock, Holbrook Blinn, and a group of San Francisco theatrical managers, Mr. Blinn is to present the Princess Players in their entire repertoire in the Exposition City during August. Mr. Blinn is expected to return from London in about ten days.

Henry W. Savage will start his season with two companies in "Sari," one company in the Holman Day comedy, "Along Came Ruth," and one company in Walter Browne's morality play, "Everywoman."

"Three Weeks," Elinor Glyn's novel, in motion pictures, was the announcement yesterday of Benjamin S. Moss of the theatrical firm of Moss & Brill, who is at the head of a new film corporation. The pictures will be shown in five reels.

A vaudeville alliance which will have its inception at Henderson's Music Hall, Coney Island, beginning Monday, July 13, will be the partnership of the Courtney Sisters and Mike Bernard.

Through the instrumentality of Sanger & Jordan, the play brokers, E. C. Ehrgelbach, the manager of the Lyric Theatre, London, was induced to undertake the financial underwriting of the new English corporation which is to take over the entire output of the Famous Players-Jesse Lasky-Roswith film companies for Great Britain.

DR. FINLEY GOING ABROAD.

Further Delay in Dr. Maxwell's Appeal—Affects 3,000 Teachers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 6.—Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, will sail on the Mauretania tomorrow for Europe, to be absent until the middle of September. Nothing will be done relative to the decision on Dr. Maxwell's appeal in the case against the Board of Education in the matter of teachers' licenses until Dr. Finley returns from Europe.

On June 12, 1912, the Board of Education, having first obtained an opinion from Corporation Counsel Watson, adopted a resolution directing City Supt. Maxwell to place on the eligible list for appointment as teachers the names of all holders of License No. 1, the lowest grade licensed by the Board of Examiners. This, Dr. Maxwell contended, would permit the appointment of inefficients to teach the highest grades in schools without further examination to test their fitness. They had been licensed by the examiners to teach only the lowest grade classes. There are about 3,000 of the holders of these licenses.

The law permits an appeal from a decision of the Board of Education to the State Commissioner of Education and Dr. Maxwell appealed against this order. The board applied to the courts to forbid the Superintendent to take the appeal, but was defeated successively up to the Court of Appeals.

Dr. Maxwell's appeal was taken to Commissioner Draper, whose ill-health prevented him from attending to the matter. Further delay was caused by the death of Commissioner Draper and the interim between that and Dr. Finley's appointment as his successor.

MORRIS ENVOY TO SWEDEN.

Son of Chicago Packer Nominated for Minister—His Work in Italy.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Ira N. Morris of Chicago was nominated today by President Wilson for Minister to Sweden.

It was reported on March 7 last that President Wilson would appoint Mr. Morris Ambassador to Turkey, and that Henry Morgenthau would be recalled to take an important place on the Federal Reserve Board. At that time Mr. Morris was in Italy as a representative of the President to urge the Italian Government to send an exhibit to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. His success in this mission obtained for him a message of thanks from the President. At this time he had been mentioned in connection with several other important diplomatic posts.

Ira Nelson Morris is the son of the late Nelson Morris, founder of Morris & Co., the packers. He was educated at Phillips Andover Academy, at Yale, and was graduated from Yale in 1896. He was formerly Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of Morris & Co. and a Director of a number of other corporations, but retired from active business in 1906.

HENRY ARTHUR JONES HERE.

English Dramatist Arrives Incognito to Place a New Play.

Henry Arthur Jones, the English playwright, arrived in New York yesterday on the Minnehaha. Mr. Jones's name was not on the passenger list, and it was said that he had come to tis country hoping to place a new play and then slip away again without attracting any attention.

At the Hotel Marie Antoinette last night Mr. Jones denied that he was here for business and said that he had just come over for pleasure. His health was not of the best, he said, and the sea voyage was for the purpose of bracing him. He said that he would go back within ten or twelve days, unless something unforeseen detained him.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray are returning to New York today after a visit at Newport with Mrs. French Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant of Washington, D. C., is at the Hotel Manhattan for a few days' visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew W. Rose returned yesterday from Europe, and are staying at the Plaza before leaving for their country home.

Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood will arrive from Washington, D. C., this week and will be at Governors Island, where Gen. Wood has been detailed in command of the Department of the East.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador; Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, W. Rhinelander Stewart, and W. R. Stewart, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. W. V. S. Thorne and family are among those sailing today for Europe on the Vaterland.

Guillerno L. Aguirre, the newly appointed Consul General from the Argentine Republic to San Francisco, and Mrs. Aguirre are at the Hotel Gotham on their way to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. David Brummer and Miss Elsie Brummer are at their cottage at Bradley Beach, N. J., for the remainder of the Summer.

Col. and Mrs. Henry H. Andrew of 607 West End Avenue have taken a house at Scarsdale, N. Y., for the Summer.

Miss Ella Gertrude Kennedy, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Kennedy of 212 Alexander Avenue, and Hormisdas A. Methe of Springfield, Mass., are to be married the early part of September.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Gurnee of New York have taken the A. J. Cassatt cottage at Bar Harbor for the season.

Mrs. Alvin Krech and her four children joined Mr. Krech on Saturday at the Meadow Club, Southampton. They recently returned from abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston and their little daughter are spending the season at Southampton, but Goodhue Livingston, Jr., left there on Saturday to join Dr. Wilfrid J. Grenfell at Labrador.

Miss Mercedes de Acosta is visiting Mrs. Frederick Humphreys (Miss Dorothy Arents) at Morristown, N. J.

Mrs. James Hammond McLean of 7 East Seventy-fifth Street is the guest at Southampton of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes Boardman.

The Baron and Baroness von der Ropp and their family have gone to Fair Lea, the cottage at Southampton that they have leased for the season.

Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin and her daughter, Miss Beatrice Claflin, who went to Kiel, Germany, for the regatta, have gone to Nauheim to join Mr. Claflin, who has been taking the cure. The Claflins have this Summer toured Central Germany in their motor.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisholm and the Misses Chisolm have gone to the Adirondacks to spend several months.

Arthur R. Freednalder has closed his Bryant Park studio and is at Aldworth House, his Summer home at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Moore arrived on the Vaterland and are spending a few days at the Plaza. Augustus Coe Gurnee of Nice, France, also arrived on the Vaterland.

Mrs. Lauterbach of 781 Fifth Avenue is at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, for a few days.

WASHINGTON SET TO INVADE NEWPORT

Society Seeks New Field This Summer After a Decrease in Ballroom Attendance.

3 EMBASSIES AT RESORT

Newport Colony Also to Include Mrs. R. Townsend, Mrs. R. McCormick and Mr. and Mrs. W. Blair.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—"On to Newport!" is the cry of Washington's smart set. A new declaration of independence has been declared on Sheridan Circle and the outlying district of Upper Sixteenth Street, where the Winter colony of the National Capital has built its largest and finest homes.

There was a time when Washington and the White House sufficed to establish a claim to social consideration either at home or abroad. Then the complete indifference of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or even our immediate neighbor, Baltimore, to the glitter of uniforms, and the pomp of embassies mattered little to Washingtonians, either native or adopted, and life at the Capital was one long, glad song for the socially elect. Society here is inclusive rather than exclusive, which is what most social philosophers consider the society of a great republican capital should be, so until very recently everybody with a ballroom and many without were quite happy in life as lived from November to June.

With a new Administration making simplicity its keynote and condemning by example, as well as precept, all extravagance in entertaining, many of the aforementioned ballrooms built by retired millionaires from other cities, or occasionally by retired statesmen of large means, have had a marked falling away in the guests who used to make them gay. Consequently, many hospitable hostesses are now seeking new fields, with Newport in the foreground.

In addition to Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, Spanish Ambassador and Mme. De Riano, and the Chargé d'Affaires of Germany and his staff of titled young bachelors, the Washington contingent at Newport will include Mrs. Richard Townsend, who for the first time in many years is passing a Summer in America; Mrs. Robert McCormick, wife of the former Ambassador to Russia and to Austria-Hungary; Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Howe, Mrs. Frank Andrews, and possibly Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Wilson.

Ex-Senator and Mrs. Wetmore and the Misses Wetmore are, of course, established in Newport society, but to them the Summer capital is a home, not a resort.

Mrs. Townsend, in addition to being the unquestioned leader of non-official society at the capital, is a close friend of the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. De Riano and the mother-in-law of Representative Peter Goelet Gerry, officially of Rhode Island, but socially rated from New York. Mrs. Townsend is one of the two daughters of the late William L. Scott of Erie, Penn., and mistress of an income said to be $400,000 a year.

Mrs. McCormick is also a woman of very large independent means, having been before her marriage a Miss Medill of Chicago. Her son is the Joseph Medill McCormick, who married Miss Ruth Hanna, and is now much to the front in Progressive politics.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair were at Newport last season, and are returning to a well established circle of friends.

WEST POINT NEEDS 200 BOYS

Many Cadetships to be Filled by Appointment in 1915.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Nearly 200 cadets are to be appointed to the West Point Military Academy in 1915. The examination of candidates appointed by Senators and Representatives will begin on the last Tuesday of March, 1915.

Appointments are to be made by Senators from twenty-seven States and by Representatives from thirty-one States. The following is a list of the States, with the names of the Senators who are to make appointments:

Arizona, Ashurst and Smith; Arkansas, Clarke; California, Works; Colorado, Shafroth; Connecticut, McLean and Brandegee; Florida, Bryan; Idaho, Borah; Illinois, Lewis; Indiana, Shively; Kentucky, Camden; Louisiana, Ransdell; Michigan, Smith and Townsend; Minnesota, Clapp; Missouri, Reed; Nebraska, Norris; Nevada, Newlands; New Mexico, Catron; New York, O'Gorman; North Carolina, Overman; Ohio, Pomerene; Oregon, Lane; Pennsylvania, Oliver; Tennessee, Shields; Utah, Smoot; Washington, Jones and Poindexter; Wisconsin, La Follette, and Wyoming, Clark.

The following is a list of States with the districts from which cadetships are to be filled on the nominations of Representatives:

Alabama, Third, Fourth, and Sixth Districts; Arizona, Representative Hayden; Arkansas, First to the Seventh District, inclusive; California, First, Third, Seventh, and Tenth Districts; Colorado, Second District and Representative Taylor; Connecticut, First and Fifth Districts; Florida, Second and Third Districts; Georgia, Second, Third, Fourth, Eighth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Districts; Idaho, Representative Smith; Illinois, First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-third Districts; Indiana, First, Tenth, and Eleventh Districts; Iowa, Fifth and Ninth Districts; Kansas, First, Fifth, and Seventh Districts; Kentucky, Second to the Tenth District, inclusive; Louisiana, First and Fifth Districts; Maryland, Second and Third Districts; Massachusetts, First, Fourth, Fifth, Tenth, and Thirteenth Districts; Michigan, First, Second, Third, Eighth, and Ninth Districts; Minnesota, Second, Third, and Eighth Districts; Mississippi, First, Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Districts; Missouri, First, Second, Third, Ninth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Districts; Montana, Representative Evans; Nebraska, Third District; Nevada, Representative Roberts; New Jersey, First, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, and Eleventh Districts; New York, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-first, and Forty-second Districts; North Carolina, First, Fifth, Ninth, and Tenth Districts; North Dakota, Third District; Ohio, Second, Fifth, Eighth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth Districts; Oklahoma, Fourth and Fifth Districts; Pennsylvania, Second, Third, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second Districts and Representative Morin; South Carolina, Sixth and Seventh Districts; South Dakota, Second District; Tennessee, First, Fourth, Ninth, and Tenth Districts; Texas, First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Districts and Representative Garrett; Virginia, Fifth and Tenth Districts; Washington, Second District; West Virginia, First District; Wisconsin, Third to the Sixth District, inclusive.

Coburn Players at Columbia.

The Coburn Players will begin a week's engagement in out-door performances of classic plays at Columbia University, Monday evening, July 27. This marks the fifth annual appearance of this company at the Summer session, and the engagement, as usual, is in connection with the English Department. The repertoire of the week includes "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," "As You Like It," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor," of Shakespeare; "Iphigenia in Tauris," of Euripides, and "Jeanne d'Arc," "The Canterbury Pilgrims," and "Sanctuary," (a bird masque,) by Percy Mackaye.

BARS $200,000 FOR SALEM.

House Committee Says State Can Care for Fire Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Appropriations Committee of the House today refused to report a bill providing $200,000 for the relief of the Salem, Mass., fire sufferers, as was recommended by President Wilson in a special message. The majority of the committee contended that Massachusetts was able to take care of the situation and that a Federal appropriation was unnecessary.

After the Appropriations Committee had refused to report a bill to provide the money, Representative Phelan, just returned from a trip to Salem, sought to have the House act over the committee's head. Chairman Fitzgerald demanded a second on Mr. Phelan's motion to consider the resolution in the House, and Representative Page of North Carolina, a member of the Appropriations Committee, made a point of no quorum. Mr. Underwood immediately moved to adjourn. The vote on this motion was 118 to 71, with two answering "Present."

The Massachusetts members, following the adjournment, went over to the Senate side and started a campaign to have the appropriation attached to one of the regular appropriation bills in the form of an amendment.

SALEM, Mass., July 6.—The need of automobiles to facilitate the work of relieving the distress caused by the fire was set forth at a meeting of the General Relief Committee today. An appeal was made to all motorists to place their cars at the disposal of the relief workers.

The sub-committee on rehabilitation reported that thus far it had obtained new homes and household furniture for ninety-seven families.

BOSTON, July 6.—Convicts of the Charlestown State Prison today sent to Gov. Walsh $288 as their contribution toward the relief of the sufferers by the Salem fire. Additions to the fund came in slowly today and the total tonight was $395,151.

CLEARS HER NAME IN COURT

Mrs. Bacon Set Out to Do It Before Facing a Serious Operation.

Mrs. Dora Emma Bacon, the wife of Capt. Samuel M. Bacon, skipper of a tugboat, won yesterday her suit for separation, the trial of which she succeeded in having advanced four months in order, as she said, that she might clear her name before undergoing a necessary, but possibly fatal, surgical operation.

Capt. Bacon, after his wife brought suit on the ground of desertion and non-support, began a counter action, asking for a divorce. It was from his charge of infidelity that Mrs. Bacon wanted to be cleared before facing death on the operating table, not for her own sake, she said, as much as for the sake of her four children.

Justice Lehman not only granted a separation to Mrs. Bacon, but gave her also the custody of her children and alimony of $15 a week. He did not award counsel fees. Capt. Bacon's divorce suit was thrown out, Justice Lehman contending that Mrs. Bacon had doubtless been indiscreet, but not unfaithful.

Mrs. Bacon, in her complaint, said that her husband did not provide enough for her support, sometimes giving her only 10 or 15 cents a day for food, so that she often had nothing to eat but green tomatoes and a little milk. She charged also that her husband beat her and beaten her. During the trial of the separation and divorce suits Mrs. Bacon testified that, despite all he had done to her, she still loved her husband well enough to go back to live with him.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing Today on Five Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic lines sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them, are:

VATERLAND, (Hamburg.) H. J. Allen, Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador; Peter C. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bee, Dr. and Mrs. B. H. Bowne, Mr. and Mrs. W. Reynolds Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Carruth, Major E. J. Curley, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Deford, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Fell, Mrs. R. M. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Gifford, J. Clark Grew, Secretary U. S. Legation, Berlin; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gunther, Mrs. R. R. Hitt, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. R. Hitt, W. Thom Kissil, Miss Dorothy Kissil, Mrs. T. Leaming, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Luke, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Munn, Miss Pauline Munn, Mr. and Mrs. W. McNair, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Packard, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Rainville, Dr. and Mrs. Gustav Seligmann, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Stewart, W. Rhinelander Stewart, Miss Evelyn Stout, Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Thalem, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. S. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck, Mrs. F. A. Walden, Sheldon Whitehouse, Secretary U. S. Legation, Athens; C. H. Whitney, Mrs. H. J. Journeay, Miss K. Journeay, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Neubauer, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Stanchfield, and Hampton L. Todd.

KRONPRINZ WILHELM, (Bremen)—Miss Marie Adams, Miss Laura Adams, Miss C. A. Elias, Mr. and Mrs. W. Burry, G. E. Crater, Miss Mary E. Curry, Miss A. M. Enders, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Lawrence, Miss L. G. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Main, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Audin, H. P. D. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Smith, Dr. W. R. Valentine, Miss E. H. White, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Wood.

MAURETANIA, (Liverpool.)—Chandler P. Anderson, C. C. Anderson, Jr., Maitland Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Bishop, C. W. Bowen, Dr. G. A. Bridge, Miss C. Brownlee, Dr. E. B. Claybrook, Miss Vere Crawford, Mrs. R. H. Depew, Dr. Elisha and Mrs. Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Gardner, Dr. and Mrs. R. Gilmore, Mrs. G. D. Hamlen, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes J. Hennessy, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Sir Henry Kitson, C. R. Long, R. W. Moore, E. E. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Percy H. Shaw-Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Spooner, Miss Marguerite Spraker, William C. Proul, J. Walter Thompson, R. W. Naiker, Bruce S. Sheldon.

POTSDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Berry, S. G. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Burnside, the Rev. E. L. Carey, Dr. E. F. C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Cole, Miss Isabel S. Cooper, Mrs. C. A. Coyle, C. Curtis, Dr. G. R. Dickinson, Mrs. M. C. Frey, Mrs. E. W. Frost, Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Getty, Mrs. W. W. Ingham, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Judson, Mrs. R. A. Maxwell, Dr. and Mrs. Louis Menocal, Wilbur Rose, G. H. Sargent, J. Warren Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Willey.

GERMANIA, (Marseilles.)—Miss Laura E. Alday, Miss E. A. Allen, C. O. Bassett, Dr. and Mrs. Bevan, Miss M. L. Bevin, Mrs. J. R. Daniels, Roger Lester, J. Fuller, H. W. Litchfield, Miss M. M. Ryan, Mrs. G. A. Stone, Miss Mabel Stone, and Miss E. H. Stone.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

GEORGE WASHINGTON, (Bremen.)—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Baage, Lieut. H. Belt, U. S. A.; Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Bennett, Miss Kate Blake, Mrs. D. B. Blake, Miss H. G. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Brown, Mrs. R. R. Cable, J. B. Dawson, Dr. and Mrs. W. K. Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Eddy, Paul E. de Fere, Mrs. A. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Winfield A. Fox, F. A. Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Holt, Mrs. K. Hooker, Miss M. C. Hooker, Mrs. C. L. Hutchinson, Paul Mayo, J. Miss Wesley Merritt, W. E. Miller, Mrs. J. Morrison, Mrs. H. F. Morse, Miss Hilda Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Seligman, J. Thompson Spencer, Mrs. T. R. Brown, Mrs. Gail Gardner, H. C. Stebbins, and Mrs. H. Stephens.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Miss M. L. Atwood, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Bissell, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Brown, Mrs. L. M. Cushing, Lieut. and Mrs. H. S. Forgrave, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Holman, Miss Clara Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Martin, Mrs. G. Rogers, Miss K. B. Tyler, Mrs. F. L. White, and Mrs. A. L. Wilson.

MOLTKE (Genoa)—Mrs. Helen Appleton, Misses Julia and Sybil Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Binder, S. Clay, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Cole, Mrs. T. B. Foster, Miss A. S. Gilbert, W. S. Judson, Henry Lord, Miss M. F. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wright, Miss Janet C. Wright.

COLUMBIA (Glasgow)—W. L. Ames, G. Bowman, J. L. Grant, P. J. Green, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Moon, Mr. and Mrs. George Murray, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Sterin, H. G. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Warren, Dr. Gilbert I. Strachan.

MINNEHAHA (London)—G. E. Aldom, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. A. Walpole Craigie, M. H. Crawford, Henry Arthur Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Drew, Mrs. Arthur Elkins, Miss E. W. Everitt, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Marion, R. L. Noswortby, Mrs. J. G. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Dana Peirce, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley Robinson, Walter E. Woodford, Miss Marjorie Woodford, W. L. Yeaton.

Swift & Company's sales of beer in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 4th, are: aged as follows: Domestic beef, 13.18 cents; imported beef, 9.99 cents per pound.—Ads.

GOLDWATER ASKS FOR CLEANER CARS

Health Board Campaign for Improved Conditions on City Transit Lines.

CLEANLINESS IN KITCHENS

Regular Inspection of Restaurants Suggested — Favors Physical Examinations Yearly.

In his campaign for better health in this city Health Commissioner Goldwater has been making an investigation of the condition of the cars of the Subway, surface, and elevated railroad lines. He also has been considering the question of the sanitary restaurant kitchen, and he finds roof for great improvement in both cases. The condition of the cars, Dr. Goldwater finds, is one which should be looked into more closely, and he contemplated, he said yesterday, calling a meeting of the heads of the roads in the five boroughs with a view of paving the way for the adding of stronger sanitary provisions to the existing code.

The Commissioner, taking up cleanliness in restaurant kitchens, pointed out that the Sanitary Code at present did not call for regular inspection as in the case of bakeries and meat markets. He thought there should be stringen regulations in order to insure scrupulous cleanliness. In order to bring this about he may bring the matter before the Board of Health.

Dr. Goldwater is just now giving much attention to his plan for a physical examination of every member of his department. He holds the theory that every person should be physically examined at least once every year. He intends to be examined himself as an example to the department, for the examinations are to be voluntary.

The records of the examinations are to be kept secret, a fact which Dr. Goldwater wants emphasized. He lays stress upon the fact that the individual rights of every employe are to be respected.

One result of the examination is that employes may petition for employment in the bureau most suitable to their physical needs. No transfer, however, will be made without being requested. Dr. Charles B. Slade has charge of the examinations in the department.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN BURIED.

Memorial Services in Birmingham and London—Asquith a Mourner.

BIRMINGHAM, July 6.—The burial of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain took place today in Hockley Cemetery, which is in the constituency he represented in the House of Commons for so many years.

Previous to the burial a memorial service was held in the Church of the Messiah. It was attended by the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, the members of the City Council, and other civic dignitaries.

Apart from the civic element, the mourners at both the church and the cemetery consisted solely of members of the Chamberlain family, as the late statesman had expressed a desire that his funeral should be free from everything of a public nature.

Nothing, however, could prevent a great crowd of the citizens of Birmingham, among whom Joseph Chamberlain was a popular hero, from lining the route along which the funeral cortège passed from the dead statesman's residence at Highbury to the church and from there to the cemetery. As the procession passed the men reverently uncovered.

LONDON, July 6.—Simultaneously with the burial in Birmingham today a memorial service for Mr. Chamberlain was held in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

Premier Asquith, the members of his Cabinet, many of Mr. Chamberlain's colleagues in the House of Commons, members of the House of Lords and of the foreign diplomatic corps, together with a large number of persons prominent in the official and social life of the capital, were present.

Another service was held in the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, which adjoins the Guildhall of the City of London, in which parish the late statesman's ancestors lived for many years.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

"Potash and Perlmutter" continues at the Cohan Theatre, "Kitty MacKay" is at the Comedy, the Hudson still has "The Dummy," "A Pair of Sixes" is at the Longacre, "The Follies" are at the New Amsterdam, "Mary Cooke" is at the Thirty-ninth Street, and "The Passing Show" continues at the Winter Garden.

In the picture theatres the Strand offered a new bill yesterday in the film drama "The Eagle's Mate," a splendidly pictured entertainment. "Nepenthe's Daughter" is at the Globe still, the Rainey African hunt pictures continue at the Casino, "Cabiria" is at the Knickerbocker, "Manon Lescaut" is at the Republic, and the Vitagraph has three feature photo plays together with other films.

In the theatres where the bills are changed each week the following attractions are being offered: Houdini, the man who escapes from Siberian vans, plate glass boxes, prison cells, hot water boilers, padded cells, and straitjackets, is appearing this week at Hammerstein's Roof Garden and the Winter Garden returns from a world's tour, and yesterday offered the "Water Torture Cell." "The Temptress" dance with its setting in the pit of a volcano is again a feature with Elsa and French. Others on the bill are Fanny Brice, Joe Jackson, Bedini, Roy and Arthur, Smith, Cook and Brandon, Lalla Selbini, Arnaut Brothers, Nonette, Martinett, and Sylvester, Brothers Arco, Hubert Deveaux, Balaban, and Bisset and Evelyn.

At the Palace Theatre Joan Sawyer, Adelaide, and J. J. Hughes have been given an indefinite engagement, which it is expected will extend over the entire Summer. Miss Sawyer has by her side this week a new dancing partner, Nigel Barrie, and Bessie Dixon also remains with her. Dan Kildare's Chef Club Orchestra is a feature of the act. Adelaide and Hughes continue as before, with the exception that both they and Miss Sawyer will add new dances to their routine weekly. Others on the bill are Belle Baker, Ralph Herz, Marshall Montgomery, the ventriloquist, Hines and Fox, the Werner Amoros company, and half a dozen more acts.

At the New York Theatre William Morris presents an aquatic act in the "Six Water Lilies," a sextett of girls who are said to have achieved individual reputations as swimmers, rowers, and as high bridge divers. With a special and picturesque scenic setting, these girls give two daily exhibitions of fancy diving into a huge tank below the stage. In conjunction with this act, at each matinee and evening performance amateur and champion diving contests take place, open to the public, the winners receiving prizes and cups. The balance of the programme is devoted to photo plays and Creatore's Orchestra.

The bill for the first three days at Marcus Loew's open-air show at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, consists of the Cycling McNutts, Reddington and Grant, the Three Zechs, the Glendale Troupe, Charles Ledegar, and others. On the bill for the last half are announced the Lazaca Troupe, Morris, Haighton and Morris, the Three Milton Boys, the Aerial Baltons, and others.

Originally intended to be put on for one week only, as is customary for stock plays, the company at the Academy of Music has met with such success in Eugene Walter's sex drama, "Damaged Goods" that it is being repeated this week, which is the fifth. Theodore Friebus, James J. Ryan, Priscilla Knowles, and Marie Curtis are long members of the company, are seen in the principal roles.

Arthur C. Holden, who established a record for a back dive at Palisade Amusement Park, will attempt the feat every day this week. Holden is now making a dive from a height of 112 feet into a shallow tank of water. He appears every afternoon and evening. Others on the free circus programme are the Flying Coopers, the Daring Francos, Miller's Dog and Pony Show, and Vernon and Vernon in a casting act. The Rustic Theatre houses five acts of vaudeville, headed by Baby Violet and a company of two. Ralph Edwards and Moffett Lareine are also included in the billing.

At the New Brighton Theatre this week Amelia Bingham is the headliner. Miss Bingham has an offering which is original with her, and which she calls "Big Moments from Great Plays." It is the crucial or vital moments from a number of plays in the dramatic star's repertoire. The introductory story of each play is briefly told, and then the climax is acted by Miss Bingham and her company. The feature of Miss Bingham's vaudeville repertoire is her version of "Joan of Arc." Mabel Berra, the comic opera prima donna, is also on the bill. Others are Frederick V. Bowers, assisted by Ada Rice and Toots Davis; Jamie J. Morton, "The Boy Comic"; Catharine Hayes and Sabel Johnson in their skit, "A Dream or Baby Days"; Marcella's Cockatoos, a novel act in which twenty-five cockatoos appear; the Three Du-Pre Boys, the Tom Brown's Comedy troupe of acrobats, and Lily and Barton.

PET FOR EVERY PASSENGER.

Minnehaha in with Unusually Large List of Animals.

The Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha arrived yesterday from London with thirty-five horses belonging to Judge William H. Moore, many of them winners in the recent horse show at Olympia. The animals were in charge of George Chipchase, and will be landed today and shipped by special train out to Pride's Crossing, Mass., for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Drew of Mount Vernon were also on the Minnehaha, and brought with them fourteen prize-winning King Charles spaniels and bulldogs from London.

Capt. Frank H. Claret said that every passenger on board seemed to have brought a horse, dog, or cat, and they all got safely to port, he added.

MAX WEYL, PAINTER, DEAD.

Landscape Artist Who Gained Distinction Was Self-Taught.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Max Weyl, the landscape painter, died here today at the age of 77, after an illness of four months. His works are in many American galleries and private collections, and he won distinction as self-taught.

Max Weyl was born at Mühlen-on-the-Neckar, Germany, on Dec. 7, 1837. He received a public school education and showed an early interest in art. From 1870 for a period of years he was professionally engaged as a landscape architect. His work is represented in the National Gallery, Corcoran Gallery of Art, and the Cosmos Club, in Washington, and in the

BORAH DENOUNCES NICARAGUA TREATY

Founded on "Deception, Misrepresentation, Fraud, Tyranny, and Corruption," He Says.

DEMANDS PUBLIC HEARINGS

If Refused, He Will Make Public Certain Facts Anyhow—Senate Orders Inquiry Into Committee Leaks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The most savage criticism of the proposed Nicaraguan treaty yet heard in the Senate came today from Mr. Borah of Idaho, one of the most prominent members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who, as a progressive Republican, has hopes of welding the two Republican factions together to support his Presidential aspirations in 1916. Mr. Borah told the Senate that the treaty, which has been roughly outlined by Secretary of State Bryan and his old acquaintance, Charles A. Douglass, a local attorney, who has long advised Nicaragua and who recently has represented the Mexican Constitutionalists at the State Department, was founded on "deception, misrepresentation, fraud, tyranny, and corruption."

Mr. Borah, who told the Senate that he had information to prove everything he charged, spoke in support of a resolution he introduced providing for publicity of the committee's hearings on the Nicaraguan treaty and for its subsequent discussion by the Senate in open session. The matters at issue were of a kind, he said, that certainly would kill the treaty if generally known. If the Senate refused his request for public discussion, he said, he would be compelled to violate some of the rules of the Senate and say openly what he knew. His resolution did not reach a vote, and will come up for further consideration tomorrow.

"The Nicaraguan treaty," said Mr. Borah, "is essentially a matter of public concern. I believe that if discussed in public the Nicaraguan treaty would die, as it should die. I believe it is based up deception, misrepresentation, fraud, tyranny, and corruption, and I am prepared to show it. I regard the treaty as so fundamental, so important to the people of the country, that if I cannot get the consent of the Senate to place before it facts which I have in my possession I shall feel constrained to disregard some of the rules of the Senate. This treaty was thoroughly discussed by the Senate two years ago and condemned. Every Democrat upon the committee voted against the treaty at that time. And my vote, alone on the Republican side, being cast against it, killed the treaty."

"I am surprised," replied Mr. Stone, "to hear the Senator from Idaho declare what course he will pursue if he cannot get the consent of the Senate to discuss what is going on in our negotiations with foreign countries—that, if he cannot lay it before the public with the consent of the Senate, he will do it any how and that he will violate the rules of decorum and what has hitherto been recognized as the rule of propriety and take the bit in his own mouth, and will ride over the rules and customs of the Senate and expose whatever it is he thinks he desires to expose."

Mr. Stone then asked Mr. Borah whether he thought the Senate would ratify the treaty in executive session if it was as bad as Mr. Borah had charged.

"No, I do not for a moment believe my colleagues would do it," replied Mr. Borah, "but so long as they are calling before the Foreign Relations Committee the miserable puppets we have set up in that Government, who ask for the concealment of their statements and the secrecy of their testimony, we will not get the true facts, and that is what is happening. If you will take the lid off and invite these men to come before the committee there will be a different story told from what they are telling now."

"The country's foreign relations cannot be successfully carried on," replied Mr. Stone, "if secrecy is to be destroyed."

WILL TRY TO FIND LEAKS.

Gallinger Hopes Senate Committee Will Be Successful, but Doubts It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Senate today adopted without a roll call the resolution authorizing the Committee on Foreign Relations to investigate leakages of news of its secret meetings, after several Senators had spoken in high praise of the accuracy with which the newspapers reported not only the secret meeting of committees, but also the executive sessions of the Senate. The leakages sought by the resolution, which was sponsored by Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, disclosed in particular facts relating to hearings on the Colombian and Nicaraguan treaties. Some of this information was given out by Secretary of State Bryan.

The purpose of the proposed inquiry did not seem to be taken very seriously by Senators other than Mr. Stone. The minority leader, Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, reminded him that a committee on leaks headed by the then Senator Bailey of Texas never had even met. A similar committee last Winter did nothing, and, as Mr. Gallinger pointed out, in all the history of the Senate inquiries as to leakages that must ultimately be explained by Senators themselves never had borne fruit.

"Has the learned Senator from Mississippi," asked Mr. Gallinger of Mr. Williams, "any expectation that anything valuable will result from any investigation which seeks to ascertain how the secrets of the executive sessions reach the public through the newspapers?"

"That would be one of the hardest nuts to crack that has been passed up to me in a long time," admitted Mr. Williams. "I do not believe I can answer it either yes or no. I have a glimmering hope that we may be able to find out something, but I do not know."

Referring to previous unsuccessful investigations, Mr. Gallinger went on:

"I apprehend this will have the same fate. It will amuse the country, and the newspapers will have some fun in exploiting the futility of the Senate in discovering leaks that have happened somewhere in some way and that must come from this chamber. They cannot come from any other source. But I do not object to it. I hope the committee will have a pleasant time."

Mr. Williams said the Senate should try to make its rules respected. Mr. Gallinger admitted it, but said an employe of the Senate once had been punished because of alleged disclosures of secret session business, and later had been elected to the House of Representatives.

"I did not believe at the time the man was guilty," said Senator Gallinger. "I knew him well, and was sure he was a man of integrity."

As to the accuracy of newspaper reports of secret sessions, Mr. Gallinger said:

"Sometimes it seems almost as if a first-class stenographer had taken down what was said in the Senate. They were better reports than I could have given, I know, as a matter of recollection. But how the newspapers receive them I confess I do not know. It has been a matter of absolute wonder to me how the newspapers do sometimes get such accurate reports."

Mr. Gallinger said he could only suppose Senators inadvertently dropped hints without knowing it.

"These bright men," he said, with a smile, "who sit in the gallery looking down on us and sometimes outrageously abusing and misrepresenting us, put these bits together and make a story."

Mr. Williams replied that the reporters did sometimes put two and two together and make four, but, he added, they sometimes neglected another two that would have made the correct answer six.

"I recall one case," he went on, "where the speech of a Senator in executive session appeared verbatim in the newspapers. I do not know how it happened."

APOLOGY A DU BOIS IDEA.

So ex-Charge Hibben Says, Discussing Colombian Treaty.

Paxton Hibben, once Secretary of the United States Legation at Bogota and Chargé d'Affaires of the United States in Colombia in 1908 and 1909, issued a statement yesterday in reply to the one by James T. Du Bois, ex-Minister to Colombia, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on July 2, regarding the pending United States-Colombia treaty. According to Mr. Hibben, Mr. Du Bois did not set forth the true condition of affairs regarding the part the Colombians took in the Panama controversy.

"In the first place, Mr. Hibben disputes the statement of the ex-Minister to Colombia that the social life in Bogota is "as refined and cultured as can be found in any capital of the world." No town in the United States, says Mr. Hibben, and few anywhere having the population of Bogota "is so ill-payed, so insanitary and so primitive in every way as the capital of Colombia. Certainly in no town in the United States of any size do the people live in a condition of such hopeless ignorance, such miserable shiftlessness, and such shocking squalor as the inhabitants of this 'Athens of South America.'"

Mr. Hibben's statement continues:

"If, as Mr. Du Bois states, he can prove that not a hundredth part of the inhabitants of the Isthmus knew of the revolt until an American Army officer raised the Panamanian flag, they were in different case from the inhabitants of Bogota, who had been aware for months that the revolt would occur if the blackmailing politicians of Bogota let their greed control them in sacrificing the interests of the people of the Isthmus to their hope of securing a little more money from the United States for their own pockets as the price of ratifying the Hay-Herran treaty. This is a matter of public record in Bogota, and Mr. Du Bois cannot be ignorant of it.

"If the execution of the orders of President Roosevelt to the commander of the Nashville constituted an act of war, as Mr. Du Bois ingenuously says, what, pray, were the landings of American troops on the Isthmus on seven previous occasions, to keep open the way across the Isthmus?

"President Roosevelt's message to Colombia that 'the treaty must not be modified or amended,' which appears to arouse the indignation of Mr. Du Bois so much that he loses all sense of time in describing the succeeding events, is precisely equivalent to the action of a man who says: 'I will sell you my horse for $500, or I will not sell him.' When the party of the second part thereupon offers $150 for the horse, the bargaining is at an end, unless the party of the first part has been bluffing in his statement. The Colombians played their game on the assumption that President Roosevelt was bluffing. They did not know Col. Roosevelt.

"Mr. Du Bois's observation that the Colombian Congress 'adjourned without considering the treaty' is an example of the hasty inaccuracy of the former Minister's citations throughout his public statement. During its entire session of almost four months, the Colombian Congress did little besides consider the treaty."

Mr. Hibben said he had been credibly assured from Colombia that Mr. Du Bois originated the idea that the United States should apologize to that country, and added:

"That there is an apology in the present treaty with Colombia; that there is an arrangement to pay money to Colombia for no material consideration and to grant to Colombian vessels what we have denied to our own is due to the zeal of Mr. Du Bois in behalf of Colombia, while essaying to represent the American people at his first diplomatic post. The Colombians should be, and no doubt will be grateful to Mr. Du Bois.

"There is a lesson in the pitiable egoism of Mr. Du Bois's statement of his conduct as an American Minister. Haphazard diplomacy is a very costly business. Even a man trained to the Consular Service, as was Mr. Du Bois—indeed, especially such a man—is not only incapable of intelligent action as a diplomatic representative, without special training, but, in this instance particularly, may be incapable of appreciating the significance of his own egregious folly.

"It is a lesson that might well be pondered by President Wilson, the general run of whose diplomatic appointments have been better than the appointment of Mr. Du Bois to Bogota only because the men he has chosen to fill important South American posts at least may be aware of the extent of their own unfitness for their diplomatic duties."

INCOME TAXES POURING IN.

Deferred Payments Likely Largely to Exceed Treasury Estimate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Returns of corporation and individual income taxes are still coming to the Treasury. The complete returns showing precisely what the new tax law is producing will not be made up until the latter part of the week, when the ten-day period within which final payments may be made before the 5 per cent. penalty will apply has expired.

It now seems to be certain that Secretary McAdoo's estimate that there would be at least $3,500,000 paid in the ten-day period will be exceeded. Today's Treasury statement shows that at the close of business last Friday collections in July had amounted to $2,931,905.72. With five days this week to add to this amount it is likely that the Secretary's estimates will be exceeded by not less than a million dollars and possibly by twice that amount.

No explanation other than the disposition of men to postpone a disagreeable duty to the last possible moment is advanced at the Treasury for delaying corporation or individual income tax payments, especially in the large amounts in the aggregate shown by the statement. The reason most often assigned for carrying the payments into the ten-day period of grace is that those who have large taxes to pay desire to get the interest on their money up to the last day. If that is the true reason it may be expected that the receipts throughout the country on Friday, which is the last day before the 5 per cent. penalty begins, will greatly exceed those of any other day this month. The largest so far were those of last Friday, the amount that day being $1,766,594.

The receipts for the first three days this month from corporation and individual income taxes are not in any way phenomenal. The total of collections from corporation taxes alone at the close of business on July 3, 1913, for the first three days of July were $5,262,266.

The special interest in the payments this year after the close of the year arises from the repeated statement at the Treasury Department that there have been evasions and false returns, and that in the present year a more rigid enforcement of the law will add largely to Government receipts.

There is great interest among Treasury officials to learn just what parts of the country will make the largest deferred payments of taxes. In those regions it will be the policy to take more than ordinary precautions in assessments for this year.

CARNEGIE'S MIND ON $75,000,000 GIFT

Project to Found Rural Libraries "Well Received" by Ironmaster.

EDUCATOR SUGGESTED IDEA

United States Commissioner Claxton Stirs Delegates at Convention with Announcement of Plan.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 6.—Delegates to the great convention of the National Education Association were stirred today when they learned that Andrew Carnegie had under consideration a plan to found rural libraries throughout the United States.

Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, made the first public reference to the matter today at a meeting of State Superintendents of Schools at which he presided.

The proposed endowment is to be between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000.

Mr. Claxton said that he had talked the matter over with Mr. Carnegie, and, although he has not the authority to say that Mr. Carnegie would donate the sum desired, the matter was "well received" by the ironmaster.

"Mr. Carnegie was extremely interested in the proposal," said Mr. Claxton, "and asked just how large a sum would be necessary to carry out the project."

Commissioner Claxton advocated a system of central county libraries with several branches. He was confident that the proposed gift of the Carnegie millions would carry out the plan successfully.

President Joseph Swain delivered his annual address at the first regular session of the convention today.

"Given a cultivated, trained teacher of sound mind and body, who goes to work at peace with God and man," said Dr. Swain, "the school will be the best place in the world for the growth of the child in practical righteousness and American citizenship."

There was loud applause when in his address Dr. Swain made such assertions as: "Pay the teachers a living wage." "Let the women teachers vote." "Provide a system of retirement allowances so that teachers will work contentedly." "Open more supervisory positions to women," and "Choose the best person for a position regardless of sex."

A Federal bureau of education with a portfolio in the President's Cabinet and the adoption of uniform standards to determine the qualifications of teachers, superintendents, and members of school boards were recommended by F. F. Scrabner, Superintendent of Public Schools of Ishpeming, Mich., at a meeting of the National Council this afternoon. The speaker also recommended the employment of a psychologist in each school to classify pupils.

There is a warm contest for the Presidency of the association. Southern delegates who have been campaigning for the election of Dr. David R. Johnson of Rockhill, S. C., were disturbed today when it was announced that President Swain would have the power to appoint members of the Nominating Committee to represent any State which was not represented by more than two delegates. This gave the administration a degree of power that had not been counted in its favor and gave new hope to the supporters of Dr. David Starr Jordan, the leading rival candidate.

It was announced unofficially today that those in favor of simplified spelling will make no effort to place the matter before the convention this year.

"Simplified spelling occupies about the same place as 'the River of Doubt,'" said John MacDonald of Topeka, Kan.

PUTS IN TRUST AMENDMENTS

Shields Would Strengthen Clayton and Trade Commission Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary today discussed for several hours the labor provision of the Clayton anti-trust bill without coming any nearer to an agreement. The only tangible developments of the day in regard to any of the trust bills before the Senate were the introduction by Mr. Shields of Tennessee, a Democratic member of the Committee on the Judiciary, and prominent as a lawyer in his own State, of one amendment to the Clayton bill and another to the Trade Commission bill, which the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce controls.

Mr. Shields's amendment to the Clayton bill declares simply that acts in violation of the "anti-trust acts" "are hereby declared unlawful and prohibited." The amendment reads:

That all contracts, agreements, arrangements, and acts and practices which tend, separately or with one or more transactions for like purposes, to lessen competition in commerce or restrain or monopolize commerce or which may form a material part of a conspiracy or combination to restrain or monopolize commerce, contrary to the provisions of the Anti-Trust acts, and made or carried on with that intent, are hereby declared unlawful and are prohibited.

Mr. Shields's other amendment proposes a substitute for Section 5 of the Trade Commission bill. It provides that upon complaint of a violation of the act the Trade Commission shall give thirty days' notice of a hearing. The amendment provides that "if upon the hearing the Commission shall find that the corporation has violated or is violating the anti-trust acts, as alleged in the petition, it shall make an order prohibiting the continuance of such unlawful acts, agreements or practices; which orders may be enforced at the suit of the United States to be brought by the District Attorney of the district by direction of the Attorney General or by any person or persons prejudiced and parties to the complaint."

'RESTRAIN ME,' ZALDO'S CRY

Afraid He'll Shoot Arthur Hammerstein and Goes to Bellevue.

An excited young man walked into the West 123d Street Station late yesterday afternoon and said to Capt. Geigan:

"Captain, I think you had better put me under restraint, for, if you don't I will shoot Arthur Hammerstein within two hours. He wronged me a few days ago, and he must die for it."

The man said he was Edward J. Zaldo, a clerk, of 509 West 135th Street. He said Arthur Hammerstein was his prospective victim, but he did not go into the story of his grievance. Dr. Kurtz of Bellevue Hospital examined Zaldo and took him to the hospital's observation ward.

At the 135th Street address, Zaldo's mother said her son had been acting peculiarly for several days, but she could assign no reason for it. She said she did not believe he knew any of the Hammersteins. He was not married, she said.

Arthur Hammerstein, when he learned of the occurrence from a TIMES reporter, said he knew no one named Zaldo, nor did he know of any one who had any grievance against him.

"You can't say this is a press agent story, either," he added.

LOWEST WEEK DEATH RATE.

Mortality Down to 10.84 for Each 1,000 Persons in New York.

According to the Health Department's weekly report of yesterday, there were 1,160 deaths, a rate of 10.80 for each 1,000 deaths of the population, in the corresponding week last year the deaths were 1,291, a rate of 12.54. This is a decrease of 182 deaths. It is the lowest death rate in the city's records.

This is the first time the city's death rate has gone below 11 per 1,000 persons. The next lowest record was that of two weeks ago, when it was 11.42. The department report says it is worthy of note that the corresponding week in the year 1901 was 40.62. This tremendous mortality was due to the excessive heat.

The few diseases that showed an increased mortality last week were typhoid fever and pulmonary tuberculosis. The mortality from organic heart disease and Bright's disease of the kidneys was approximately the same as in the corresponding week of 1913. There were 37 fewer deaths of infants under one year, 51 fewer deaths of infants between one and five, 30 fewer deaths between five and sixty-five years of age, and 18 fewer deaths of persons over sixty-five years of age than in the corresponding week last year.

The death rate for the first twenty-seven weeks of this year was 14.18 per 1,000, as against a rate of 14.94 for the corresponding period in 1913, a decrease of .30 of a point.

NOTASEME in Pure Silk for the "Low Shoe" Season

A PURE silk hose with a style befitting dress occasions, a durability that suits it for outing use, and a price that makes it an *"every-day"* article of apparel.

Pure silk texture, not loaded with chemicals. Wear-defying 4-ply cable-twist heels (high spliced) and toes. No seams to stretch or split. Knitted to *fit* the foot snugly and permanently.

Also in Silk-Lisle at 25c. for men, women and children—at leading dealers.

NOTASEME PERFECT-PROCESS HOSIERY PURE SILK 50¢

Clicquot Club

Pronounced Kleek-O

LEMON SOUR

Live to the Tongue, Cool to the Throat, "Zippy" to the Taste

—and a comforting, enlivening refreshment, no matter what the fatigue or the thirst or the particular brand of heat wave that's got you at the time.

Clicquot Club Lemon Sour is made from pure oil of lemon, the purest cane sugar and cool, deep spring water filtered through rock. No chemicals, no saccharin—nothing but purity and beaded sparkle that make the eyes and the throat smile, these hot days. Phone to your dealer and give mother a surprise.

Made by the Makers of Clicquot Club Ginger Ale

Sold by Good Grocers and Druggists

Other Clicquot flavors: Ginger Ale Birch Beer, Root Beer, Sarsaparilla and Orange Phosphate.

The Clicquot Club Company, 100 Hudson Street, New York City.

THE MARKET IS DULL

But

PENROD

By Booth Tarkington

IS NOT.

The story of a real live boy in action.

Net $1.25

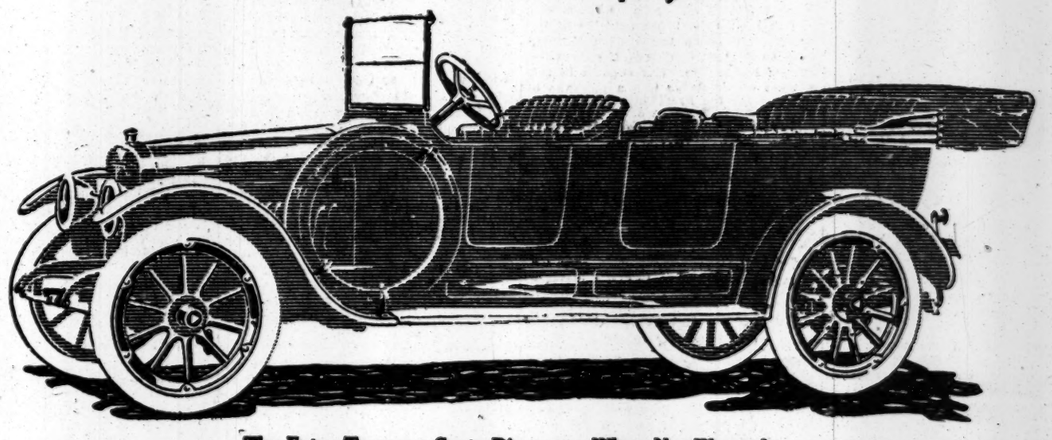
All Bookshops

It Is Here

The HUDSON Six-40 for 1915

Another Year of Refinement—31 New Features

A New Price—$1,550



The Extra Tonneau Seats Disappear When Not Wanted

The "Coming Car" Has Come

The HUDSON Six-40 of last season revealed to you the typical modern car. It was a forecast of the coming ideal car.

It was built by the men who for many years had led in motor car designing. Howard E. Coffin and his 47 engineers had devoted three years to the model.

It revealed a new type Six, made light and economical. It introduced, in lines, finish and equipment, a new ideal of a distinguished car.

It fixed a new price on a quality car—$1,750 last year. That was lower than any comparable car—either a Four or a Six—had been quoted.

It established a new price standard in the high-grade field. And it brought smooth-running Sixes within reach of legions of men who, up to that time, had been forced to buy Fours.

3,000 Were Disappointed

Men flocked by the thousands to this light, handsome Six. As the cars went out, the demand became overwhelming. Orders were placed for 3,000 cars beyond the factory output. At the end of the season men were bidding for cars. And premiums as high as $200 were paid to get them.

That was because a Six—a quality Six—for the first time was selling below Fours of its class. Countless men who envied Sixes waited that condition.

Then we had saved 1,000 pounds in weight under the former average on this size car. Right materials and better designing did all this with no sacrifice of strength.

That lightness, with our new-type motor, reduced operative cost about 30 per cent as compared with former cars of this power and capacity. For the first time, a Six consumed less fuel than a Four.

We combined these attractions in the handsomest car of the year. We brought out many new ideas in equipment. So the HUDSON Six-40, in every way, typified the ideals of the times. The majority of motorists recognized there the coming type of car.

Some 1915 Features

An artistic streamline body.
Invisible hinges.
Improved "One-Man" top with quick-adjusting curtains.
Gasoline tank in dash.
Extra tires ahead of front door.
Disappearing extra tonneau seats.
Finest body finish.
A roomier, wider car.
Dimming searchlights.
Simplified Delco starting, lighting and ignition system with wiring in metal conduits.
Lights and ignition lock.
Even better carburetion.
Automatic spark advance.
Speedometer drive from transmission shaft.
Tubular propeller shaft.
Trunk rack on back.
90 pounds less weight—now 2,890 pounds
$1,550, fully equipped.

Now 31 Refinements

Now our famous corps of engineers has spent another year on this model. They have made it lighter still. The new-model weight is 2,890 pounds. They have worked out 31 important refinements—beauties, conveniences, comforts.

They have taken part by part and studied ways to improve it. Our 48 designers did this all last year.

Now the HUDSON Six-40 for 1915 fulfills all our dreams for the HUDSON. It will be accepted, we believe, as the gem-car of today.

A Trebled Output This Year Saves $200 Per Car

Now comes our best announcement. The welcome extended this HUDSON Six-40 has compelled us to treble our output. The car is so standardized that building three times as many will save us $200 per car.

As always, we offer that saving to you. This new model will sell at $1,550, f. o. b. Detroit. It will seem impossible when you see this car. Think that three years ago not a Six was sold under $3,000. And the Sixes of those days were not equal to this.

This price is beyond competition. There will be other cars of this type because motorists demand them. But the call is for HUDSONS, and our mammoth output means a price which no quality car can meet.

COME NOW

Come see this new model and all its new features. It will show you all the latest developments. Note in how many ways these HUDSON engineers have bettered the best they knew.

HUDSON Six-54

We built this same model for men who desire a big, impressive car. The HUDSON Six-54—the larger model—has a 135-inch wheelbase and more power. The price is $2,350 f. o. b. Detroit.

This Epoch-Marking HUDSON Can Now Be Seen at

Our New Show-Rooms

Broadway at 64th Street

Where the arrangement of cars and abundance of light will afford you every opportunity to give them the closest possible inspection

Come and See This Car—Open Evenings

THE A. ELLIOTT RANNEY COMPANY

Broadway at 64th St., New York

1184 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn

HELEN MORTON HELD MENTALLY UNFIT

Bayly's Bride, Judge Says, Is Deranged, and Should Not Be Free.

HUSBAND SOUGHT INQUIRY

Married Only Three Weeks, but Heiress Had Chased Him with Bread Knife in Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Helen Morton Bayly, daughter of Mark Morton, was today held by Judge Charles D. Clark to be "mentally deranged" and "unfit to be at large." This adjudication was made at the request of her husband, Roger Bayly of Delaplane, Va., to whom Miss Morton was married less than three weeks ago. Mrs. Bayly was placed by the Court in the custody of Col. George Fabyan, an uncle, at whose country home her wedding took place. Mrs. Bayly is 22 years old and is the heiress of a great property.

Secrecy surrounded the proceedings. Mrs. Bayly was not in court when Judge Clark made his decision. It was learned that on Tuesday last Judge Clark received a petition from the husband asking that an inquiry be made as to his bride's sanity. It was set forth in the petition that "on Sunday, June 28, she developed a suicidal mania, became violent, and that the welfare of herself and others require her restraint. The petition went on to say that "the facts in this case may be proved by E. S. Higley, physician; Col. George Fabyan, Mark Morton, Joy Morton, and Roger H. Bayly. The petition further said that "said mania developed from recent excitement she has undergone."

Judge Clark directed that a commission of physicians should inquire into Mrs. Bayly's mental condition, and that the examination should be held at the country home of her father in Wheaton.

At this inquiry testimony was given that Mrs. Bayly, with a bread knife in her hand, had chased her husband, Roger Bayly, around a kitchen. Mrs. Bayly, it was said, had referred to a revolver which she said she knew was to be found in the home of her uncle, Joy Morton.

Mrs. Bayly answered questions calmly and clearly for three hours, but after the hearing was over, while the visitors were still within hearing she assailed her husband with bitter remarks.

In the main the questions concerned Mrs. Bayly's reported extravagance. She acknowledged that she had been spending much money of late and that she had proceeded on the thory that her father would pay all her bills.

"Do you smoke many cigarettes?" Mrs. Bayly was asked.

"I smoke but not to excess," was her reply. "I have it on good authority that a moderate use of cigarettes is not injurious."

Mr. Bayly has left Wheaton. The whereabouts of Mrs. Bayly also is unknown.

Helen Morton first met Mr. Bayly at the horse show in Washington last Winter. They promptly fell in love. Miss Morton rode Mr. Bayly's horses at several large shows. When she went home again she found that her father had curtailed her allowance. Early in May she disappeared from home, and next was heard of at Delaplane, Va. A little later she returned home again. Efforts were made to keep her marriage to Bayley secret.

$10,000 BAIL FOR WILCOX.

Panama Contractor Was Indicted with John Burke.

Robert Wilcox, a contractor of Colon, Panama, who, with John Burke, the former manager of the Commissary Department of the Panama Railway, was indicted last March, appeared yesterday before Judge Grubb in the Federal District Court. He was ordered to enter a plea to the indictment before Sept. 24, and at the suggestion of Assistant United States District Attorney Frank E. Carstarphen, was released on $10,000 bail.

According to the indictment Burke was manager of the Commissary Department from April 29, 1907, to Jan. 9, 1914, and from Jan. 9, 1912, to Feb. 9, 1914, Burke and Wilcox and others unlawfully, willfully, corruptly, and felonously conspired to purchase for the Commissary Department an unusually large quantity of kerosene oil at prices above the market price. Then, as the installments of kerosene were delivered, it is charged that Wilcox made payments to Burke.

Several similar indictments are pending against Burke, and he has pleaded not guilty to all of them. He is now out on $20,000 bail.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

VALENTINE FINK, clerk, of 250 West Twenty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $34,530 and no assets. Among the creditors are the Chelsea Exchange Bank, $27,262, money lent; Penzel & Muller, $3,400, deficiency judgment; Catherine Hyland, $2,298, and Frank Von Gerrall, $1,053, money lent.

PETER ROTH, manager, of 145 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,219 and no assets. The debts are for money borrowed, rent of piano and filter, notes, and merchandise.

AMERICAN MOVING-PICTURE MACHINE CO. of 101 Beekman Street has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $292,605, of which $155,254 are secured, and nominal assets of $94,249, consisting of stock, $29,800; machinery, $48,839; patents, $10,000; accounts, $4,095; claims, $958; cash in bank, $382; office fixtures, $100, and notes, $75. Among the creditors are Morison Bros., $143,204, secured; Andrew P. Morison, President of the company, $77,016; George Bancroft, $10,000, secured; U. S. Moving-Picture Machine Agency, $10,182, and R. L. Moffat, $5,000.

DANIEL SLOTE & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Daniel Slote & Co., wholesale dealers in blank books at 321 Broadway, show liabilities of $26,482 and assets of $3,183, consisting of stock, $2,666; machine, $150; accounts, $346, and cash in bank, $1. Among the creditors are James H. English & Son, $6,581; estate of Helen C. Bowman, $5,228; Lucretia G. Carson, $8,988; Matilda Kelso, $3,725, and John C. Hastie, $2,806.

SAMUEL KNEE.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Samuel Knee, manufacturer of travelling bags at 60 Lispenard Street, show liabilities of $10,886 and assets of $4,319, consisting of stock, $2,500; machinery, $1,000, and accounts, $819.

AARON MASIA.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Aaron Masia, shoe dealer, of 149 Duane Street, show liabilities of $8,197 and assets of $6,770, consisting of stock, $350; fixtures, $150; accounts, $5,314, and notes, $956.

I. S. VAN LOAN RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY.—A list of creditors of the I. S. Van Loan Railway Equipment Company of 233 Broadway shows liabilities of $44,443. Among the creditors are the Second National Bank of Reading, Penn., $13,000; Union National Bank of Mount Carmel, Penn., $5,000; C. L. Allen, $9,440, and Columbia Smelting and Refining Works, $5,384.

GODWIN DE GRAY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Godwin De Gray of White Plains show liabilities of $6,794 and assets of $178, consisting of notes, $175, and insurance refund, $3.

FRANK CRAWFORD, INC.—Schedules in the assignment of Frank Crawford, Inc., wholesale dealer in butter and eggs at 15 Harrison Street, show liabilities of $40,941, nominal assets of $27,178, and actual assets of $7,416.

HARRIET J. NONES.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Harriet J. Nones of 73 Riverside Drive, wife of Charles A. Nones, formerly President of the Quicksilver Mining Company, with her creditors at three cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $121,276. The principal creditors waived acceptance of the money.

A. STERN & CO., INC.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of A. Stern & Co., Inc., dealers in millinery at 448 Fifth Avenue, with creditors at twenty cents on the dollar, half cash and half in a note due Nov. 1, 1914. Liabilities were $46,100.

DAVID REICHENBERG.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of David Reichenberg, grocer, of 37 Spring Street, with creditors at twenty-five cents on the dollar cash.

ALICE NECKWEAR COMPANY.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Aaron Solomon, trading as the Alice Neckwear Company at 500 Broadway, with creditors at twenty-five cents on the dollar, payable ten cents cash and fifteen cents in three notes at four, eight, and twelve months. Liabilities were $20,623.

SAMUEL KAUFMAN. — Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on April 27 against Samuel Kaufman, cloth-ing dealer of 135 Rivington Street, on a settlement with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, payable 15 cents cash and 15 cents in three notes at three, six, and nine months.

MARMOR & BORAL BROTHERS, INCORPORATED.—Receivers of butter, eggs, and produce at 190½ Duane Street have assigned to J. Leo Honigman. The corporation was incorporated in October, 1913, with capital stock of $5,000. Samuel Marmor is President and Jacob Boral Treasurer. Liabilities are said to be about $8,000 and assets $3,500.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

BOSTON, Mass.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William V. and John W. Hyde, co-partners, under the title of F. Gray Company, clothiers, by three Boston creditors whose claims amount to $29,204. The petitioning creditors are Rhodes & Ripley, $26,561; A. W. Moriarity Company, $2,498, and the Simons, Hatch & Whitten Company, $234.

Gay & Sturgis, brokers, petitioned into bankruptcy May 22, filed schedules showing liabilities of $1,890,771. Value of the assets not determined. Individually Irving J. Sturgis has liabilities of $60,806 and assets of $550. Harry H. Gay has no individual liabilities and $1,116 assets. Churzie Hall, the third partner, has individual liabilities of $4,669 and assets of $489.

CHICAGO.—James A. Storm, advertising agent; voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $167,544; assets, $25.

Service Printing Company of Chicago, involuntary petition filed; liabilities not estimated.

William H. Stouchouse, Chicago, electrician; voluntary petition filed; liabilities, $7,924; assets, $2,990.

S. H. Goodall, merchant and mine owner, Marion, Ill.; voluntary petition filed; liabilities, $191,400; assets, $108. Mr. Goodall was President of the Centreville District Coal Company, which went into bankruptcy on May 18.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The Kirrore Company of Springfield; schedules in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $210,424; assets, $157,725.

UTICA, N. Y.—United States Judge Ray has appointed Maurice M. Conley of Fulton receiver for George Johnston, a bankrupt merchant of that place.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Dunphy Friedstein Company, engineers and contractors; voluntary petition filed; liabilities, $87,225; assets, $18,070.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—H. M. Polzein, a liquor dealer of San Diego, petition filed; liabilities, $7,300; assets, $5,000.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hand yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

KAISER & BEEMER, restaurant, 150 Nassau Street; liabilities, $2,759.

FRANCIS J. KELLY of Kelly & Knief, dry goods exporters, 66 New Street; liabilities, $7,775.

JULIUS L. LEVY, salesman, 543 West 162d Street; liabilities, $737.

H. LEWIS MACK, salesman, 455 Fort Washington Avenue, formerly leather goods; liabilities, $16,690.

ALEXANDER ROSENSTEIN, 261 West 129th Street, formerly shoes; liabilities, $2,227.

ABRAHAM SILVERMAN, leather goods, 414 Sixth Avenue; liabilities, $2,782.

SIMON VOLK, cloak manufacturers, 20 West Third Street; liabilities, $9,402.

WEISS & KATZ, plumbers, 197 Broome Street; liabilities, $12,498.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Arnold, Paul—George F. Wagner Co., Inc., $318.
Beardsley, Frank A.—A. J. Kenney, $346.
Burns, Jess D.—B. Levine et al., $180.
Busher, John, and August—People of State of New York, $200.
Beach, Ralph H.—Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., $567.
Berkhoff, Arthur—H. P. Reader, $494.
Baker, Louis W., and Harry D.—Manhattan Electrical Supply Co., $172.
Comellas, Louis F., and Elizabeth M. Garner, ex's A. E. Wohlfrom, $1,827.
Coogan, James J., Jr.—R. Pickenpack, $120.
Cohan, Max—M. Rosenfeld, $163.
Consolidated Cleaners & Dyers—L. A. Sabee, $465.
Cailler & Co., Inc.—Edward Hills Sons & Co., Inc., $1,496.
Dixon, Henry P.—Buyers-Sellers Automobile Co., Inc., $639.
Distelhurst, A. Edgar—Harrold Motor Car Co. $255.
Dunigan, Patrick—N. Y. Railways Co., costs, $120.
Edgar, George—W. S. Edgar, $1,346.
Edgar, George—G. Edgar, $325.
Edgar, Thomas C.—H. Lawson, $10,248.
Ehrentreau, Jonas—J. M. Lowenstein, $234.
Flurl Construction Co.—R. Dings et al., $251.
Flannigan, Thomas—Thomas McMullin, $113.
Friedman, Sam; Max Miller, and Zacharie Weissmann—Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, $1,774.
Fox, Steiffel & Co.—Fifth Avenue Shop, Inc., $1,165.
Fuerstein, Samuel—J. L. Block, $232.
Garth, Victor—J. C. Zimmermann, $316.
Guntzer, Anthony C. — General Automobile Supply Co., $122.
Gregory, Albert W.—M. Baumann, trustee, $100.
Granulator Soap Co.—Bayonne Casting Co., $107.
Gross, Marcus—M. Abrahams, $104.
Greenblatt, Jacob—L. D. Baily, $422.
Goldberg, Gussie — New York Butchers' Dressed Beef Co., $166.
Hulbert & Co., Inc.—Clark & Gibby, Inc., $453.
Hayes, William—88 Morningside Drive Co., $158.
Harlem River Park Co.—City of New York, $264.
Jacobs, Morris—E. B. Hopkins, $560.
Kouhn, John J., and Henry C. Smith—B. C. Corset Co., $204.
Krumwolde, John C.—J. V. Mitchell, $250.
Kasden, Myer—T. Scher, $112.
Kraushaar, Benjamin—D. Friedman, $173.
Krane, Milton and Julius—P. Siegel, $419.
Kohan, Samuel and David—G. Moskowitz, $193.
Levy, Louis—City of New York, $264.
Latterner, Nicholas — and Nicholas—State Bank of Syracuse, $6,366.
Mosher, George A.—Sharples Separator Co., $385.
Moskow, Lena—D. A. Van Horne, Jr., $107.
McKeon Realty Co.—L. T. Lehmeyer, $4,850.
Maraish, John—L. Reppete, $138.
Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association and Thomas L. Reynolds—S. H. Corwith, $8,175.
Pfister, George—Fritz Handrich & Sons, $113.
Pallusco, Charles A.—C. F. Boell, $140.
Pfeffer, Frank J.—David M. Kahn & Co., $226.
Photo Play Coupon Corporation Co., Inc.—C. J. Jordon, $274.
Queens Land and Title Co.—H. M. Kelly, $7,745.
Rosing, David, Isaac Diamond, and Clarence C. McKibben—Cooper & Pollock Structural Iron Works, $600.
"Repetti"—People of the State of New York, $250.
Savino, John—A. Seligmann, $109.
Schendel, Simon—Dennett Surpassing Coffee Co., $108.
Sianna, Thomas, or Thomas Sciance—C. J. Tuotli, Hatch & Co. and Giuseppe Tuotli—Bellington Realty Corporation, $421.
Williams, Eleanor M.—D. C. Hanfeld, $1,586.
West Side Masons' Contracting Co.—O. T. Lyons, $872.
Zench, Helena, and Werner—Kulemkampff & Co., $163.
Yokel, Alexander—J. Schwartz et al., $242.
Zipfel, Lena M.—P. Zipfel, $1,706.

In Bronx County.

Antonopoulos, Andrew, and Paul Loungis—I. Welser, $138.
Balian, George—M. Vince, $193.
Brandon, Julian W.—Church E. Gates & Co., $373.
Gorsch, Arthur—O. Bartelstine and others, $121.
Potter, Emily H.—B. Altman & Co., $2,038.
Rosenfeld, Samuel—S. Markowitz, $319.
Specht, Elizabeth C.—A. Krans, $539.
Siegel, Max H.—G. Goodman, $884.
Subitzsky, Michael—A. I. Levin, $699.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

Astor, William Waldorf—R. Rosen, April 16, 1913, $2,089.
Arden, Henry R.—W. H. Schwartz, June 24, 1914, $124.
Fox, Gustav J. and Lillian—G. J. Lauter, Nov. 16, 1908, $692.
Guarina, Pasquelina L. L.²—M. Guarina, Nov. 18, 1912, $625.
Hall, Louis R.—Guardian Trust Co. of New York, May 6, 1912, $7,676.
Riedinger, Joseph L.—S. F. Heinz, executor, July 2, 1914, $83.
Thill, Jean B.—C. A. Maurer, Feb. 17, 1914, $107.
Thill, Evva C. I. H. Ellison, June 2, 1914, $130.
Vermilye, Elizabeth B.—C. W. McDonald et al., Feb. 17, 1914, $1,891.
Rechdol, George—F. Forman, July 8, 1914, (released.) $1,424.
Knopp, David—M. Israelowitz, Oct. 28, 1913, $544.
Same—S. Israelowitz, Oct. 25, 1913, (canceled.) $1,544.
Miller, J. Blackburn—H. Cohen, June 26, 1914, $976.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers: Capts. E. J. Burns, 17 to 18; A. F. Mason, 18 to 17; W. F. Boettler, 147 to 167; John Becker, 167 to 147; Sergts. E. A. J. Scheringer and Watson Schemerhorn, 74 to 62; William Ries, 74, assigned to bicycle duty; Thomas Farley, 74, assigned to bicycle duty, assignment to mounted duty discontinued. From prects. indicated to 74, assigned to bicycle duty: C. P. Vosburgh, 43; John Waters, 152; William Kiley, 65. Mounted patrolmen with horses and equipments: Joseph Hellman, 74 to 278, designation as Act. Mounted Sergt. revoked. From 74 to prects. indicated: J. C. Perez, 89; Otto Fritz, 276. To 275: Arthur Fleischer. J. J. Conway, J. F. X. Meade, J. H. McLaughlin, O. W. Beyer, J. P. Kavanagh, G. W. Farrington, C. F. Sullivan. Patrol. J. F. X. Day, 74 to 62, assignment to mounted duty discontinued; J. J. Mahoney, J. J. Croake, and G. A. Burgoyne, 74, assigned to bicycle duty; Henry Schluter and Spencer Larkin, 74, assigned to motor cycle duty, assignment to mounted duty discontinued. From prects. indicated to 74, assigned to bicycle duty: F. X. Madden, 38; William Delaney, 40; A. G. Ruth, 43; H. F. Bresnan, 39; T. J. McGrath, 42. From 74 to prects. indicated: Michael Broderick, 61; T. J. Culhane, 278; M. H. Foley, 66. To 62: James O'Neill, G. F. Frey, John Adams, Charles Buettner, D. F. Ryan, F. D. King, F. W. May. Assigned to bicycle duty in 74, assignment to mounted duty discontinued: T. H. Fitzpatrick, W. J. Koop, W. H. Logan, John McKiernan, Francis Manning, W. J. Kehoe, T. H. Moore, E. J. Hughes, T. J. Nelson. Assigned to motor cycle duty in 74, assignment to bicycle duty discontinued: T. J. Leehane, J. J. McCann, J. L. White, Howard Bulger; C. S. F. Gaul, 6 to Comr.'s office, assigned to duty in Chief Inspector's office; Harry Horn, Comr.'s office to 6, assignment to Chief Inspector's office discontinued; William Landrum, B. B. H. Squad to 166, assigned to clerical and house duty.

Temporary Assignments: Lts.—T. W. Mularkey, 149, to 8 Insp. Dist. for 30 days; Patrick Brady, 165, to command 156 for 7 days; F. T. Lane, 167, to B. B. H. Squad for 10 days, duty in Borough Inspector's office. Sergt.—Daniel Kelleher, 40, to Det. Bu. for 5 days, detailed to Dist. Att'y's office, New York. Act. Det. Sergt.—A. C. Landvoe, Det. Bu., to Dist. Att'y's office, New York, for 5 days. Patrol.—J. J. Argenza, 5; F. J. Smith, 16, and J. J. Teller, 161, to 17 Insp. Dist. for 10 days; Peter Voelbel, 36, and T. J. Duffy, 148, to C. O., duty in Special Squad No. 2 for 10 days; W. H. Hopkins, Traf. Div. C, to C. O., duty in Bureau of Repairs and Supplies for 10 days. To School for Recruits from prects. indicated for 15 days: J. W. Mackey, 1; P. W. Hall, 7; J. F. Walsh, 13; John Hiney, 13; T. F. Cunningham, 15; M. J. McGrath, 16; J. M. Dunn, 25; Patrick Walsh, 35; H. J. Burke, 37; J. H. Miller, 43; Thomas Madden, 43; Daniel Nihill, 61; William Kavanagh, 62; W. J. Haney, 146; P. F. Doherty, 147; H. J. Maddren, 156; Frederick Fleischmann, 164; J. J. Walther, 167; J. J. Duggan, 4; N. F. P. Harfst, 10; C. J. Kenny, 14; Kyran Farrell, 15; J. F. Coughlin, 15; Christian Twillman, 18; J. J. Cosgrove, 35; Thomas Foley, 35; C. T. Gallagher, 37; John McGuirk, 43; J. J. Palmer, 61; G. E. Searl, 61; T. C. Adams, 143; Matthew Bongard, 145; C. G. Pater, 154; Frederick Dehler, 163; W. A. Gunsel, 165. To Det. Bu.: C. B. Koerbacher, 17, for 10 days; F. A. Doherty, 153, for 10 days. For 10 days from prects. indicated: S. F. Mazurkiewicz, 28; P. D. F. Pickett, 63; A. Hill, 165; J. P. Werle, 283; Stanislaus Kieturkiewicz, Jr., 28; G. H. Cole, 99; C. R. Wackerly, 167. Detailed to Dist. Att'y's office, New York; John Cunniff, 6; E. Buckley, 15; T. J. Martin, 18; F. J. Allen, 62, and J. F. Rotchford, 21, for 5 days. To Manhattan Headquarters: Act. Det. Sergts.—George Yunge, Adolph Blaha, Patrick J. Slevin, and John J. Kennel, 2d, and O. E. Wagner, 61, for 10 days.

Leaves with Pay: Capts.—W. F. Fennelly, 156, 7 days; G. G. Walden, 279, 15 days; Lt. J. J. Collins, 152, commanding 148, 2 days; Patrol. T. G. Bligh, 146, and W. A. Mulligan, 155, 4 days, per Circular No. 25, c. s. Without Pay—Sergt. L. R. Furey, 79, 1 day; Patrol.—T. H. Kennelly, 4, 1 day; G. F. Golding, 16, 3 days; Charles Comolli, 35, 1 day; J. A. Knapp, 292, 1 day.

Granted Full Pay While on Sick Report: Patrol. J. H. Devon, 152, from June 21 to June 24.

Application for Full Pay is Approved: Patrol. J. G. Wolpert, 156, from May 25 to June 1, while on sick report.

Suspended from Duty—Lt. B. F. Ashley, 38, on July 5; Patrol.—H. H. Quinn, 32, on July 4; M. L. Fitzpatrick, 63, on July 4; Frank Pennell, 149, on July 6.

Amendment: So much of Paragraph 3, S. O. 152, c. s., as grants Capt. John Becker, 167, 10 days' leave of absence, from July 10, is amended to read: John Becker, 147, also, so much of Paragraph 2, same orders, as assigns Lieut. T. J. Daly, 146, to command 167, for above period, is amended to read: to command 147.

Fire Department.

The following-named members of the department will report to T. S. Richards at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67 St., for practice at 10 A. M., Tuesday, July 7: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, 18; E. J. Donovan, 23; Ralph Bornholz, 36; J. J. D'Acevedo, 66; William Clancy, 76; E. A. Dammeyer, 92; W. F. Gallagher, 213; F. J. Metzger, Jr., 218; W. F. Hickey, 214; Charles Charous, 221; T. S. Richards, 227; F. Ergenzinger, 237; Frank Munn, 244; Charles A. Widmer, Jr., 250; J. A. Chattaway, 271; Herman Brenner, 288; E. A. Wolley, 287, (2d Sec.;) Ernest Bernsen, H. & L. 11; E. S. Clements, 35; J. A. Unrath, 40; A. T. Cole, 107; A. M. Forster, 108; Joseph Miller, 3d, 115; W. H. Breuer, 115; N. J. Bruno, 128; George Olsen, 128; A. J. Muir, 137; C. G. Brown, 137; J. J. O'Keefe, 147; Joseph Stack, 148.

Members of the Department Band will be directed to report to T. S. Richards of Eng. 227 at the Manhattan end of the Williamsburg Bridge, Delancey and Clinton Sts., at 7:30 P. M., Wednesday, July 8.

Suspended from Duty.—W. J. Donovan, Eng. 23.

Leaves Without Pay.—F. E. Smith, Eng. 40, 24 hrs.; F. J. Krantz, Eng. 80, 36 hrs.; J. P. Dugan, H. & L. 105, 36 hrs.

Members of the department making inspections will note the following: "It is not necessary for gate valves in sprinkler equipments to be sealed open. The provisions of General Order 18, dated April 9, 1914, regarding the sealing open of gate valves in standpipe lines applies only to standpipes and not to sprinkler equipments. Special care must be taken not to order the sealing open of gate valves in sprinkler equipments."

General Order 6, Paragraphs I., III., and Manhattan Fire Alarm Co., dated Feb. 3, 1910, is hereby corrected as to assignments for stations 3-627, 15-1316, 15-1317, 15-1318, 15-1320, 8376, and 8377. New cards for these stations have been issued. On receipt commanding officers will substitute them for the old cards, which will be returned with the number of division, battalion, or company marked on the face of the cards returned. (Old cards will be marked in pencil and promptly returned in the same envelope in which the new cards are delivered.)

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—1st Lt. R. J. West, 16 Inf., is detailed for recruiting at Wichita, Kan., relieving Capt. H. B. Nelson, 11 Inf., who will proceed to Ft. Logan for duty, relieving Capt. J. B. Schoeffel, Inf.

Capt. H. B. Nelson, 11 Inf., to detached; Capt. J. B. Schoeffel, Inf., from detached and assigned to the 11 Inf.

1st Lt. J. J. Fulmer, 7 Inf., to detached; 1st Lt. R. G. Peck, Inf., from detached and to 7 Inf. He is relieved from duty at the Mil. Prison, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Col. H. Kirby, 3 Inf., to Walter Reed Hosp., sick.

Capt. J. R. Lindsey, cav., to Ft. Royal, Va., to select remounts for the Mil. Acad., then to his proper station.

1st Lt. A. H. Acher, C. E., as a member of the board appointed May 7 to secure cooperation in the installation of fire-control systems in the Coast Defenses of Balboa and Cristobal and the co-ordination of the interests of the Corps of Engrs. and the C. A. C., vice 1st Lt. G. R. Goethals, Corps of Engrs., relieved.

So much of orders June 11 relating to following-named 2d Lts. is amended to direct them to report for examination as soon as practicable after Sept. 1 instead of Oct. 1: E. S. Hayes, 28 Inf.; S. B. Buckner, Jr., 9 Inf.; C. H. Bonesteel, 12 Inf.; T. J. Johnson, 9 Inf., and R. H. Fletcher, Jr., 8 Inf.

The resignation of Maj. R. P. O'Connor, M. C., accepted.

Col. I. W. Littell, Q. M. C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will repair to this city, and report to the Q. M. General for duty in his office.

Col. J. M. Carson, Jr., Q. M. C., upon arrival at San Francisco will proceed to Chicago for duty as assistant to the Dept. Q. M.

Capt. F. S. Long, Q. M. C., upon arrival at San Francisco will proceed to Boston, and report to the Depot Q. M. there for duty as his assistant.

F. A. promotions: G. R. Allin, from 1st Lt. to Capt, 2 F. A.; F. W. Stewart, from 2 Lt. to 1st Lt., 4 F. A., and sail about Sept. 5 for Manila. Lt. Stewart will be assigned to a battery of the 4 F. A. at Texas City, Tex.

Maj. A. Hamilton, C. A. C., to Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., for duty.

Orders of June 20 relating to 1st Lt. T. E. Cathro, 9 Cav., are revoked.

Leaves: 2d Lt. F. Seydel, C. A. C., 10 days; 2d Lt. F. R. Sessions, C. A. C., 20 days—Lt. Sessions will sail Aug. 5, instead of July 6, as heretofore ordered; Maj. E. C. Carnahan, Q. M. C., 2 mos.

Navy Orders.

Lt. J. A. Campbell to retired list June 30.

Lt. W. P. Furlong, New York Yard, to fleet radio officer, Atl. Fleet.

Ens. G. D. Hull, the Intrepid, to the Denver.

Paymaster F. K. Perkins, the Ohio and Brooklyn, to wait orders.

Boatn. R. K. Madill, the Brooklyn, to the Kentucky.

Ch. Mach. J. Fitton to retired list June 30.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Wasp at New York, Rhode Island and Mississippi at Hampton Roads, Dolphin and Mayflower at Washington, Scorpion at Naples, Saratoga at Chefoo, Patuxent at Vera Cruz, K-1 and K-2 at Newport, Cleveland at Acapulco, Annapolis at La Paz, Yankton at Las Animas Island, Connecticut at Habana, Vicksburg at Bremerton, Proteus at Guantanamo, and the Prairie at Philadelphia.

Sailed—Missouri, Idaho, and Illinois, Naples for Gibraltar; Orion, Vera Cruz for New York; North Carolina, Boston for Hampton Roads; Albany, Salina Cruz for La Paz; New Orleans, Acapulco for Salina Cruz; West Virginia, La Paz for San Diego; Cheyenne, H-1, H-2, and H-3, Astoria for Bremerton; Pompey, Piscataqua, Dale, Bainbridge, Barry, and the Chauncey, Shanghai for Chefoo; Panther, Charleston for Nanaganasett Bay; Ontario, Vera Cruz for Galveston, and the Celtic, Vera Cruz for Puerto Mexico.

RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND.

Highland Lakes
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mountains, woods and lakes unite at

Lake Winnipesaukee and Lake Sunapee

In the beautiful foothills of the White Mountains, with all the exhilaration of the mountain air.

Few summer regions are so full of the care-free, joyous vacation spirit. Few places offer so many summer diversions, including boating, fishing, bathing, camping, climbing, canoeing, driving, golf, tennis, dancing.

Fine hotels — people worth meeting. Excellent boarding houses, farms, cottages, camps. A most agreeable feature are the moderate prices. Only 8 hours from New York. Through service without change.

Send for FREE booklets
"Lake Winnipesaukee" and "Lake Sunapee"
Write or call
Vacation Bureau
171 Broadway, Room 209, New York, N. Y.

New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.
Boston & Maine R. R.

NEW YORK—Catskill Mountains.

The Catskill Mountains

The high altitude, romantic scenery, green fields, towering crags, native grandeur, wildwood charm, attractive hotels, boarding houses, farm houses, trout streams, popular walks, drives, parks and the purest and best air in this historic, picturesque and healthful paradise, are the attractions that increase its popularity each year as a Summer resort.

The ULSTER & DELAWARE R.R.

reaches all points in this mountain sanitarium and great pleasure ground, and in connection with West Shore R. R., operates through trains, including Pullman service.

The RIP VAN WINKLE EXPRESS leaves Cortlandt Street 12:40 noon, West 42d Street 1 o'clock P. M., daily except Sunday.

Steamers of the Hudson River Day Line make direct connection at Kingston Point with afternoon trains for all points in the mountains.

The Summer time schedule for season of 1914 *is now in effect.*

The annual illustrated book with revised map of the Catskill Mountain section, also map showing the great Ashokan Reservoir, and containing corrected list of over 1,000 hotels and boarding houses, will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.

N. A. SIMS, General Passenger Agent,
Kingston, N. Y.

"At the Top of the American Alps."

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
Catskill Mountains, N. Y.

Altitude 3,000 Feet.
Largest Mountain Resort in the World.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL LOCATION AND SCENERY IN AMERICA

Table and service equal to the best New York City Hotels.
Sterling Silver Trophies for Golf, Tennis, Billiards, Bowling, and Dancing.
Special rates on club floor for young men.
Write for Booklet.
Parent & Richards, Inc., Props.
NOW OPEN

'Most Modern Equipped Hotel in the Catskills'
"New" GRAND HOTEL
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. Altitude 2,500 ft.

Open until week after Labor Day.
15 to 20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Scenery unequalled. Hay fever and mosquitoes unknown. Perfect sanitary and hygienic conditions. Cuisine and service the standard of excellence. Superior grill and rathskeller. Reasonable prices. Magnificent Ball Room; perfect dancing floor. Symphony orchestra; dancing afternoon and evening; lady and gentlemen instructors. Free daily tea dansants; prizes awarded. Golf, tennis, billiard, pool, bowling tournaments. Special rates for families. Transients $4 a day and up. New management.
HARRISON S. DOWNS, Prop.
Catskill Mountains, Highmount P. O., N. Y.

THE REXMERE
Stamford-in-the-Catskills

NOW OPEN. Finest Hotel in the Catskills. ALL AMUSEMENTS.
C. W. PECK, Prop.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CATSKILL, N. Y.

Now open. Modern appointments. Canoeing, Tennis, Garage, Orchestra, Dancing, Afternoon Teas.
GEORGE H. BEACH, Manager.

NEW YORK—Sharon Springs.

PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES, Sharon Springs, N. Y., open June 24th. The White Sulphur Springs and bathing establishment opens May 12. Folders sent free.
J. H. GARDNER & SON, W. H. CRAIG, Lessee.

NEW JERSEY—Lake Hopatcong.

New Hotel Breslin
On Lake Hopatcong, P. O., Mt. Arlington, N. J.

Catering to Discriminating Patronage.
Ideal mountain hotel. Only 1 hour from New York. Elevation 1,400 ft. No malaria or mosquitoes. 300 rooms with hot and cold running water; 100 bath suites. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, dancing, saddle horses. Orchestra, Cafe, Grill. Booklet, auto maps mailed. Special July and family rates.
G. FRANK COPE.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE,
Lake Hopatcong, N. J., greatly improved. Instruction Modern Dances. Music. Tennis; Superior table. Artesian water. P. O. Address Mount Arlington, N. J. Thomas R. Moore Hotel Co.

NEW JERSEY—Spring Lake.

The New Monmouth
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.
Long Distance Telephones.
Canoeing, Sea Bathing, Fishing, Tennis.
Superb 18-Hole Golf Course.
Daily Concerts and Dancing.
FRANK P. SHUTE, Manager.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ELBERON
AND FIREPROOF ANNEX. Tennessee Av., near beach. Central; open surroundings; opposite Protestant and Catholic churches; capacity, 500; new throughout; running water in rooms; private baths; metal beds; 4,000 feet of porches; excellent table; fresh vegetables; windows screened; white service; booklet. Special $8 to $21 weekly; $1.50 to $3.50 daily. R. B. LUDY, M. D.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. Family and Transient. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill; orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

HOTEL RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra and afternoon and evening dancing. Reservations now being made for Summer.

HOTEL DENNIS
ALWAYS OPEN
Walter J. Buzby.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and beach. Ocean view. Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms; cuisine and music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS' COMPANY.

FREE Guide of ATLANTIC CITY Handsomely Illustrated Official Hotel Guide Book, with map. Edition limited. Write today. Inclose stamp. Public Service Association, Atlantic City, N. J.

Select Family Hotel on the Beach.
THE WELLINGTON NORTH ASBURY PARK.
Rooms with bath. Phone 358. B. D. SMITH.

NEW CLARION Kentucky Ave., 2d House from ocean; elevator to street; open all year. Garage. S. K. Boniface.

Hotel Stanley South Carolina Ave., near Beach. Comfort without extravagance. T. & R. McDonald.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

COLEMAN HOUSE
Whole Square on the Ocean.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN
Open all year. Capacity, 350.
—ALSO—
THE MARLBOROUGH
Leading all-year family hotel. Capacity, 150. Elevator. Booklets. A. M. SEXTON, Prop.

Hotel Thedford 6th Avenue. Overlooking ocean; suite with bath; refined patronage; booklet. HARRY DUFFIELD, Owner and Proprietor.

St. James Asbury Park, N. J. Blk. to beach; modern improvements; family hotel. Address I. Woehr, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

OSWEGATCHIE Cottages and Bungalows.
WATERFORD,

ANNUAL REPORT

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD.

OF DELAWARE,

AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES,

THE HUASTECA PETROLEUM COMPANY AND MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY (CALIFORNIA)

1913

Los Angeles, Cal., June 10, 1914.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED, OF DELAWARE:

Gentlemen: We submit herewith a consolidated balance sheet of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Limited, of Delaware, and its subsidiaries, the Mexican Petroleum Company (California) and the Huasteca Petroleum Company.

We take this opportunity of giving those of you who have become stockholders since the issuance of the last annual report a brief history of the petroleum companies in which you are interested.

We likewise submit, in brief, to all of the stockholders such information as we think will be interesting regarding the Companies' affairs and the extent to which they have been influenced, so far as is determinable, by the unsettled Governmental conditions in Mexico.

HISTORICAL.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY (CALIFORNIA).

The lands which comprise the holdings of the Mexican Petroleum Company of California were acquired by its organizers in the year 1900, when the writer and the late C. A. Canfield together purchased in fee simple 400,000 acres of land located near the meeting of the boundaries of the States of San Luis Potosi, Vera Cruz, and Tamaulipas, part of the land lying in each State.

The Tamesi River and its main branch, the Rio Naranjo, form the northern boundary of the tract for more than sixty miles, and the southern limits of the area approach close to the Rio Panuco, which latter river, meeting with the Tamesi about four miles above Tampico, forms the harbor of that city. The nearest point of the Company's lands to Tampico is about fifteen miles westerly. The National Railways of Mexico extend through the property for a distance of thirty-five miles. The town of Ebano was built by the Company near the railway line, near the center of the property, and near the first location for oil development.

Development work was actually begun on the land so acquired in February, 1901. The first well was completed on May 14th of the same year. It yielded about fifty barrels daily. Other wells were immediately begun and drilled to depths sufficient to develop oil.

Prior to the development of these wells no petroleum was being produced in the Republic of Mexico. Your Mexican Petroleum Company procured a concession from the Government as the pioneer in this industry. Said concession permitted the importation, free from duty, of supplies and machinery for the development of oil, and also stipulated that the Company should be exempt from all taxes except the stamp tax for a period of ten years.

There being no oil-fuel produced nor consumed in the Republic of Mexico, and the oil developed in the wells first drilled being very heavy, to-wit: about 12 gravity (similar to that being produced in the Panuco district), it was unfit for refining and usable only as fuel and as road-making material. Consequently it became necessary to build up in Mexico a market for fuel-oil and asphaltum.

At about this time the Beaumont field of Texas was discovered, the great production of whose wells, there being no developed market for fuel-oil in Texas, became a drug upon the market, and consequently prices for crude oil dropped as low as three cents per barrel.

Some of the difficulties then with which the early stockholders had to contend, and which at times had a most discouraging effect, as the resulting low selling price of the stock demonstrated, may be stated as follows:

The Company began its work in a country foreign to its stockholders. The place of beginning was more than 2,500 miles from the nearest oil well supply establishment at that time. There was not sufficient population in the immediate vicinity of its property to supply the requirements of the Company, and all classes of labor, skilled and otherwise, both foreign and native, had to be brought from distant places. The first development was begun in the midst of a tropical jungle, the effect of the climate of which had to be met by the immediate installation of proper sanitary facilities for the workers. The native laborers, while working for a very low wage (36 centavos per diem), were not accustomed to the continuous application which was necessary in the opening up of an oil field. The American imported workingmen found it difficult to perform their customary duties in the much warmer climate of that region. The railroad companies had to be persuaded and educated to use the oil as fuel. The same was true of all the other Mexican industries which have since come to depend for fuel upon the production of the oil fields. The competition of a wealthy and well-established paving corporation in the City of Mexico had to be met before a market could be found for any of the asphalt product of the Company's refinery. The very limited and slowly increasing market did not seem to justify carrying on development at a very extensive rate. Nevertheless, the stockholders of the Mexican Petroleum Company showed their faith by authorizing the immediate installment of an ice and cold storage plant, a saw mill, a machine shop, a boiler and blacksmith shop, an electric plant, an asphaltum refinery, a cooperage plant, a large warehouse, the building of 15 kilometers of standard gauge railway, the purchase of two locomotives, of twenty-five tank cars, the building of one-half a million barrels of steel oil storage, the building of proper housing for employees, the employment of a competent doctor, the provision of a fully equipped modern hospital, and the construction of a six-inch water line from the Tamesi River, fourteen miles distant, with necessary pumping station.

Before any other company commenced to produce oil in Mexico the Mexican Petroleum Company had been in operation for four years, had produced, and sold several million barrels of oil, had contracted to supply for a period of fifteen years the Mexican Central Railway Company with 6,000 barrels of fuel-oil daily, which contract it still continues to fill, and to which it has added contracts with the National Railways of Mexico, the Interoceanic Railway, the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railway, and the Mexican Southern Railway, thus supplying with fuel-oil nearly 85 per cent. of the oil using railway mileage of Mexico, until May 10, 1920. The total production of the Mexican Petroleum Company up to March 5, 1914, was 15,020,927 barrels of oil. The Company now owns 450,000 acres of land in fee; its (pioneer) concession having expired four years ago, it has no concession of any kind. The titles to this land, which were purchased from individual owners, are traceable back through said owners, by documents in the possession of the Company, to the year 1583.

Owing to the unsettled condition of the country during the year 1913, a limited amount of drilling was done on the property of this Company, one well having been completed in the Company's "Chijol District" having a capacity of 1,500 barrels daily. The producing capacity of the older wells has remained unchanged during the year. However, they have not been permitted to flow to their full capacity because of the interrupted and uncertain deliveries of oil to the Company's customers. As no change can be discovered in the character and quantity of the production, we feel warranted in holding the belief that the present rate of production can be continued for many years to come and can be greatly increased by drilling whenever conditions justify.

HUASTECA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The lands of the Huasteca Petroleum Company were largely acquired in 1905 and 1906, although they had already been known to the organizers of the Mexican Petroleum Company for some years.

The recovery of the oil business generally from the stagnation into which it had been thrown by the great over-development in Southern Texas and the encouragement which the successful introduction of the Mexican Petroleum Company's oil as a railway fuel in Mexico gave stimulated our desire to acquire and develop other promising localities.

Although half a dozen years had passed since our first successful development near Ebano, and the annual sales of the Mexican Petroleum Company had increased to over two and one-half million barrels, there was very little effort being made by other oil prospectors to acquire oil lands in this region of Mexico, and such efforts to develop oil as had been made were not crowned with success.

The organizers of the Huasteca Petroleum Company had, therefore, a practically open field in which to endeavor to acquire the properties which appealed to them as promising the best returns for development. Two of the most valuable properties now owned by the Huasteca Petroleum Company, to-wit, Los Higueros and Monte Alto, had already been purchased by Messrs. Doheny and Canfield in February, 1901. To these properties, as a nucleus, were added by outright purchase or by lease for cash rental, for a period of thirty years or more, over 100,000 acres of land, selected because there were included within their boundaries the most extensive and active oil exudes in the Huasteca region. Included in these lands are such now widely known properties as the Casiano district, Cerro Azul, La Pitahaya, Juan Felipe, Moralillo, Zapotal Solis, Cerro Viejo, Nunez Chapapote, Los Higueros, Monte Alto, San Geronimo, Ojo de Brea, La Merced, Palo Blanco, Chapopotillo, Monte Grande, Monte Gordo, La Laja, Campechana, Piedra Labrada, San Miguel de Tres Aguas, etc. The above named properties, when acquired for the Huasteca Petroleum Company, seemed to include very nearly all of the certain oil territory in the region between Tuxpam and Tampico.

So convinced were the officers of the Huasteca Petroleum Company that their efforts to develop oil in paying quantities would be successful, and realizing, as they did, that no oil could be moved to market economically without a pipe line, contemporaneously with the commencement of oil development in the Casiano district they immediately initiated proceedings to build a pipe line from Tampico, 70 miles distant, into the valley where the development was to begin and to equip the same with ample pumping stations. It required more than a year's time to build the pipe line, its completion being delayed somewhat for the acquisition of rights of way.

The development of the wells and the completion of the oil line were so well timed, however, that the first big gusher (Casiano No. 6) was brought in July 10, 1910; the second gusher (Casiano No. 7) on Sept. 11, 1910, and the pipe line was completed Sept. 17, 1910.

With two wells having an estimated daily capacity of 70,000 barrels, one of which (Casiano No. 7) could not be completely shut in, a production of nearly 25,000 barrels being permitted, to prevent waste of the oil by escape to the surface through earth cracks, it became necessary immediately to provide a large amount of oil storage and also to seek a market for the disposition of the oil as rapidly as possible.

The result of the Company's efforts in these directions was, on the one hand, the building of over 8,000,000 barrels of steel storage and 2,000,000 barrels of reinforced concrete reservoirs in record time, one 55,000 barrel tank being completed every six days. On the other hand, contracts were made for the sale of oil at fair prices to both Mexican and foreign users, to the requirement of over 30,000 barrels daily.

Arrangements were also made for the acquisition of ocean transportation. The Company now has available tank steamers whose loading capacity is over 300,000 barrels.

The Huasteca Petroleum Company has received up to date from its No. 7 well over 31,000,000 barrels of oil. The well is still flowing at its customary rate of about 650,000 barrels monthly. Well Casiano No. 6 is still shut in, the requirements of the Company's contracts not necessitating the taking of oil from this well to date.

The Huasteca Petroleum Company now has three 8-inch pipe lines extending from its terminal at Tampico, 70 miles southward, to its Casiano district, and one 8-inch pipe line completed to Cerro Azul, 22 miles further south. A second 8-inch pipe line is being constructed parallel with the last-named line between Casiano and Cerro Azul. Its pumping stations are ample to deliver about 70,000 barrels of the oil daily through its pipe lines from these two districts to Tampico. The Company has completed a railway between San Geronimo, its most southerly port on the Lake Tamiahua, through to Cerro Azul, 35 miles distant, going through the Company's Casiano district and many of its other properties en route.

The Company owns all of its pipe lines and railroad right of way, not only where the lines are now built, but extending further south through its properties to the Tuxpam River.

During the year 1913 considerable drilling has been done at Cerro Azul and at other points on the Company's lands, with very satisfactory results, which will be taken advantage of whenever the market and other conditions justify.

At San Geronimo a gas-compressing plant and "single unit" topping plant have been installed, the latter with capacity of 3,000 barrels daily. The compressor plant has for its object the extraction of gasoline from the seven or eight million cubic feet of gas daily produced at "Casiano No. 7." This plant has been in successful operation and will again be operated when conditions are more settled.

At Terminal, on the Tampico Harbor, there has been built, although not quite completed, a topping refinery having a capacity of 30,000 barrels daily. This plant is equipped with water-covered tanks for conserving high-grade gasoline, and the management intends, when conditions are settled, to commence the production of gasoline "Diesel-engine-distillate," a fuel-oil of whatever specifications customers may require, and asphaltum—all these commercial products in considerable quantity, as indicated by the capacity of the refinery. The production of your Company's wells at Cerro Azul is the lightest being produced in the Tampico-Tuxpam region.

During last year the Company, being the owner in fee of only one-third of the Hacienda of La Pitahaya and holding the remainder under lease, purchased outright all of the remaining interest, so that it is now the sole owner of this hacienda of 17,000 acres of the most beautiful farming and grazing lands in all the Huasteca region, which has within its boundaries very many active oil springs.

In January of the present year the Company purchased the Destrehan plantation of 1,000 acres, situated 20 miles up the Mississippi River from New Orleans. The Illinois Central Railway extends along the easterly boundary of the plantation. The Mississippi River, with favorable banks for wharfage purposes, forms its boundary for over 6,000 feet. Wharves for the accommodation of ships have already been built. Four 55,000 barrel steel tanks are about completed; a refinery, built on the unit system so as to be enlargeable to any desired capacity, is being constructed. Ships of any draught can safely anchor at the wharves and discharge their oil into the Company's tanks through its pipe lines. A sidetrack connecting with the Illinois Central will enable the Company to deliver its product by rail to such customers as cannot be more economically served by means of the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

We are attaching herewith a map of such a part of the States of Vera Cruz, San Luis Potosi, and Tamaulipas as to include all of the lands in which you are interested. The largest tract, lying to the west of Tampico, is the property of the Mexican Petroleum Company; includes 450,000 acres owned in fee simple; is traversed for a distance of 35 miles by the Mexican Central branch of the National Railways. Its northern boundary is the Rio Tamesi, one of the most beautiful of rivers. It has a width of about 300 feet; the depth of water in dry season is from 18 to 25 feet; the banks of the stream are high, except where some tributary puts into it. It is lined on either side for many miles with fields of bananas, and elsewhere with beautiful forest trees of tropical nature, such as the Ceiba, Palo Moral, Rosewood, Orejon, Sabine, Cedro, Ebano, Chaca, Mango, and a multitude of other tropical trees, as well as palms and bamboo galore.

The surface of the land is undulating, perhaps one-third of the area being high, rolling prairie, covered with a luxuriant growth of nutritious grasses. The remainder is tropical jungle, where the shrubs and trees grow so thickly that it is impenetrable except with the use of a machete to cut one's way.

It all has great agricultural and grazing possibilities, although it has never been farmed during historic times, except in small tracts along the river above mentioned and a few limited areas cultivated by your Company for Company purposes.

The Company has maintained on its property about 8,000 head of branded cattle, about 2,000 horses, and about 987 mules, besides a large number, estimated to be several thousand head, of unbranded cattle, and about 2,000 head of wild horses that live in the jungle by day and come into the clearings to feed during the night.

The handling of this stock has been difficult to attend to properly during the past year, owing to conditions existing in the country. Nevertheless, it is not thought that the Company has suffered greatly by reason of the taking of the cattle.

A glance over the map will give you an idea of the approximate location of the Huasteca Petroleum Company's lands, which extend from Tampico continuously south to the Tuxpam River. The continuous connection of your lands from the Panuco River to the Tuxpam River is accomplished by the ownership of the pipe line and railroad right of way between the large tracts which the Company owns and across those tracts of lands which it holds under lease.

The most notable point on this line of territory is, perhaps, the Company's district at Casiano, 70 miles south of Tampico, connected with the Panuco River by three 8-inch pipe lines, with formidable pumping stations placed 14 miles apart. Your Company, by the way, owns the only completed pipe line through which oil is deliverable from oil wells to the harbor of Tampico. The Pearson Syndicate has a line under construction, not yet completed. This information is interpolated to correct false rumors. Casiano is connected with the Laguna de Tamiahua at San Geronimo by a narrow gauge railroad of easy grade, supplied with ample rolling stock to move all of the supplies and machinery used in the Company's oil development.

The Casiano district is situated in a little valley completely inclosed within a cluster of abrupt hills which form within a beautiful basin about 1½ miles in width by about 3 miles in length. The Company's holdings in fee cover the entire valley, or basin, thus securing to it all of the production of the pool tapped by its great gushers, Casiano No. 6 and Casiano No. 7.

Probably the greatest area of active oil exudes ever discovered exists on your property known as Cerro Azul and the adjoining properties owned by your Company, which together comprise about 52,000 acres. Certainly the writer has never seen anything to compare with it, either in extent or promise, and the same has been said by everyone, without exception, who has visited the property with him.

To this property the Company has extended its railway from Casiano district, passing on the way several other fine properties of your Company. Along the railway track one 8-inch pipe line has been built to Cerro Azul, and a second is now being installed. Pumping stations have been erected and ample storage tanks provided to take care of whatever production may result from the development. At present 30,000 barrels per day of the quality of oil developed can be put through to Casiano and thence to Tampico. With the new line, double this amount can be handled. Already six wells have been begun, and all are drilled to depths varying from 1,250 to 2,000 feet. The results so far obtained satisfy your management that the plan of building pipe lines and storage tanks before completing a possibly uncontrollable well is a wise one.

Farther south than Cerro Azul the markings on the map will carry your eye to Cerro Viejo and Nunez Chapapote, the extent and active character of whose oil springs are only second to those that make Cerro Azul valuable and famous. Within their area of approximately 40,000 acres is included what is believed to be by all who have visited the property one of the greatest oil districts in the Republic of Mexico. These properties are held by a subsidiary of the Huasteca Petroleum Company known as the Tuxpam Petroleum Company. Development work will begin upon this property as soon as conditions in that region seem to justify.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED (Delaware)
MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY (California)
HUASTECA PETROLEUM COMPANY

Consolidated Balance Sheet December 31st, 1913

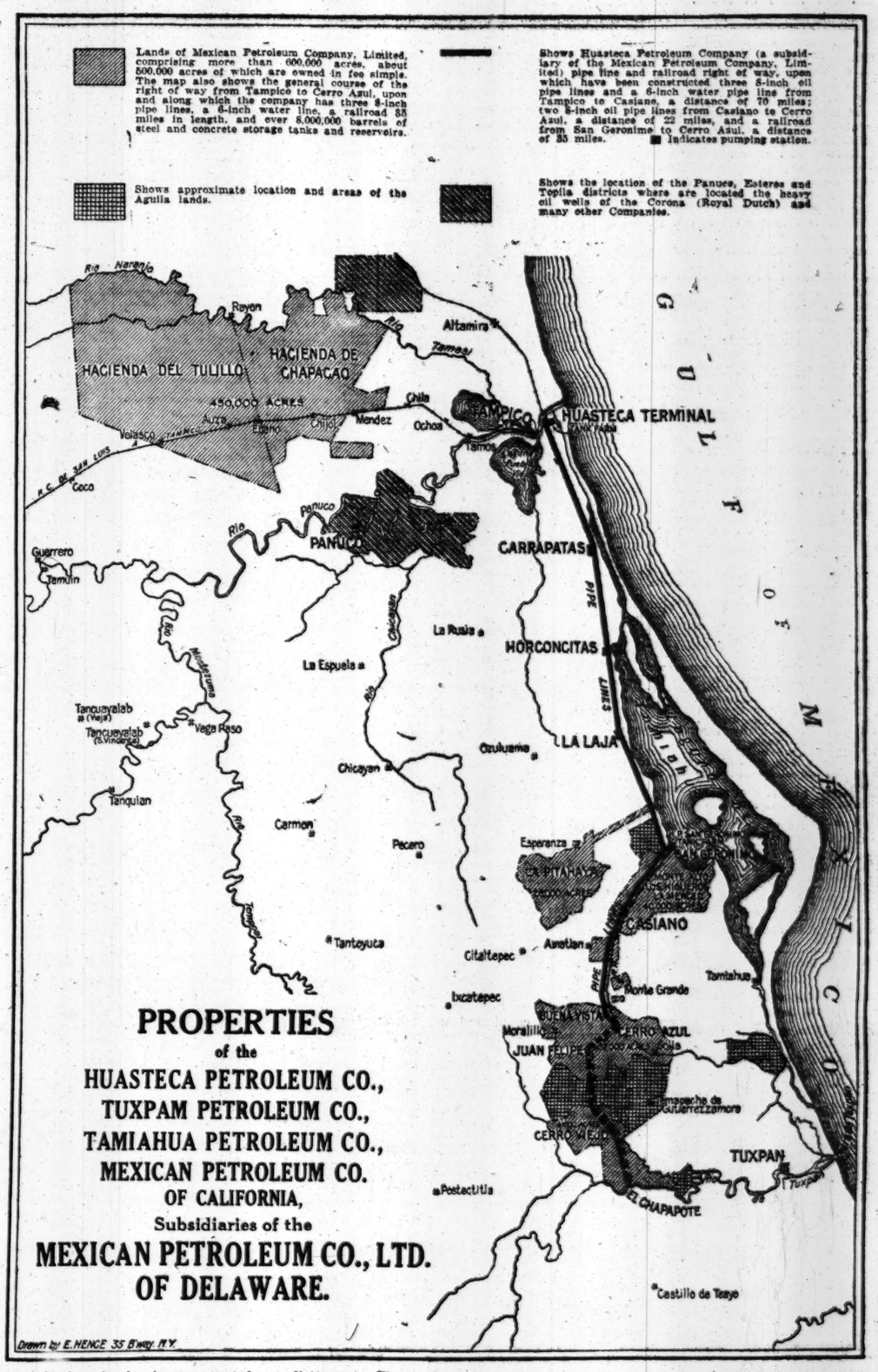
Assets			Liabilities		
Cost of Properties:			**Capital Stock:**		
Oil Lands and Leases, Wells and Other Properties		$57,856,405.56	Mexican Petroleum Company, Limited (Del.):		
Cash in Hands of Trustees Under Mortgages		243,898.40	376,390 Shares Common Stock of $100.00 each		$37,639,000.00
Investments:			120,000 Shares 8% Non-cumulative Preferred Stock of $100.00 each		12,000,000.00
$25,000.00 American Oilfields Company Bonds	$ 25,000.00				$49,639,000.00
$3,200.00 Petroleum Transport Company Stock	3,200.00	28,200.00	Mexican Petroleum Company (Cal.) 87,659 shares of $1.00 each		87,659.00
Current Assets:			Huasteca Petroleum Company 25 shares of $100.00 each		2,500.00
Oil Stocks—3,589,921 barrels at 27c.	$ 969,278.67				$49,729,159.00
Materials and Supplies	573,326.41		**Bonded Debt:**		
Live Stock	320,788.80		Mexican Petroleum Company, Limited (Del.):		
Asphalt, Distillate, etc.	29,586.16		First Lien and Refunding Sinking Fund Gold Bonds 1911	$4,532,255.00	
	$1,892,980.13		Mexican Petroleum Company (Cal.):		
Accounts Receivable	1,983,974.33		Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds 1910	82,600.00	
Cash in Banks, and on Hand, less Overdrafts	167,066.36	4,044,020.82	Huasteca Petroleum Company and Mexican Petroleum Company, Limited (Del.):		
Mexican Government Dues and Taxes Paid Under Protest		705,481.96	Joint 6% Gold Bonds	306,500.00	
Deferred Charges:			Huasteca Petroleum Company, Coast Pipe Line:		
Suspense Accounts and Miscellaneous		173,438.48	First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds	773,500.00	5,694,855.00
			Current Liabilities:		
			Bills Payable	$ 157,061.33	
			Accounts Payable	598,419.24	
			Interest Accrued (Net)	72,588.81	
			Accrued to Holders of Coast Pipe Line Bonds Participation Certificates	21,494.31	
			Reserve for Taxes	127,568.03	977,131.72
			Reserves:		
			Depreciation Reserve	$ 843,447.39	
			General Reserve	152,165.61	995,613.00
			Surplus:		
			Balance at January 1, 1913	$2,797,188.72	
			Add: Profit on Operations for year ending December 31, 1913	4,275,369.76	
			Profit on Sale of Petroleum Transport Company Stock	907,395.78	
				$7,979,952.26	
			Deduct:		
			Dividends Paid $2,173,100.18		
			Appropriated to Gen'l Reserve	152,165.61	2,325,265.79	5,654,686.47
		$63,051,445.19			$63,051,445.19

CERTIFICATE

We have examined the books of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Limited, of Delaware, the Mexican Petroleum Company, (Cal.) and the Huasteca Petroleum Company for the year ending December 31, 1913. Discount on 13,517 shares of Common Stock sold for cash has been charged to Cost of Properties, and inasmuch as discount on bonds sold was previously charged to Cost of Properties, discount on bonds redeemed during the year through Sinking Funds has been credited to Cost of Properties. Owing to conditions in Mexico, no inventory was taken of the live stock. The Mexican Government Dues and Taxes paid under protest are considered collectible by the Company's officials, and are carried at 50c United States Currency for the Mexican Peso. General Expenses have been apportioned between Construction and Operating on the basis of the direct expenditures on these accounts, excluding from Operating Expenses the Dues and Taxes paid under protest. In addition to a reserve of $347,834.39 provided out of Profits for Depreciation during the year, the sum of $152,165.61 has been appropriated by the Company from the General Surplus as a reserve for contingencies, making a total increase of $500,000.00 in the Reserve Accounts. Subject to these remarks, we certify that, in our opinion, the above Consolidated Balance Sheet shows the true financial position of the Companies at December 31, 1913.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 4, 1914.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.



OIL SALES.

During the past year the total oil sales of your two Companies have been 12,825,228 barrels, for which was received $7,115,092.29. During the year 1913 deliveries of petroleum to customers have been made up to the full requirement of contracts, except in the case of the National Railways of Mexico and a few Mexican industrial companies, which were not in a position to take their full requirements because of the interruption to railway traffic. The same is true with regard to deliveries for the first five months of the present year, except that during the last ten days of April and the first half of the month of May all deliveries were suspended by reason of the blockade of the port of Tampico. Immediately the blockade was raised your Company's steamers entered the port and the movement of oil has since continued as theretofore, full delivery having been made during the last half of the month of May of all oil required to be delivered to foreign ports.

EFFECT OF DISTURBED GOVERNMENTAL CONDITIONS.

It is not possible to analyze the indirect effect upon general business in Mexico—the business of foreigners in that country—the business of Americans—the Mexican oil business in general—and the business of your particular companies without dissertating upon the vexed questions of that republic in a manner entirely at variance with the policy of the management of your Companies. Your Company officials have always endeavored to hold the Company in an absolutely neutral position with reference to political affairs in Mexico, discouraging all expression of opinion on the part of its employees, and at all times meeting all of its legal obligations to the de facto Government in control of the vicinity in which its business is being done.

Much has been printed by many newspapers and other periodicals in the United States, on the one hand, about the unfair exploitation of the people

(Continued on Next Page.)

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

(Annual Report of Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., of Delaware and Its Subsidiaries continued from preceding page)

of Mexico by wealthy and so-called grasping corporations, owned and controlled by foreign capitalists, and, on the other hand, about the unjust and flagrant violation of their rights and violent interference with their liberties on the part of the different Mexican authorities toward foreign corporations and their employees. It is not our desire to animadvert upon the correctness or fairness of such publications. It is deemed advisable, however, owing to the immense amount of information and misinformation that has been given publicity with regard to Mexicans and their attitude toward foreigners, and especially Americans, to enlighten you as to the real situation anent your Companies.

From our first advent into the jungle regions of the Huasteca, 30 miles west of Tampico, then a commercially unknown, though favorably situated, port on the Gulf of Mexico, your Management was under the necessity of dealing with Mexican people of every degree of poverty, wealth, education, social and political standing. Your lands were purchased from land owners and prices paid therefor higher than had ever before obtained in that region. In fact, your agents found the Hacendado a keen, shrewd trader, not easily hurried into concluding a bargain, who formed his conclusions as to the price he should put upon his property as much from the eagerness displayed by the would-be purchaser as from its value to himself or the ordinary prevailing prices. Every landowner who sold us land during the early years of our operations was the envy of his neighbors and was convinced that he had made a good bargain. Our Mexican attorneys, who were among the most prominent in the Republic, were convinced that we were paying altogether too high prices for these lands, and often advised us against our seeming waste of money, because our desire to accomplish as much as possible in a short space of time frequently resulted in the price of desired lands being increased greatly by the owner, who, like our attorneys, had little faith in the ultimate success of our efforts to develop petroleum and regarded the opportunity that offered of selling their land as being an especially fortunate epoch in their lives.

The commencement of development gave us our first introduction to the Mexican laborer, generally known as the "peon," and let me say here, in contradiction of all that has heretofore been said or may be said hereafter, that the Mexican "peon" is, and has been from the beginning, for us a most satisfactory employee. He performs his task, whether in the cold, drizzly weather of the "Norther" season or under the full glare of the tropical noonday sun, with as much fortitude and much more good humor than the average laborer of any class known to the American employer. He prefers "piece work," called "tarea" work, to day's work, because with the former arrangement he can work at will, beginning his task before sunrise, resting during the midday heat, and completing as much as he desires to do during the cooler hours of the evening. He will work, however, at day's work, and work well, according to his knowledge and experience in the work he has to do.

Your Companies have constantly employed for more than thirteen years from 2,000 to 5,000 peons; have provided them with food and housings for themselves and their families, thus bringing your officials into direct contact with and maintaining upon your properties from 10,000 to 15,000 people. All of the centres of employment were established at places that had theretofore not been occupied. In other words, at the scene of your oil developments new towns have sprung up, five of which are now established centres of population, where are to be found every convenience of the most modern farming or mining town in the United States. These five places are Terminal, Ebano, Tres Hermanos, Casiano, and Cerro Azul. Telephones and electric lines, automobile roads, good brick, stone, and lumber houses for offices and dwellings, stores to accommodate the needs of the population, good bathing facilities, absolute absence of any liquor vending establishment, a schoolhouse for children, an officer to maintain peace and order—these are the things which distinguish the oil camps established by your Companies in these hitherto primitive regions.

The "peons" have collected in these camps from every direction, largely from the tablelands of Mexico, although a great many of the laborers belong to the native Indian population of the Huasteca. It is quite noteworthy that, although the town of Ebano, now more than thirteen years old, has had a population varying from 5,000 to 10,000 people, all of the adult males of which were constantly employed at good wages, it has never been distinguished by that first and most familiar addition to the Western prairie or mountain town in the United States, a graveyard occupied by men who "died with their boots on." No Mexican, nor, for that matter, American, has ever been killed in a quarrel among your employees.

The "peon" first came to your Company to take employment at 50 cents Mexican currency per day, at a time when the Mexican peso was worth 40 cents in American money. The 50 cents paid by us was a large increase over the 36 cents per day which was the going wages in that country before our advent. The labor supply not being plentiful, inducements were offered to men to come from more distant parts of the country, and the rate of wages was increased to 60 cents, then to 75, and within two years to $1.00 per day. The more apt laborers were, as necessity suggested, given employment that required more skill and their wages were correspondingly increased. At the present writing we are paying from $1.50 to $9.00 per day, Mexican currency, to Mexican workingmen of various degrees of skill and intelligence. At your Companies' stores all of the employees have ever been enabled to purchase such goods as are sold at prices which did not contemplate any profit to the Company. They are furnished with pure drinking water, plenty of ice, the care of a doctor when required, and their houses are, at the Company's expense, inspected and kept in good sanitary condition.

To the merchants of Tampico and the surrounding country the establishment of our industry has been a great boon. The Company stores were merely supplied with such goods as it was absolutely necessary for the inhabitants of your camps to have at hand for daily consumption. The system elsewhere in vogue of supplying practically all the needs of employees from Company stores has not been adopted by your Companies. Consequently, the bi-monthly payments of large sums in wages to the thousands of workingmen in your employ have necessarily increased the business of all producers, merchants, and vendors of goods and food, of whatever character, thus adding very materially to the general prosperity of that section, the industrious population of which had been, and is being, as hereinbefore stated, greatly increased by the importation of Mexican and foreign employees to carry on the business of oil development.

At the time that your Company made its first contract with the Mexican Central Railway Company, in August, 1900, that railway company was paying $4.00 per ton, United States currency, for coal fuel delivered to it at Tampico. Later, when deliveries of fuel-oil were actually begun to the railway company at 55 cents American currency per barrel, the cost of the coal which the railway company was buying delivered at Tampico had been reduced to $3.45 United States currency per ton, 3½ barrels of oil being fully the equivalent of one ton of coal. All economies considered, it is easily understood how it was possible, as stated by the Vice President of the Mexican Central Railway, for said company to save 50 per cent. of its former fuel cost on such locomotives as were converted to use oil-fuel. The labor of handling the fuel on the locomotives was also changed from the man-killing process of shoveling coal in the hot, tropical weather to merely giving proper attention to the automatic oil-burning appliances substituted therefor.

You can thus realize that the pioneering begun by your Company and afterwards supplemented by many other oil developers resulted in the increase of wages from 36 centavos per day to an average of more than 200 centavos per day, and the establishment of better living conditions and increased opportunities for employment to all the laboring people in that part of Mexico.

It increased the market value of his land to every land owner of the Huasteca region to whose property even a suspicion of oil-value attached, from the nominal price of one peso per hectara for unimproved and 10 to 15 pesos per hectara for improved farming land, to the extravagant prices which are now being obtained by many land owners for lands that it is deemed advisable to exploit for oil production or oil stock selling.

It reduced the cost of fuel to the railways and all industries that were so situated that they could take advantage of the substitution of oil for coal fuel, an amount greater than the total amount received by the oil producers for the oil thus consumed in Mexico.

In brief, your Company discovered the basis for and pioneered the development of a hitherto unsuspected resource in the Republic of Mexico which increased wages and brought about better conditions of living for all the poor people, which increased the land values for all the land owners, which gave increased business to all the farmers, merchants, bankers, and artisans, which reduced the cost of operation to the railways and other industries, all without taking away from any individual, municipality, or political division of Mexico anything the existence of which had theretofore been known or even suspected. We therefore claim that those who, even in their minds, include the Petroleum Companies among the corporations that have exploited the people of Mexico or their country disadvantageously are misinformed or have not given proper consideration to the true history of petroleum developments in Mexico.

Your Company and, so far as your officers know, all petroleum companies in Mexico have been a blessing to the communities in which they have operated. They deserve the respect and protection of the Government of Mexico and of the United States. They deserve the good feeling and friendship of all the people of Mexico, and particularly of those residing at and near Tampico, who have been more directly benefited, as before related. They deserve the commendation of all people everywhere because of their confidence in nature's resources which gave them the courage to undertake developments in a new region of hitherto unsuspected wealth, the first step in the carrying out of which necessitated the establishment of modern villages and the bringing of opportunity for honest employment at good wages, and the necessary education and enlightenment which accompanies such employment, to a multitude of human beings not formerly so fortunate.

Notwithstanding much that has been reported which might suggest the contrary, we believe that the feelings of the Mexican people of our vicinity toward our Companies have largely been influenced by the above-mentioned considerations. As to their attitude, we have this to record: That during more than three years of internecine strife, carried on in a country rough and wild in its character, sparsely populated, with few railroads and fewer wagon roads, where none were anxious openly to declare allegiance to either contending party, where more or less disorganized bodies of armed men roamed at will, privileged to commit depredations upon those who were suspected of opposing the party to whom they professed allegiance, no attack was ever made upon your employees or your Companies' oil camps. Frequently armed bodies of men invaded your camps, demanding food and money and taking such arms as they could find and live stock as they required. Their demeanor toward the camp Superintendents was invariably courteous, and no malicious destruction of property was ever indulged in. Even at the time in the latter part of April and during the first half of the month of May of the present year, when the feeling against Americans ran very high in all parts of Mexico, and especially near Tampico and in the State of Vera Cruz, when it was deemed necessary that all Americans should withdraw from that part of Mexico, which they did, and left the property of oil companies of great value scattered throughout a wide region entirely at the mercy of a people with whom it seemed probable our people might soon be at war, the natural fidelity of the Mexican employee and his friendliness toward your Company, which had been a friend to him, was amply demonstrated by the care with which he conserved the property left in his charge. Except for the appropriation of horses, mules, automobiles, auto trucks, cattle, etc., as necessary war measures by both armies, no damage was done or permitted to be done to any of your Companies' properties. The provisions of every sort, store supplies, small hardware supplies, and many other valuable and easily removable articles were entirely unmolested. No act of vandalism was perpetrated against the oil reservoirs, pipe lines, pumping machinery, or refineries. The product of your continuously flowing wells was so faithfully conserved by the Mexican employees in charge that your General Manager was able to report that not more than 5,000 barrels of oil were lost during the thirty days' absence of your American employees from the properties.

Upon their return to the property they were welcomed by the Mexicans in charge as returning friends, not as whilom enemies. The business of the Company was resumed as before the hegira of the Americans, and your Company's officers recognize that the Company and its stockholders owe a debt of gratitude to these particular individual employees and that the Mexican working people are entitled to more respect and confidence than had theretofore been positively known.

This rather unusual accompaniment to the Annual Report of a corporation is submitted to you for the purpose of convincing you that the basis of your Company's business in Mexico is not such as to class it among the so-called predatory corporations that exploit a people and a country and derive sustenance and profit by sapping the lifeblood of the country and unjustly withholding the profits due to labor. Neither is it so regarded by the great mass of the people of its acquaintance in Mexico. It thrives on no special concessions; its lands were all purchased outright at higher than going prices; the labor and material it uses are paid for with honest money; the results of its development have been beneficial to all affected; the profits which it made were more largely shared by the Government owned railways of Mexico than by yourselves, the stockholders; the millions of dollars expended for all purposes have by no means all been recovered in the form of dividends. The principal part of your great investment is represented by the lands honestly acquired, which have great value, and by the developments judiciously made, which have produced gratifying results.

The last year has not been one of propitious events for Mexican Petroleum Companies. The market was limited during the earlier half by reason of the shortage of ocean transportation facilities and during the latter half by reason of the tying up of such a large portion of the railways of Mexico, and later, during the present year, adventitious circumstances seemed to justify delay in developments. Nevertheless, the balance sheet submitted herewith shows an earning as large as was expected a year ago.

The present, though apparently cloudy and uncertain, shows evidence of the nearness of a future brightening by auspicious events which portend the establishment of peace and order in the Republic of Mexico. Respectfully,

E. L. DOHENY, President.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,461.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$178,974,788.67
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		887.52
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		3,162,750.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation purchased with agreement to resell		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds loaned		3,035,500.00
Other than U. S. bonds loaned		218,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		934,170.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		60,080.84
Bonds, securities, etc.		30,796,614.60
Securities, purchased with agreement to resell		594,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		9,613,688.86
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		5,000,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		6,564,350.05
Due from State banks and bankers		9,249,417.25
Checks and other cash items		902,834.00
Exchanges for Clearing House		34,634,409.18
Notes of other national banks		1,242,475.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		888.70
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$62,995,555.62	
Legal-tender notes	3,050,000.00	
		66,045,555.62
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation).		208,137.50
Due from U. S. Treasurer		157,000.00
Total		$352,444,637.79

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund		25,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		7,916,891.64
National banknotes outstanding		3,471,250.00
Letters of credit		9,677,211.19
Due to other national banks	$47,447,287.94	
Due to State banks and bankers	35,983,676.08	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	32,673,096.15	
Dividends unpaid	1,720.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	187,818,087.29	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,935,223.13	
Foreign government funds	509,990.24	
Certified checks	6,779,411.12	
Cashier's checks outstanding	8,965,746.48	
		274,114,238.43
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		5,646,750.00
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed		1,205,625.00
Reserved for taxes		220,992.19
Other liabilities		191,679.34
Total		$352,444,637.79

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, G. EDWIN GREGORY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. E. GREGORY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1914. GEO. H. COREY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
JAMES H. POST,
E. P. SWENSON,
} Directors.

[No. 2,598.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,046,235.62
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		958.81
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		350,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		50,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than stocks)		1,331,659.87
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank, none; all other stocks		98,330.25
Other Real estate owned		62,910.48
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$589,991.56	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks	180,276.80	
Checks and other cash items	108,476.56	
Exchanges for Clearing House	429,770.12	
Notes of other national banks	23,500.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	13,902.18	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	2,413,479.00	
Legal-tender notes	226,389.00	
		3,955,779.31
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation).		17,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		20,000.00
Total		$13,933,373.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		290,125.70
Reserved for taxes		12,000.00
National banknotes outstanding		341,900.00
Due to other national banks	$1,365,630.53	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	37,925.13	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	428,835.38	
Dividends unpaid	13,917.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	8,887,291.44	
Demand certificates of deposit	202,881.16	
Certified checks	210,889.47	
Cashier's checks outstanding	92,939.92	
United States deposits	49,068.11	
		11,289,348.14
Total		$13,933,373.84

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, A. W. SNOW, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1914.

GEO. DEWITT WEEKS, Notary Public, Kings County, New York, with certificate filed in New York County, No. 43, New York Register's No. 4139.

Correct—Attest:
RUEL W. POOR,
JAMES McCUTCHEON,
CHARLES T. WILLS,
} Directors.

[No. 1,231.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30th, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$26,512,572.49
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		5.73
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		367,001.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		700,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		1,425,336.39
Due from State banks and bankers		224,898.82
Checks and other cash items		190,894.36
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,282,526.65
Notes of other national banks		821.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		4,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,831,350.00	
Legal-tender notes	2,045,339.00	
		5,876,689.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation).		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		140,000.00
Total		$36,783,052.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,670,614.42
National banknotes outstanding		50,000.00
State banknotes outstanding		5,678.00
Due to other national banks	$8,770,118.28	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,608,110.18	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	3,416,783.86	
Dividends unpaid	153,961.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	12,515,791.62	
Demand certificates of deposit	591,000.00	
Certified checks	372,112.83	
Cashier's checks outstanding	39,622.29	
United States deposits	1,000.00	
		27,498,500.01
Reserved for taxes		52,900.01
Total		$36,783,052.44

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, H. H. POWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1914.

CHARLES E. McCARTHY, Notary Public, No. 2,669.

Correct—Attest:
EDWARD TOWNSEND,
WM. A. JAMISON,
JAS. H. LANE,
} Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 9,360.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Union Exchange National Bank of New York,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on the [illegible] day of June, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,[illegible]3,399.43
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		401.41
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		400,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings		112,500.00
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than stocks)		1,211,594.62
All other stocks		1,500.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		7,000.00
Other real estate owned		56,654.04
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$520,225.46	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	135,026.50	
Checks and other cash items	46,125.25	
Exchanges for Clearing House	445,496.88	
Notes of other national banks	20,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	2,450.40	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	2,330,000.00	
Legal-tender notes	350,000.00	
		3,849,323.49
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation).		20,000.00
Total		$14,327,372.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		700,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		308,037.79
Reserved for taxes		10,000.00
National banknotes outstanding		395,900.00
Due to other national banks	$1,046,978.83	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	320,072.67	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	469,560.33	
Dividends unpaid	40,338.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	9,484,568.92	
Demand certificates of deposit	121,248.15	
Certified checks	124,919.79	
Cashier's checks outstanding	218,266.98	
		11,825,946.67
Postal savings deposits		87,472.53
Liabilities other than those above stated, income tax withheld		16.00
Total		$14,327,372.99

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, DAVID NEVIUS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DAVID NEVIUS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1914.

EDWARD SEARLE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
FRANCIS G. LLOYD,
BENEDICT J. GREENHUT,
FRANK PRESBREY,
} Directors.

[No. 62.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$10,949,227.15
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,412.56
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		685,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		50,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		50,000.00
U. S. bonds loaned		200,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c, (other than stocks)		1,624,445.47
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank, none; all other stocks		74,500.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,171,950.99
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		312,337.29
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		2,940.03
Checks and other cash items		108,983.78
Exchanges for Clearing House		629,425.39
Notes of other national banks		26,220.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		8,890.45
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,819,427.50	
Legal-tender notes	131,012.00	
		2,950,439.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation).		34,250.00
Total		$18,881,902.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		870,462.11
Reserved for taxes		24,483.77
National banknotes outstanding		669,297.50
Due to other national banks	$121,608.26	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	423,767.22	
Dividends unpaid	30,000.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	12,516,879.84	
Demand certificates of deposit	182,491.84	
Certified checks	91,637.03	
Cashier's checks outstanding	39,098.67	
United States deposits	100,232.11	
Total deposits		$13,305,709.97
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		835,000.00
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		50,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated:		
Real estate liability		123,000.00
Income tax withheld		381.57
Unearned discount		3,587.70
Total		$18,881,902.62

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, WILLIAM PABST, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. PABST, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1914.

JOHN H. SAMUELSEN, Notary Public. New York County, No. 3,413.

Correct—Attest:
H. B. DOMINICK,
LOUIS MORRIS STARR,
PERCY S. STRAUS.
} Directors.

[No 9,717.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,607,941.70
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		292.06
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits, $100,000; to secure postal savings, $17,000		117,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than stocks)		397,670.14
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		36,291.81
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		207,577.46
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		27,157.57
Checks and other cash items		17,695.26
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,424,622.86
Notes of other national banks		11,690.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,695.51
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$580,687.70	
Legal-tender notes	9,850.00	
		570,537.70
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		10,000.00
Advances on letter of credit		900.65
Total		$6,631,162.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		63,012.76
Reserved for taxes		1,940.28
National bank notes outstanding		199,800.00
Due to other National banks		122,588.62
Due to State and private banks and bankers		49,150.08
Due to trust companies and savings banks		6,021.25
Dividends unpaid		4,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check		2,267,379.01
Demand certificates of deposit		79,828.18
Time certificates of deposit payable after 30 days or after notice of 30 days or longer		28,650.00
Certified checks		27,865.54
Cashier's checks outstanding		29,286.63
United States deposits		3,440,000.01
Postal savings deposits		15,130.83
Liabilities other than those above stated (letters of credit issued)		1,809.05
Total		$6,631,162.72

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, THOMAS C. FRY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS C. FRY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1914.

J. JOSEPH KIERAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
H. H. BIZALLION,
FRED'K FOWLER,
CHAS. R. SAUL,
} Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

ESTABLISHED 1784.

[No. 1,398.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30th, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$17,753,672.21
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,444.19
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		800,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits, $70,000; to secure postal savings, none		70,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits, $40,000; to secure postal savings, $204,000		244,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc., (other than stocks)		3,477,215.76
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank, none; all other stocks, $97,500		97,500.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		250,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$1,074,215.62	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	366,669.87	
Checks and other cash items	184,858.11	
Exchanges for Clearing House	14,658,696.75	
Notes of other national banks	127,800.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	777.81	
		16,363,832.16
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$4,125,628.35	
Legal-tender notes	1,590,461.00	
		5,716,089.35
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		40,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		31,000.00
Customers' liability on letters of credit and time drafts		399,715.00
Total		$45,245,414.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,346,757.12
Reserved for taxes		33,288.04
National banknotes outstanding		787,200.00
Due to other national banks	$8,969,573.90	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	2,500,558.09	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,423,674.48	
Dividends unpaid	160,860.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	16,960,013.32	
Demand certificates of deposit	192,728.17	
Certified checks	8,627,823.42	
Cashier's checks outstanding	506,123.11	
United States deposits	131,258.63	
Postal savings deposits	174,125.42	
		37,678,454.51
Liabilities other than those above stated: Letters of credit and time drafts		399,715.00
Total		$45,245,414.67

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1914.

THOMAS J. MOONEY, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
WM. J. MATHESON,
WM. A. READ,
A. A. RAVEN,
} Directors.

[No. 7,203.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE COAL & IRON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 1-99,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,862,675.23
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,806.92
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		400,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		10,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits, $50,000; to secure postal savings, $77,000		127,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		1,911,734.38
Due from national banks, (not reserve agents)		440,107.26
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		203,799.38
Checks and other cash items		54,700.27
Exchanges for Clearing House		413,849.75
Notes of other national banks		20,030.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		5,640.68
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,873,137.50	
Legal-tender notes	57,650.00	
		1,930,787.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		20,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		35,000.00
Total		$10,437,130.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		404,830.06
National bank notes outstanding		391,497.50
Due to other national banks	$1,887,422.61	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	126,114.07	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	287,535.29	
Dividends unpaid	15,009.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,750,715.65	
Demand certificates of deposit	26,502.54	
Certified checks	215,928.79	
Cashier's checks outstanding	73,193.20	
United States deposits	4,186.84	
Postal savings deposits	64,068.12	
		8,429,677.11
Reserved for taxes		11,110.40
Income tax withheld		15.90
Total		$10,437,130.97

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1914.

HENRY J. DORGELOH, Notary Public.

[Seal]

Correct—Attest:
G. O. WATERMAN,
W. G. BESLER,
DANIEL F. CONNOR,
} Directors.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY.

Statement of condition June 30, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,406,878.25
U. S. bonds		50,000.00
Other bonds		112,704.12
Banking house and fixtures		154,350.00
Other real estate		6,934.35
Due from banks		341,126.16
Cash and reserve		513,425.80
		$2,585,421.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$250,000.00
Surplus and profits	65,247.56
Circulation	49,700.00
Deposits	2,220,474.12
	$2,585,421.68

OFFICERS.

VINCENT LOESER, President.
OSCAR STINER, Vice President.
GEO. E. HOYER, Cashier.
H. V. E. TERHUNE, Asst. Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.

June 30, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$9,397,807.24
Due from banks	1,051,290.80
Cash and reserve	3,496,194.16
U. S. and other bonds	494,009.38
	$14,439,301.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,962,060.83
Circulation	52,600.00
Deposits	11,417,611.04
	$14,439,301.67

OFFICERS.

ALEXANDER GILBERT, President.
ROBERT A. PARKER, Vice President.
JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.
WILLIAM M. ROSENDALE, Asst. Cashier.

BROOKLYN BANKS.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn, June 30, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$4,897,324.97
Due from banks	888,032.20	
Cash on reserve	774,267.46	
Exchanges for Clear'g House	459,661.30	$7,019,285.93
		$11,916,610.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$300,000.00
Sur. and profits	587,500.28
Circulation	120,600.00
Deposits	6,911,785.65 $7,019,285.93
	$11,916,610.90

OFFICERS.

HENRY M. WELLS, President.
D. IRVING MEAD, Vice President.
B. F. VAN BENTHUYSEN, Cashier
R. R. WARDELL, Assistant Cashier.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COLUMBIA BANK

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $98,681.25,) market value		$101,230.00
Private securities, (book value, $543,490.27,) market value		638,405.56
Real estate owned		181,352.68
Mortgages owned		7,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate value		30,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		474,875.94
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not sec

Because a security has one particularly strong feature, investors often neglect to look further, and find out when too late that this same security has many weaknesses. We study all sides of a security before advising its purchase. A complete list of selected investments furnished upon request.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers
71 Broadway New York

For
July Investment
we offer a variety of carefully selected bonds

	Yielding
Municipal	4.05% to 4.80%
Railroad	4.25% to 5.50%
Public Utility	5.00% to 6.00%

We invite consultation to assist in making selections adapted to the various needs of bankers, insurance companies, trustees and individuals.
July Circular AG-32 on request
N. W. Halsey & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York.
Philadelphia Boston Chicago

FARSON
July Bond Circular
Municipal Bonds
are EXEMPT from
INCOME TAX
Bonds Yielding From
4% to 6%
Circular on request.
Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange.
New York Chicago
115 Broadway First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Business Men
having funds lying idle during a depression can advantageously invest in safe and marketable short term securities yielding from
4½% to 5½%
Particulars on request.
Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St. - New York

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK
Government Municipal Railroad and Public Utility | Bonds for Investment
Harris Trust and Savings Bank
Bond Department
Chicago
N. W. Harris & Company
Incorporated
Boston

CITY OF
Memphis, Tenn.
5% Bonds
Due July, 1954
To Yield 4.60%
Write for full particulars
Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

You Can Invest
in any high-grade securities, stocks or bonds, by depositing with us small amounts from time to time, as we specialize in
ODD LOTS { On Margin / Or Full Payment
Now is the time to buy Standard Investment Securities.
HISHOLM & CHAPMAN
Members New York Stock Exchange
Members New York Cotton Exchange
Empire Bldg. New York City

E. & C. Randolph
Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway, New York.
Bond and Open Market Securities Department
T. F. SHIELDS, Mgr.
Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull, but Investment Demand Appears—Much News Expected This Week.

Trading in bonds was better maintained yesterday than were the dealings in stocks in which the total again fell considerably under the hundred thousand share level. The current week is expected to bring a good deal of news of interest to the financial and business communities, some of it of large importance. The rate decision is counted on and there is to be a monthly Government crop report, the usual statement of the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation, an important barometer of conditions in the steel trade, and still other matters of consequence, including the flotation of the French national loan and the decision of the Bank of France on the question of its discount rate in which some are looking for a reduction.

The stock market showed little disposition to anticipate the probable influence of any of these expected developments and such interest as the security markets aroused lay in the evidence which they afforded of a broadening of the July investment demand. The ease in money serves as a stimulus to the bond market at a time when large interest and dividend payments have been made, for it increases the interest which institutions take in the bond market.

Money rates showed the effect of the heavy cash loss and accompanying large decline in surplus reserve reported on the eve of the holiday in a rise in call rates to a maximum of 3 per cent. after loans had been renewed at 2 per cent. That was as high a rate as had been reached since Feb. 2, and with that exception the highest quoted since Jan. 12. Moreover moderate as this rise was it reflected conditions which are likely to prove only temporary, for there is yet no such demand for currency as would bring about a sustained rise in call rates. The Treasury is sounding the national banks on the question of their possible needs for increased Government deposits during the crop-moving season and quite possibly such deposits will be made later in the Summer. That of course would lessen the probable demands upon their New York correspondents by banks in the interior.

On the eve of the flotation in Paris of the $160,000,000 issue of 3½ per cent. French Government bonds rentes rose a little after several days of reaction, while a more striking reflection of the seasonable character of the current movement of securities was found in a further advance in consols which were selling yesterday 1⅛ points above their price on July 1. Exchange rates here were slightly lower. With the passing of the turn of the half-year, with easier discount rates at London and with a prospective decline in discounts at Paris the gold movement from this side is believed to be at an end.

WABASH DEFICIT $1,500,000.

Court Receives Report on Operations of Ten Months.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The operation of the Wabash Railroad for the ten months ending April 30, 1914, resulted in a deficit of $1,500,000, according to a report of Receiver E. B. Pryor, filed with United States Circuit Judge Adams today. The gross revenue for the ten months, says the report, was $25,300,900 and the operating expenses $20,200,000, leaving a net revenue of $5,100,000.

The remainder, after providing for taxes, rentals, &c., was $2,000,000, nearly enough to pay the interest on underlying bonds and on equipment obligations. Nothing was left for interest on receivers' certificates or for additions and betterments. The gross revenue, Receiver Pryor reported, continued to show large decreases. The decrease for the period May 1 to June, 1914, he said, was $477,000 as compared with the gross revenue for the similar period last year.

Judge Adams issued an order for the receiver to pay the semi-annual interest on outstanding equipment bonds.

Receiver Pryor reported that he expected to provide for the payment of interest of $212,000, due July 1, 1914, and also interest of $350,000 on second mortgage bonds. This interest is due Aug. 1.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l.
On call	2½	2	2½	2
A year ago	2½	1⅜	2	2
Since Jan. 1	10	1½	..	..
Same period 1913	7	2	..	..

	60 Days.	4 Mos.	6 Mos.
On time	2¼@2⅜	3@3¼	3½@3⅝
Commercial paper	3@4	Mos.	6 Mos.
Highest grade names	3¾@4¼	4@4½	

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Clearings	$398,194,137	$26,684,130
Sub-Treasury credit balance		2,862,217
Banks lose since Friday		4,654,000

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London.
London	1 13-16@2	1½	..
Paris	2¾	..	25f 15½c
Berlin	2¼	@2¾	2½@3	20m 49pf

Foreign Exchange.
The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8775	$4.8765	$4.8765
A year ago	4.8690	4.8680	4.8685
Since Jan. 1	4.8910	4.8535	....
Same period 1913	4.8790	4.8570	....

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.8765	$4.88
Paris	5.16⅛-1-64	5.15⅝
Berlin	95 3-16	95 5-16
Switzerland	5.16⅛—3-32	5.15⅝—1-32
Holland	40.25	40.29
Belgium	5.20	5.18¾

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 Days.	90 Days.
London	$4.8765	$4.88
Paris	5.15⅜—1-16	5.20
Berlin	94⅝	94⅜

Bankers' Commercial Bills.

	60 Days.	90 Days.
London	$4.85½	$4.84½
Paris	5.19⅜	5.20—1-16
Berlin	94 11-16	94½—1-32
Amsterdam	40.00	39.88

Domestic Rates.

St. Louis	*10c	Montreal	*15⅝
Chicago	*5c	San Francisco	30c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	50c

*Discount.

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 25⅞d per ounce, off 3-16d New York, 56¼c., off ⅜c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.09	Justice	.02
Alpha Con	.01	Kentucky Con	.03
Andes	.03	Mexican	.49
Belcher	.50	Occidental Con	.70
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.15
Bullion	.02	Overman	.20
Caledonia	.43	Potosi	.01
Challar	.03	Savage	.06
Con. Cal. & Va	.15	Seg. Belcher	.06
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.10
Crown Point	.34	Union Con	.14
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con	.03
Hale & Norcross	.05	Yellow Jacket	.35

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	1.05	Comb. Fractions	.05
Midway	.22	D'field Daisy	.05
Mizpah Exten	.24	D'field Bl. B	.02
Montana	.60	Florence	.41
North Star	.27	G'field Con. M	1.40
Rescue Eula	.11	G'field Merger	.10
Tonopah Exten	.09	Jumbo Exten	.21
Tonopah Merger	.43	Lone Star	.01
West End	.55	Silver Pick	.07
GOLDFIELD.		Vernal	.04
Atlanta	.14	Round Mountain	.35
Booth	.04	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.02	Manhattan Con	.04

COLORADO.

	Bid.		Asked.
Dr. J'pot	5⅞	Jackpot	6
Elkton	47½	McKinney	52
El Paso	150	Old Gold	1
Findlay	3	Portland	112
Gold Dol.	3	Vindicator	108⅜
Isabella	11⅝	R. B. H.	3

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Cheer from Chicago.

People who are in business nearer the great agricultural sections of the country find more promise in the outlook than is visible in Wall Street. The National City Bank of Chicago, while admitting that business has known a serious depression in recent weeks, says that there is an abundant reason for taking a hopeful view of things, provided there are no further set-backs. "The country is in shape to do a good business," says the bank, "if those in control of great enterprises are encouraged to believe that Washington is really interested in promoting improvement. With the prospects of unprecedented crops and the practice of numerous economies the time is ripe for a revival in business. But that cannot take place so long as the politicians turn things upside down and propose really revolutionary changes."

***

Missouri Pacific Issue Declines.

The market may have been taking advantage of James Speyer yesterday when Missouri Pacific convertible 5s sold down 2½ points, to 37½. Mr. Speyer sails for Europe today, and presumably will not give much time to American railroad matters for a few weeks. The Missouri Pacific's shares were slightly stronger, closing the day with an advance of an eighth.

***

St. Paul's Dividend.

On the basis of the earnings figures for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul, as submitted for May and the eleven months, it was estimated yesterday that the company ended its fiscal year on June 30 with a surplus equivalent to between 5½ per cent. and 6 per cent. on the common stock. In view of that showing it is considered reasonably certain that when the Directors meet to take action on the half year's dividends the usual rate of 3½ per cent. for preferred and 2½ per cent. on the common will be declared. In the previous year the company earned more than 8 per cent. on the common stock. The St. Paul's revenues for the eleven months were $85,093,000, of which $56,896,000 was consumed by operating costs. Taxes called for the payment of $3,821,000 and fixed charges for $12,239,000. Other adjustments made the balance for dividends accumulated up to May 31 about $12,342,000, of which $7,438,000 is needed for the regular divided on the preferred stock. The balance left after the preferred dividend, amounting to $4,903,000, is about $430,000 less than the eleven months' share of the common dividend, but outside income will bring the year's total above the requirements.

***

Pressure on Implement Makers.

The tide of wheat harvesting operations has swept from the fields of the Southwest into the Middle West, and the companies making farm machinery are reported as hard pressed to make deliveries. A Director of one large concern said yesterday that his company a week ago was 100 carloads behind orders, and had advanced working hours at the plants from twelve to eighteen a day, the men engaged in setting up thrashers and binders being spurred to the highest pitch. The size of the grain crop is, of course, the chief factor in enlarging the demand for machinery. But manufacturers say that an element in increasing the pressure for quick delivery of implements was the hesitancy of farmers in placing orders earlier in the season. Many waited to see how great the harvest would be before buying new or additional machines. And not all were in Missouri.

***

Copper Moves Forward.

Spurts of copper buying have occurred several times since the year opened, and on each occasion came an easement into dullness after consumers had obtained what they needed for a time. Large tonnages of the metal were taken, and prices scored good-sized fractional advances. As buying power receded quotations did likewise. The copper trade recalls just now these periods of stimulation and relapse, and is moved to hold in check feelings of satisfaction over the activity of the metal during the last three or four days. Yesterday electrolytic copper was quoted at 13⅞ cents by large refiners, a figure which represented a gain of nearly a half-cent a pound from the low price of last week. The demand was said to be substantially improved both for domestic and foreign account over last week's most active day.

***

Studying the Substructure.

The small turnover of stocks yesterday was not a matter for gloomy reflection to those brokers who professed to see favorable signs in the quality of the business. They thought the absence of selling pressure was far more significant than the moderate demand in evidence throughout the session. There were times when some specialties, and a few of the speculative class as well, gave exhibitions of strength and the call for stock was a little greater than the supply at all periods.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	78.81	78.52	78.61	+ .14
Industrials	58.90	58.72	58.78	+ .05

COMBINED AVERAGE.

June 30	68.25	67.35	68.18	+ .71
July 1	68.27	67.93	68.09	+ .18
July 2	68.31	67.94	68.09	+ .00
July 3	68.73	68.20	68.60	+ .51
July 4	Holiday			
July 6	68.85	68.62	68.69	+ .09

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
July, 1913	70.24 July 28	65.80 July 9	69.54
July, 1912	82.76 July 3	79.75 July 12	81.80
July, 1911	83.75 July 19	81.50 July 5	82.49
Yr. to date	73.30 Jan. 31	65.25 Apr. 25	68.69
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.00 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sept. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.20
Year, 1911	84.41 Jan. 26	69.57 Sept. 25	77.60

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday.		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
4⅛s March, 1964	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4⅛s March, 1963	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4⅛s May, 1957	102⅛	102⅛	102	102⅛
4⅛s Nov., 1957	102	102⅛	102	102⅛
4⅛s May, 1917	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4⅛s Nov., 1917	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4⅛s March, 1980-60	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4⅛s March, 1962	102	102⅛	102	102⅛
4⅛s Sept., 1960	102	102⅛	102	102⅛
4s May, 1959	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s Nov., 1958	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s May, 1957	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s Nov., 1956	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
4s Nov., 1955	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
4s Nov., 1936	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝
4s 1918-1919	99⅝		99⅝	
3½s Nov., 1954-5	88	88⅜	87⅞	88⅛
3½s May, 1954	88	88⅜	87⅞	88⅛
3½s 1950-1954	87⅞	88	87⅛	88

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company announced yesterday that it would receive until noon on July 14 proposals for the sale to itself of first mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds of the Consolidation Coal Company, due 1922, to exhaust the sum of $11,806.

A. K. Van Deventer, Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Company, announces that on and after July 13, 1914, fully paid subscription receipts for Southern Pacific Company 5 per cent. twenty-year convertible gold bonds may be exchanged for such bonds in accordance with the terms of the receipts.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Firm Tone, but Business Falls Off After an Early Active Period.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 69,611 shares of stock and $17,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 29,170; oils, 691, and mining, 39,750. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Br.-Am. Tob.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
600	Elkhorn Fuel	25	25	25	25
200	Int.-Com. Rub	6¾	7	6¾	7
800	Man. Transit.	13-16	⅞	13-16	⅞
800	Mar. of Am.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Maxwell Mot.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
650	Max.M. 1st pf	43	44	43	44
50	Pneb. S. & R.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
8,000	Riker & Heg.	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10
1,500	Sterl. G., w.i.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
70	S. W. Speed	51½	51⅜	51½	51½
500	Un. Clg. St. of Am	89¼	89⅞	89¼	89⅝
15,800	U.P.Sh.Corp	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝
185	Willys O'land	90	90	89½	89⅞
215	Willys Ov. pf.	95	95	95	95
600	World Film	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
50	Anglo.-Am.Oil	16⅛	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
55	Buckeye P. L.	139	138	138	..
3	Eureka P. L.	265	265	265	..
20	Ind. Pipe L.	123½	123	123	— 1
22	Nat. Transit.	39½	39	39½	+ ½
150	Ohio Oil	181½	180½	180½	+ 1½
80	Pierce Oil, new	19½	19	19	..
15	Prairie O.&G.	442	440	442	+ 7
1	Solar Refin.	290	290	290	..
15	Southern P.L.	223	222	222	+ 1
70	Std. Oil, (Cal.)	325	323	325	+ 3
50	Std. Oil, (Ind.)	477	472	475	+ 3
15	Std. Oil, (Kan.)	412	410	412	+ 0
20	Std. Oil, (N. J.)	408	408	408	+ ½
125	Std. Oil, (N.Y.)	216	212½	215	+ 2

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Con. Gas rts.	3 13-16	3 13-16	3 13-16	3 13-16
550	Rock I'd com., new, w. i.	35⅜	36¼	35½	35½
550	Rock I'd rts.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

MINING STOCKS.

500	*Atlanta	15	15	15	15
425	Boston Mon.	9⅜	19⅞	9⅝	19⅞
200	Can. Cop. C.	2½	2½	2½	2½
8,500	*Can. Gold-S.	8	9	7	7½
125	Centennial	65	65	65	65
500	*C. O. D. con.	3	3	3	3
400	Con. Ariz. S.	½	½	½	½
300	Crown R.	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16
2,500	*Florence	40	40	40	40
1,000	*F. O'Brien	24	24	24	24
2,000	Goldf'd con.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
100	Inter. Mines	30	30	30	30
200	Kerr Lake	5½	5½	5½	5½
950	La Rose con.	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
2,050	*McKinley-D.	69	69	63	63
1,000	M. of A.	3 1-16	3 1-16	2 15-16	2 15-16
230	M.M. & L. pf	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
700	*Nev. Hills	33	34	33	33
600	Nip. M. Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
3,500	*Oro	9	9	8½	8½
300	Stand. S.-L.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Tonopah Belmont	6 13-16	6 13-16	6 13-16	6 13-16
700	Tono. Ext.	2 13-16	2 13-16	2 11-16	2⅞
300	Ton. Jim But.	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09
7,100	Ton. Merger.	46	46	45	45
150	Ton. Mining	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	Ton. Mont.	65	65	65	65
150	Ton. of Nev.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1,000	*Ton. Sil. Pk.	9	9	9	9
2,500	W. E. Cons.	67	67	65	65
100	*Wetti. S. M.	4	4	4	4
250	Yukon. G. M.	2 5-16	2 5-16	2¼	2¼

BONDS.

$3,000	C. P. 6% nts.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1,000	C. M. & St. P. 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
11,000	C. G. Cv. 6s.	115½	115½	115½	115½
2,000	West. Pac. 5s	48½	48½	48½	48½

*Sell cents per share.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15, '15	100¼	100⅜	4.30
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	99⅞	100⅜	4.60
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100	100⅛	4.92
Austrian Gov.	4½	Jan., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	100	100⅛	4.35
Beth. Steel.	5	June 11, '15	99⅜	100	5.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅜	100	5.00
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2, '24	103⅜	104	5.45
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	94⅜	95	6.15
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99⅝	100	5.00
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	97½	98	6.05
Ch. R. & Lt.	5	June, 1915	98⅝	99⅛	5.50
C. P. Minn.	4	Sept., 1917	99	99⅜	6.37
Erie	5½	Apr., 1917	98⅝	99⅛	5.85
Erie	5	Oct., 1914	100	100⅛	3.00
Erie	5	Apr., 1915	99⅜	100	5.00
Fed. Sugar	5	Nov., '14	98	100	5.00
Gen. Motor.	6	Oct., 1915	100⅜	101¼	4.75
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	97½	98½	6.00
Har. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	96¼	97⅜	8.25
Hock. Val.	5	Nov., 1914	100¼	100½	3.50
Int. & G. N.	5	Aug., 1914	87	92	..
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	100½	100½	4.15
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	97	97⅜	8.37
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar., 2, '15	100⅜	100⅝	3.95
Minn. G. E.	6	Jan., 1917	99	99⅜	6.10
Minn.& St.L.	6	Feb., 1916	90	95	7.70
Mo., K. & T.	5	May, 1915	89	93	12.25
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1915	90	93	13.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100½	5.40
N. E. Nav.	4	May, 1917	95¾	96⅛	6.90
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15, '14	100⅛	100⅜	2.50
N. Y. Cent.	5	Nov. 5, '14	100¼	100⅜	3.50
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	100¼	100⅛	3.95
N.Y.N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	97⅛	98⅛	6.05
Pac. G. & E.	5	Mar. 25, '15	99½	99⅞	5.20
Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99	99⅜	5.30
Seab'd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅜	100⅛	4.95
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅜	99⅞	5.10
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	99⅜	99⅞	5.10
Sulzb. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100	100½	5.75
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	97⅜	98¼	5.45
Union Typw.	5	Jan. 15, '16	98	99	5.15
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101	101⅜	5.30
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	98	98½	5.40
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	99¼	100½	5.75
Western Md.	5	July, 1915	89	96	9.00
W. Power.	6	July, 1917	98½	100	6.00

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic C. Line.	1914-'21	4	@4½	4.60	4.40
Balt. & Ohio.	1914-'23	4½		4.50	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½	@5	4.55	4.40
Ches. & Ohio.	1914-'17	4½		4.62	4.50
Chi. & N. W.	1914-'23	4½		4.45	4.35
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½		4.88	4.62
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½		4.60	4.50
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.75	4.60
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	@5	4.80	4.62
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½	@5	3.45	4.35
Int. & Northern	1914-'23	5		6.50	5.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		4.50	4.38
Mo., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5		5.60	5.20
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5		5.95	5.10
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1914-'28	4½	@5	4.70	4.60
Norfolk & West.	1914-'24	4½		4.43	4.35
Penn. G. Freight.	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.42	4.30
St. L. I. Mt. So.	1914-'24	5		5.15	4.85
Seaboard Air Line.	1914-'23	5		4.75	4.30
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½	@5	4.75	4.60
Southern Pacific.	1914-'23	4½		4.60	4.40
Virginia Ry.	1914-'19	5		*4.95	4.75
Wabash	1914-'21	5		7.00	5.73

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	16	16½	15	16½
Atlantic Refining	590	600	585	595
Borne-Scrymser			290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	137	140	137	140
Chesebrough Mfg.	650	660	650	660
Colonial Oil	105	95	105	105
Continental Oil	220	225	220	225
Crescent Pipe Line	48	50	47	50
Cumberland Pipe Line	54	57	54	57
Eureka Pipe Line	263	267	262	266
Galena-Signal Oil	173	176	173	176
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	145	156	145	150
Indiana Pipe Lines	122	125	123	126
National Transit	38	40	38	40
New York Transit	268	272	268	272
Northern Pipe Line	107	111	107	111
Ohio Oil	180	182	170	181
Prairie Oil & Gas	438	442	436	439
Solar Refining	295	305	295	305
Southern Pipe Line	222	225	222	225
South Penn. Oil	285	290	283	288
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	143	147	143	147
Standard Oil (Cal.)	322	327	321	323
Standard Oil (Ind.)	472	474	465	470
Standard Oil (Kan.)	408	412	406	410
Standard Oil (Ky.)	270	275	272	277
Standard Oil (Neb.)	345	355	340	350
Standard Oil (N. J.)	407	409	406	408
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	214	216	212	214
Standard Oil (Ohio)	405	415	405	415
Swan & Finch	185	195	185	195
Union Tank Line	85	88	85	87
Vacuum Oil	220	223	218	222
Washington Oil	44	48	44	48
Waters-Pierce Oil	3,200		3,200	

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	July 6. Bid.	Asked.	July 3. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	128	135	128	133
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	85	90	85	90
Brit.-Am., new	21½	22	21½	22
Conley Foil	280	300	280	300
Johnson Tin & M.	125	175	126	175
R. S. Young	125	135	125	135
MacA. & Forbes	195	200	195	200
MacA. & Forbes pf.	98	100	98	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	240	250	240	250
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip.	130	140	130	140
R. J. Reynolds	265	270	265	272
R. J. Reyn. 6% scrip.	100½	101½	100½	101½
Tobacco Products pf.	85	86	85½	86
United Cigar Stores.	89½	90	89	90
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	115	110	115
Un. Profit Sharing	7⅜	7¾	7⅛	7⅜

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 3.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,734,200	$2,734,158	$2,734,158
Int. rev. ord.	2,202,873	3,429,804	3,429,804
Corp. & inc. tax	1,706,594	2,931,905	2,931,905
Miscellaneous	369,641	597,071	597,071
Total receipts	6,073,309	9,692,939	9,692,939
Expenditures	1,934,061	8,745,034	8,743,034
Surplus	4,139,248	949,905	949,905

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bank of Baltimore	164	164	164
10	Cons. Power	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5	Cons. Power pf.	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
165	Elkhorn Fuel	25	24⅝	25
20	Houston Oil pf.	54	54	54
75	Merch. & Mech. Bk.	30½	30¼	30¼
5	U. S. Fidelity	185	185	185
400	United Ry. & Elec.	27¼	27	27

BONDS.

$1,000	Balt. Elec. 5s, stpd.	99	99	99
2,000	City 4s, '61, S. L.	98½	98½	98½
300	City 4s, '50	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Acadian Weber P. & P. Com. Stock
28 American Chicle Com. Stock
50 American Chicle Pfd. Stock
50 American Cigar Com. Stock
100 American Druggist Syndicate Stock
100 American Water Wks. & El. Com. Stk.
55 American Tel. & Cable Stock
10 American Coal Products Pfd. Stock
25 American Meter Stock
25 Ajax Grieb Rubber Com. & Pfd. Stock
50 Assoc. Merch. Com., 1st & 2d Pfd. Stk.
10 Buckeye Pipe Line Stock
50 Childs Restaurant Pfd. Stock
100 Computing-Tabulating-Recording Stk.
10 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
50 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd. Stock
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Stock
200 General Baking Com. & Pfd. Stock
50 Geo. W. Helme Com. Stock
25 H. W. Johns-Manville Com. Stock
100 Hocking Valley Products Stock
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. Stock
500 International Salt Stock
50 International Elevating Stock
100 International Silver Com. Stock
100 Lord & Taylor Com. Stock
100 Morris & Essex R. R. Stock
25 National Licorice Com. Stock
50 New York State Railways Com. Stock
25 Ohio Oil Company Stock
50 Old Dominion Steamship Stock
100 Pacific Gas & Elec. Com. Stock
100 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Com. Stock
25 Rem'ton Type. Com., 1st & 2d Pf. Stk.
50 San Sen Chiclet Stock
25 Standard Screw Pfd. "A" Stock
25 Thompson-Starrett Com. Stock
50 Union Ferry Stock
100 U. S. Finishing Pfd. Stock
25 U. S. Title Guarantee Stock
20 Victor Talking Machine Com. Stock
130 Ward Baking Com. Stock
25 Yale & Towne Mfg. Stock

We have good markets in unlisted and inactive securities, also Standard Oil Stocks, and respectfully invite inquiries.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phone 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Railroad Rates

More than three years ago the Interstate Commission handed down its first decision.

Do you remember what happened? Its worth knowing now.

Send for the current issue of The Odd Lot Review

Published by

John Muir & Co.

SPECIALISTS IN

Odd Lots

Members New York Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICE—74 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BRANCHES
42d St. & B'way—Longacre Building, N.Y.
125th St. & 7th Av.—Hotel Theresa, N. Y.
National State Bank Bldg.—Newark, N.J.

Cin., Ham. & Day. 2d 4½s

Cin., Ham. & Day. Gn. 4½s

Chi. & East Ill. Cons. 5s

Evans. & Ind'apolis 6s

Bigelow & Company

49 Wall Street New York
Private Phones to Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Haven and Hartford.

To Yield Over 6%

We Offer

Short Term Notes

of well-known Public Utility Companies on the above basis.

Full particulars on request.

George H. Burr & Co.

14 Wall Street Tel. 8740 Rector
NEW YORK
Philadelphia Boston Chicago
St. Louis Seattle San Francisco

STANDARD OIL

For Close

MARKET

Telephone Broad 6268

F. S. Smithers & Co.

44 Exchange Pl. New York

STANDARD OIL

WILL BUY

80 Crescent Pipe L.
100 National Transit
50 Ohio Oil
25 Prairie Oil & G.
25 Southern Pipe L.
5 S. O. of Nebraska

WILL SELL

25 Buckeye Pipe Line
50 Indiana Pipe Line
25 Ste. W. Pa. P. L.
25 S. O. of Indiana
25 S. O. of Kansas
25 S. O. of Kentucky

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.

Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Twin Falls Oakley L. & W. 6s
Twin Falls Salmon River L. & W. 6s
Sacramento Valley Irrigation 6s
West Penn. Traction 1st 5s

OTTO BILLO

97 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 6297 Hanover.

Guanajuato Power & Elec. 6%, 1932
Idaho-Ore. Lt. & Pow. 1st & Ref. 6%
Bitter Root District Irr. 1st 6%

Bids Wanted

A. E. FITKIN & CO.

115 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 1420.

WANTED

200 American Brass
100 International Trac. Buffalo Pfd.
100 Library Bureau Preferred.
500 Mahoning Coal R. R. Pfd.
100 Ontario Power
100 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.

30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

WE SPECIALIZE IN

H. B. Claflin
Remington Typewriter
Waterloo Cedar Falls & No. 5s
Ontario Transmission 5s
Kentucky & Indiana Term. 4½s
Kings County El. Lt. & Pr.
Pyrene Mfg. Co.

Leonard Snider & Co.

RECTOR 496 60 BROADWAY

Standard Oil Stocks
American Water Works & Electric Stocks
Sterling Gum Co.
Maxwell Motor Stocks
Anglo-American Oil
Consolidated Gas Co. Deb. 6s
Bisugas Co. of America

E. BUNGE & CO.

44 Broad St. Phone 6951-6 Broad.

SIMON BORG & CO.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

No. 20 Nassau St., New York

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales July 6, 1914	93,538
Same day last year	164,720
Total year to date	38,561,821
Same period last year	46,719,798
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net changes	68.69 +.09
Same day last year	66.44 —.51

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
27⅝	27⅞	400	Alaska Gold Mines	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅜
71⅛	71¼	10,800	Amalgamated Cop.	70⅝	71⅝	70⅝	71⅛	+ ⅜
93⅜	94¼	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	94	94	94	94	— ¼
25½	26	100	Am. Beet Sugar	26	28	26	26	— ¼
27	27⅜	400	Am. Can	27⅛	27½	27	27	— ⅜
50⅜	50⅝	100	Am. Car & Fdry.	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅝	— ⅜
106	107¼	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	107	107	107	107	+2
102	106	25	Am. Express	106	106	106	106	+ ½
21¼	22⅜	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	22	22	22	22	...
29½	30¼	100	Am. Ice Securities	30	30	30	30	+1
31	32	200	Am. Locomotive	32	32	32	32	...
64	64⅛	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	64⅛	64⅝	64	64	...
102½	103	145	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅜
31	31½	200	Am. Steel Fdries.	31½	31½	31	31	+ ⅛
120	120⅜	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	120½	120⅝	120½	120⅝	+ ⅝
107½	108¼	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅛
31¼	31½	800	Anaconda Cop. Co.	31¼	31⅞	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
90½	90⅝	500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	90¼	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	+ ⅛
106½	107½	200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	+1½
91	91½	800	Baltimore & Ohio	91½	91⅝	91	91⅜	+ ⅜
91½	92	750	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	91⅝	92	91⅝	91⅝	— ⅛
124	125	100	Bklyn Union Gas	125	125	125	125	...
194½	194⅝	550	Canadian Pacific	194	194½	194	194½	+ ¼
35⅞	36⅛	1,090	Central Leather Co.	36⅛	36⅝	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
102	102½	250	Cent. Leather pf.	102	102	102	102	+ ½
52	52¼	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	52⅛	53	52	52	+ ⅜
14	14¼	100	Chi. Gt. Western	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	...
99¾	100	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
130⅞	131½	100	Chi. & Northwest	131½	131½	131½	131½	+ ⅜
41¼	41⅝	1,000	Chino Copper	41	41½	41	41⅜	+ ⅜
100¼	100⅜	150	Cluett, Peabody pf.	102	102	102	102	+1
128¼	129	200	Consolidated Gas	129	129	128½	128½	— ½
44	45	780	Continental Can	45	45	45	45	+ ⅜
91¼	92	700	Continental Can pf.	91¼	91⅜	91¼	91⅜	+ ⅜
8½	9	250	Corn Products Ref.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	...
94	94½	100	Deere & Co. pf.	94	94	94	94	...
147	148	400	Del. & Hudson	148	148	147⅝	147⅞	+ ⅜
17¼	18¼	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	18½	18½	18	18	— ½
28⅝	28⅞	800	Erie	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
43¼	43¾	100	Erie 1st pf.	45⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅝
109½	111	100	Gen. Chemical pf.	111	111	111	111	...
148¾	149	700	General Electric	149	149½	149	149¾	+ ¼
92¼	93	600	General Motors	92½	92⅞	91⅞	92⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	25½	2,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	24⅝	25⅞	24⅝	25⅝	+1⅛
88½	89	300	Goodrich pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅛
124⅜	124⅝	600	Great Northern pf.	124½	124⅝	124½	124⅝	+ ¼
32⅜	32	200	G. N. certs. ore prop.	31⅝	31⅝	31¼	31¼	...
55¼	55½	1,800	Guggenheim Explor.	55	55¼	55	55¼	+ ⅛
113	117	21	Homestake Mining	115	115	115	115	...
14½	14½	100	Inter.-Met. v. t. cts.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	...
62⅜	62½	800	Inter.-Met. pf.	62⅜	62⅝	62½	62⅜	+ ⅛
107	107⅜	100	Int. Harvester, N. J.	107	107	107	107	...
104	105	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	104	104	104	104	+2
28	28⅜	700	Kan. City Southern	28¼	28¼	28	28	— ¼
136⅜	136⅝	500	Lehigh Valley	136½	136⅞	136½	136⅞	+ ⅞
80½	83	100	Mackay Cos.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	+1½
59	60¼	300	May Dept. Stores	60	60⅜	60	60	+ ⅛
10	10⅜	100	Mercantile Mar. pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	...
22	22⅛	100	Miami Copper	22	22	22	22	...
128⅜	125	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	+ ⅜
17	17½	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	18½	18½	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	17⅜	1,300	Missouri Pacific	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	...
138	140½	50	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	140¼	140½	140½	140½	...
126	129	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	128	128	128	128	...
13⅞	14	100	Nevada Con. Cop.	14	14	14	14	...
89½	90	200	N. Y. Central	89½	89⅞	89⅝	89⅝	+ ⅛
64½	65	400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	65¼	65¼	65	65	+ ⅛
23	23⅜	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
106	105⅜	200	Norfolk & Western	105⅞	106⅞	105⅞	106⅞	+ ⅛
111⅜	112	1,000	Northern Pacific	111⅜	112	111⅜	111⅝	+ ⅛
111⅜	111⅝	425	Pennsylvania R. R.	112	111⅞	111⅞	111½	...
121	122	100	People's Gas, Chi.	121¼	121¼	121½	121½	— ⅛
72	72½	100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	72	72	72	72	+ ⅛
20½	21½	900	Pittsburgh Coal	20⅜	21¼	20⅜	21¼	+ ⅜
90½	91½	700	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90¼	91½	90¼	91½	+1½
86	85	400	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	87	87	87	87	+2
42¼	43⅛	100	Pressed Steel Car	42¼	42⅝	42⅛	42½	— ¼
27½	28	100	R'way Steel Spring	27½	27½	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	21⅝	1,500	Ray Con. Copper	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
164	164½	4,700	Reading	164⅛	165	164⅜	164½	+ ⅛
1⅝	1¾	400	Rock Island Co.	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
2⅞	2⅞	175	Rock Island Co. pf.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	...
28¼	30	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+1
19	19¼	300	Seaboard Air Line	19	19¼	19	19⅛	— ⅛
53⅝	54	300	Seaboard Air L. pf.	54⅛	54⅛	54	54	...
193	196	400	Sears, Roebuck Co.	195	196	195	196	—1⅜
123	124¼	100	Sears, Roebuck pf.	124	124½	124	124¼	...
97⅛	97⅞	9,250	Southern Pacific	97⅛	97⅞	97⅛	97⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	24⅞	200	Southern Ry. ext.	24⅛	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
78⅞	80	150	South. Ry. pf., ext.	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
29½	30½	300	Studebaker Co.	29	30	29	30	+ ⅛
82½	84½	50	Studebaker Co. pf.	81½	82	81½	82½	— ⅛
33½	33¾	100	Tennessee Copper	33⅜	33⅝	33⅛	33¼	+ ⅛
40½	41¾	50	Third Avenue	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	...
4½	5	50	Union Bag & Paper	5	5	5	5	...
20½	22¼	100	Union Bag & P. pf.	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
153¾	155⅞	9,200	Union Pacific	156⅛	156⅝	155⅜	155⅞	+ ⅜
47	48	10	United Cigar Mfrs.	47½	47½	47½	47½	+1
8	10	100	U. S. Cast Iron P.	9	9	9	9	+2
79	81½	300	U. S. Express	80	81	80	81	+ ¼
59⅝	59⅞	210	U. S. Rubber	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	...
102⅞	103⅜	110	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
61⅞	62	12,110	U. S. Steel	61⅞	62⅛	61⅞	62	+ ⅛
100¼	100⅝	400	U. S. Steel pf.	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	— ⅛
58⅜	58½	2,400	Utah Copper	58⅝	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	...
18⅝	19¼	100	Western Maryland	18⅞	18⅞	18½	18½	...
59	59¼	5,648	Western Union Tel.	58⅝	59⅛	58⅝	59⅛	+ ⅛
70¼	70½	2,000	West'house E. & M.	76	76⅜	76¼	76¼	+ ⅛
116	116½	200	Woolworth pf.	115¾	116	115⅝	116	+ ⅜

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¾	97⅝	Pan 2s, r, 1938	96	..
2s, c, 1930	97	98	Pan 3s, r, 1961	100	102
3s, c, 1918	101	102	Pan 3s, c, 1961	101½	101⅞
3s, c, 1918	101	102			
4s, r, 1925	109½	110⅜			
4s, c, 1925	110	111⅛			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96⅜	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex. pf.	97	100	Ill Cent.	112	114½
Allis-Chal.	10	10½	Inger-R	105	..
Do pf.	41	46	Do pf.	99	102
Am Agr C. pf.	54	55	Insp C C.	17½	17¾
A B S pf.	75	80	Int Agric. pf.	6	9½
A B S & A. pf.	..	..	Do pf.	15½	23
Fdy.	88½	94	Int H pf.	118	..
Do pf.	136	138	Int H Cor. pf.	116½	..
Am Can pf	91	91¾	Int Paper.	7⅝	8¼
A C & F. pf.	117½	119½	Do pf. ex div	83	84
Am C pf.	62	64⅝	Int. St P.	3¾	6
Am Coal.	87	100	Do pf.	8	12
Am C Pr.	83	85	Iowa Cent.	6	7
Am Cot O.	40	41½	Do pf.	13	19
Do pf.	92½	95	K C Ft S & M pf.	..	73
A H & L. pf.	4¼	4¾	Kan C So	60½	61
Am Lin.	9¼	9¾	Do pf.	..	..
Do pf.	28	28¾	Kayser (J) & Co.	46	90
Am L pf.	97½	100¾	Do 1st pf	109	115
Am Mal.	4½	6½	Kelly-Spr.	40	42
Do pf.	40	42	K & M.	4¼	8
A S pf. B.	82	84	Kresge	38	..
Am Snuff.	160	167	Kresge(SS) Co.	92½	97
Do pf.	104½	106	Do pf.	101	103½
A S R.	107	109	Lack Steel.	102	104
Do pf.	112	113½	Lacl Gas.	93	94
A T & C.	50	60	L E & W.	5½	9
Am Tob.	230	232	Do pf.	11¾	19
Am Woolen.	15	16	Ligg & M.	212	216½
Do pf.	74	76	Do pf.	114	119½
A W P pf.	8	10¼	Long Isl'd.	32	36
Assets R. A. T. & S. pf.	..	14⅞	L-W Bla.	31	32
Atl C L.	120½	121¼	Bald Loc.	46½	46⅞
Bald Loc. pf.	46½	46⅞	B & O pf.	80½	81⅛
B & O pf.	80½	81⅛	Bkstop M.	5	1
Bkstop M.	5	1	Beth Steel.	41¼	42½
Beth Steel.	41¼	42½	Do pf.	83	85½
Do pf.	83	85½	Brown Sh.	35	42
Brown Sh.	35	42	Do pf.	84	90
Do pf.	84	90	Bruns Ter.	6	8¾
Bruns Ter.	6	8¾	Man Elev.	130	132
B. R & P.	100	115½	M. Dep Sts pf.	99	101
Do pf.	116¼	135	Mer Mar.	2½	3
But'k Co.	28½	29	Mex Pet.	60	60¼
Calif Pet.	19⅜	19⅝	Do pf.	..	88
Do pf.	55⅞	56⅝	Mich Cent.	..	175
Canada So.	56	..	M & St L.	12¼	13
Case (J I) Co pf.	88	96	Do pf.	26	28
C R I. & P.	300	320	M. St P. & S S M pf.	131	132½
C & S A Tel.	104	105	Do 1.	79	82½
Chi & Alt. pf.	9½	25	M K & T Co pf.	38	39
Chi Gt Wn pf.	87½	88½	Mo. P. 1st pf.	108¾	110
C. I & L. pf.	50	60	M Wor. pf.	110	120
C. M & St. P.	132	134	Mon Pow.	40½	50
Paul pf.	132	134	Do pf.	101¼	102½
C & N W. pf.	170	182	Nat Biscuit.	130	132
Chi. St. P. M & Om.	128	132	Do pf.	107½	110¾
Do pf.	135	150	Nat Enam.	10¼	11¾
C. C. C & St. L.	23	35	Do pf.	76	88
Do pf.	35	48	Nat Lead.	45	48½
Cluett-P	65	67½	Do pf.	107½	110¾
Col F & I.	26	29½	Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	27	35
Do pf.	125	135	Do 2d pf.	10⅜	11⅝
Col & So.	23	25½	N O M & C pf.	..	25
Do 1st pf	40	42	N Y A B.	64	65
Do 2d pf.	33	40	N Y C & St L.	35	40
Corn P R pf. ex d.	61	65	N Y Dock.	5	20
Crex Carp.	60	76	Do pf.	..	26
Cub-Am S.	..	30	Nort So.	30½	35
Do pf.	..	84	N & W pf.	87	89
D. L & W.	400	407	North Am.	75	76
D & R G.	10¾	11⅜	N O T & Light	61	70
D. M & Ft Dodge pf.	3	5	Ont Min.	2¼	3
Do pf.	6	..	Pabst B pf.	95	102
Det Ed.	113	115½	Pac Coast.	75	90
Det & M.	85	..	Do 1st pf	80	95
Do pf.	85	..	Do 2d pf.	76	90
Det U R.	71	76	Pac Mail.	23¾	23½
Dist Sec.	15	16	P T & T.	35	55
D. S S & A.	4	5	Do pf.	85	90
Do pf.	8	11	Paige-Det-Mot.	12	27
Du P de Nem pf.	85	..	Do 1st pf	90	99
Do pf. ex d.	93	94½	Phelps-D	175	..
Dul Sup pf.	38	38	Phila Co.	78	84
Dul S & A. pf.	10	14½	Do pf.	83	90
Do pf.	33	37	P C C & St L pf.	85	100
Dul Un.	165	180	Pr St Car.	102	103
Gen M pf.	92¾	93½	Pub Serv.	111½	..
Elec El Sy. L & P.	76	79	P'man Co.	154½	156
Do pf.	..	98	Quicksilver	1	1½
Heime (G W) Co.	150	175	Do pf.	1¾	2½
Do pf.	108	117	R R Sec 1	..	..
			C 4½ s.	..	75

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Ry St Spr pf.	..	95	Un Dr G.	25	65
Rdg 1st pf	88	90	Do pf.	63¼	67
Do 2d pf.	85	89	U Rys In.	12	14
R I & S.	22¾	23	Do pf.	32	35
Do pf.	85	86½	U S C I P pf.	31	35
Rumely(M) Co.	11¾	11⅞	U S I A.	16	30
Do pf.	2¾	3	Do pf.	80	85
St L & S F	14	14	U S R & I	58½	60½
Do 1st pf	41¾	42¾	U S R 2d pf.	70	87
Do 2d pf.	22¾	23¾	Vand R R.	..	80
St L S W.	50	60	Va-Car Ch.	28¾	29
Do pf.	40	50	Do pf.	101	102
S-S S & I.	25¼	30	Va I, C & Coke	40	50
Do pf.	84¼	90	Vg R & P.	49	50
So P R S.	80	100	Do pf.	95	..
Do pf.	80	100	Vul Detin.	6	11
So P M & O cifs.	72	85	Do pf.	22¾	36
Stand M.	64	67	Wabash	2	3¾
Do pf.	63½	66	Do pf.	3¼	4¾
Texas Co.	143	145	W F Exp.	93	99
Texas Pac.	15¾	15¾	W Md pf.	32	40
T P L Tr.	98	105	W S & M 1st pf	14	16
T. St L & West pf.	7	10	Do 2d pf.	4	7¼
Do pf.	12¾	15¾	Wis Cent.	38½	42½
T C R T.	102¾	108¼	W'w'th (P W)	97	98½
Do pf.	102¾	..			
Un P pf.	83	83¾			
Un Cig M pf.	98	100			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Considering the general condition of Wall Street hesitancy as to trading and the tendency of operators to hold back awaiting the handing down of the long expected Interstate Commerce Commission's decision upon rates, the market on the Consolidated Exchange was quite a broad one, with forty different stocks represented in the sales. A good feature of the dealings was the volume of odd-lot business handled by commission houses. There were transactions in American Sugar Refining, American Agricultural Chemical, California Petroleum, Chicago Great Western preferred, and Pacific Mail, the only sales of those stocks in Wall Street all day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,900	Amal. Copper	70⅜	71⅛	70⅜	71⅛
20	Am. Agr. Ch.	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
10	Am. Can	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
30	Am. Smelting	64⅛	64⅜	63⅞	64
60	Am. Sugar	107⅜	107⅜	106⅝	106⅝
30	A., T. & S. F.	90	91⅛	90	91⅛
240	Balt. & Ohio	90¾	91⅛	90¾	91⅛
40	B'klyn R. T.	91⅞	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝
20	Cal. Petrol	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
10	Can. Pacific	194	194	194	194
10	Cent. Leather	36	36	36	36
30	Chi. Gt. W. pf.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
30	Ches. & Ohio	53⅜	53⅜	53¼	53¼
30	Chino Copper	41⅝	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜
10	Chi., M. & St. P.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
10	Chi. & Nw.	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼
30	Colo. Fuel & Iron	28⅞	29	28⅞	28⅞
30	Colo. Southern	25	25½	25	25⅛
30	Consol. Gas	128½	129	128½	128½
30	Corn Products	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
30	Del. & Hudson	147⅝	147⅝	147⅝	147⅝
10	Del., Lack. & W.	494	494	494	494
10	Den. & Rio Gr.	18	18	18	18
30	Distillers' Sec.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
30	Erie	29	29	28⅝	28⅝
30	Gen. Electric	149	149	149	149
30	Gt. Nor. pf.	124½	124½	124½	124½
10	Inter.-Met.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
110	Inter.-Met. pf.	62⅝	62⅝	62⅜	62⅜
30	Lehigh Val.	136⅝	136⅝	136⅝	136⅝
10	Mo., K. & T.	17½	17½	17½	17½
10	Mo. Pacific	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
10	N. Y. Central	89½	89½	89½	89½
40	N. Y., N. H. & H.	65¼	65¼	64⅞	65
20	Nor. Pacific	111⅝	11⅞	111⅝	111⅝
30	Pacific Mail	23	23	23	23
30	Pennsylvania	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
30	Ray Copper	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
1,220	Reading	164½	165	164	164½
1,020	Southern Pac.	97⅜	97½	97⅛	97⅛
10	Southern Ry.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
8,830	Union Pacific	155⅜	156	155⅛	155⅝
100	U. S. Rubber	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
3,230	U. S. Steel	61¾	62¼	61¾	61⅞
30	Utah Copper	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
170	W. Union Tel.	69	69¼	68	69¼
100	Westingh. El.	76	76¼	76	76¼

11,099	MINING STOCKS.				
300	Atlanta	15	15	15	15
300	Consol. Va	17	17	17	17
500	Elkton	17½	17½	17½	17½
100	Gold Hill Con.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
800	Gould'd Marg.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Jim Butler	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½
1,500	Jumbo Ext.	21	21½

FINANCIAL.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co.

To Holders of 4% Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds Due July 1, 1951:

The Receivers have now operated the property for over a year and no reorganization plan has as yet been agreed upon. They inform us that the earnings have been largely in excess of the amount needed to pay interest on the 4% Refunding Bonds and all charges prior thereto, including rentals on leased property, but that they have been applied to the physical rehabilitation of the property, the payment of car trusts and to other capital purposes. The Court objecting to the issue of further Receivers' certificates has denied the application to pay the July 1 interest, and the junior interests in the property, to whom has been offered the opportunity to pay such interest, have failed to provide the necessary money.

The undersigned Committee, which was formed early in June, 1913, and which has since kept in close touch with the Receivership and its affairs, has for over a year deemed it unnecessary to call for a deposit of bonds, but it is now of the opinion that the rights and interests of the bondholders can only be adequately safeguarded by an immediate deposit thereof. The period of grace in the Deed of Trust securing the Refunding Bonds is three months, after which the principal of the bonds may be declared due under the terms of the Trust.

Bonds may be deposited with the Depositaries named in the Deposit Agreement, viz., CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York; MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY, in St. Louis, Missouri; BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT, in Berlin, Germany; and ASSOCIATIE CASSA, in Amsterdam, Holland. Bonds in coupon form must be accompanied by the coupon maturing July 1, 1914. Bonds in registered form and registered coupon bonds must be accompanied by transfer executed by the registered owner or his attorney duly authorized. Certificates of Deposit will be issued by the Depositaries for the bonds respectively deposited with them. In due course, application will be made for listing the certificates issued in New York on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Committee, in accordance with the provisions in that respect contained in the Deposit Agreement, has arranged to purchase the coupons and claims for registered bond interest due July 1, 1914, appertaining to the deposited Refunding Bonds, and Central Trust Company of New York, and Mississippi Valley Trust Company, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Berlin, and Associatie Cassa, Amsterdam, on behalf of said Trust Company, will accordingly be prepared to pay depositors for their coupons upon depositors filing properly executed certificates in the form required by the United States Income Tax Law and the regulations of the Internal Revenue Department.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained from the Depositaries, or from the members or Secretary of the Committee. For further information application may be made to the Chairman or Secretary of the Committee.

The Receivers are unanimously of the opinion that the Refunding Bonds are amply secured, and in order that this security may remain unimpaired the Committee urges prompt action on the part of the bondholders. This Committee will neither adopt nor approve any plan of reorganization that, as a condition of participation therein, requires the expenses of the Committee to be paid by an assessment upon the Refunding Bonds.

Dated New York, June 23, 1914.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Chairman,
Of J. & W. Seligman & Company.
J. N. WALLACE,
President, Central Trust Co. of New York.
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
President, Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
EDWIN G. MERRILL,
President, Union Trust Co. of New York.
HARRY BRONNER,
Of Hallgarten & Company.
C. W. COX,
Of Robert Winthrop & Company.
BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
President, Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis.
Committee.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE, Counsel.
CHARLES E. SIGLER, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York City.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank

Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 20th day of July, 1914, interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank who on the 1st day of July, 1914, may be entitled thereto.

Money deposited on or before July 10, 1914, will draw interest from July 1.

ANDREW D. BAIRD, President.
CHARLES J. PASFIELD, Cashier.

BANK OPEN MONDAY EVE'G. 4 TO 7.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, on July 1, 1914, at the rate of

4% PER ANNUM

on all sums of $3,000, payable on and after July 20, 1914.

Deposits made before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1914.
Accounts can be opened by mail.
Booklet, "Banking by Mail," sent free.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

23RD ST. N.E. Cor. 6TH AVE

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

844-846 Broadway, Cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.

126th Semi-Annual Dividend

June 9, 1914.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on or after July 20th, 1914.

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1914, will draw interest from July 1, 1914. JOSEPH BIRD, President.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Sec'y.
ARTHUR STILES, Asst. Sec'y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

108TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July 20th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1914, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

UNWATERING A RAILROAD

The wiping out of existence of $375,000,000.00 of stocks and bonds in the coming reorganization of the Rock Island Railroad is described in this week's Annalist.

Among other articles are: "State Compensation Insurance at Work in New York"; "Why President Ripley Is Called a Pessimist"; "Europe Turns Toward Investments"; "Less Than One Per Cent. Cash"; and "Relevant Annotations by The Onlooker." These in addition to the regular pages of statistics.

Newsstands, 10c copy.
Subscription, $4.00.

THE ANNALIST

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue

July 1, 1914, dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1914, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-Laws, payable on and after July 13th, 1914.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1914.

H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

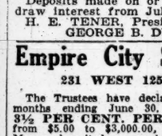
Empire City Savings Bank

231 WEST 125TH STREET.

The Trustees have declared interest for the six months ending June 30, 1914, at the rate of 3½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5.00 to $5,000, July 1st, 1914. Money deposited on or before July 13 will draw interest from July 1.

JOHN BEAVER, President.
A. S. VAN WINKLE, Secretary.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.



The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society announces the usual semi-annual cash dividend at the rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the Society's

51st Consecutive Dividend

SECURITIES:—First Mortgages on dwellings in New York City and vicinity, non-speculative.

Bank Department Supervision.

Even a dollar starts an account. Thousands of investors, large and small. SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM. Begin now or write for booklet.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS.
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

4½ PER CENT

Eagle Savings & Loan

Income Share Certificates, Denominations $100, $300, $500, $1,000, $5,000. Fully paid for when issued. Dividends paid by check July 1 and January 1. Face of Certificates withdrawable after one year on 60 days' notice. Have declared and paid dividends on the Certificates at the rate of 5% per annum for past 17 years. Funds of this company are invested in first mortgages on real estate within the Metropolitan district of New York City and no other way. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail. Send for Booklet. 186 Remsen St., B'klyn, near Borough Hall Subway Station. Capital and Surplus over $3,000,000.00.

5% Per Annum

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of WOOL EXCHANGE REALTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 260 West Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, the 14th day of July, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

J. G. WYLIE, Secretary.

The American Speaking Telephone Company.

New June, June 22nd, 1914.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the American Speaking Telephone Company will be held in Room 400, 195 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, July 14, 1914, at 11:00 A. M., to vote upon the dissolution of the corporation as recommended by the Board of Directors.

J. C. WILLEVER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Robert Graves Company will be held at the office of the company, Madison Avenue and 33rd Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, July 21st, 1914, at 2 o'clock, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

THOMAS W. STRONG, Secretary.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.

The Annual Election for Directors of the Cypress Hills Cemetery will be held at the New York Office, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, Suite 1,130, Tuesday, July 14th, 1914, during the hour between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

A. M. FRASER, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.

The National Nassau Bank of New York, located at New York City, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

EDWARD EARL, President.

Dated June 24th, 1914.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 19, 1914.

DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE OF BOSTON, located at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

W. R. WHITTEMORE, Cashier.

Dated May 28, 1914.

BUSINESS WORLD

Artificial Silk Fabrics.

The tie silk business is enjoying an active demand that centres for the most part on artificial silk fabrics. The latter, because of their excellent wearing quality, have been assured of success from the start, and, if anything, they are more popular than ever. Printed warps continue to find as ready a sale as earlier in the season. Green will be featured for the Fall.

A Parisian Fancy.

An importer just returned from a business trip abroad reports that one of the most interesting features of the styles seen in Paris is the wide use to which velvet and imitation fur fabrics are being put to in Summer dresses. These materials, he said, do not usually make their appearance in garments until the Fall, but at present they are being worn quite extensively in the French capital and other fashion centres in Europe.

Sardines and the Pure Food Law.

According to a report from Consul Walter H. Schulz at Nantes, a recent decision of the French pure food authorities postpones until July 31, 1914, the enforcement of the law of April 15, 1912, which provides that containers of canned sardines must show the name of the oil in which the sardines are packed. This postponement is made to allow manufacturers and merchants to sell their stocks of cans not labeled in accordance with the new requirements, and it is possible that a further delay until Jan. 1, 1915, may be granted, if the left-over stocks of some manufacturers should justify such an extension.

Ginghams Likely to Go Well.

Activity in Spring ginghams is expected at any time now. Jobbers are stocked up with lines of samples which it is hoped will prove good sellers for the goods, but a tendency at the moment is to hold off buying until one of the largest concerns manufacturing these goods announces its prices. This uncertainty is likely to be dispelled shortly, after which good business is looked for. However, some commission men report fair demand for 32-inch cloth, while the cutting-up trade is calling freely for goods. Altogether, a spirit of optimism exists which no amount of hard times talk in other lines dampens.

Between-Season in Ribbons.

The ribbon market, while passing through the usual between-season dullness, is looking to a resumption of active business the first of next month, when the early buying is expected to begin. The season, it is anticipated, will be in full swing by Sept. 1. Buyers for several prominent jobbing houses, who have been looking over the foreign markets, are, according to reports received yesterday, about to start for home. Some of the buyers are slated for arrival next week, when it is expected that a good idea will be had of the popular styles and colors prevailing in Europe. Meantime the trade is not doing any worrying about future business.

Gray Goods Rather Quiet.

The gray goods market was rather quiet yesterday after the holiday respite in trading. There was very little doing in staples, although some transactions took place in 38½-inch 64-60s. at 4⅞ cents for nearby deliveries. There were some quotations of 38½-inch 64 squares at 5¼ cents with some trading on that basis. Some fair business was done in fine yarn goods. There was also some call for 40-inch 9-yard goods at 6¼ cents. A fair demand existed for rice cloths and voiles, with Bedford cords selling in a good-sized way on contracts for deliveries into next year. The market is holding fairly firm on staple styles, considering the small volume of business being done.

Hesitating About Styles.

A coat and suit buyer connected with one of the largest local department stores is quoted as saying that she will not make her purchases of Fall goods until July 15 or later. The reason she gives is that it has not yet been decided what the styles in coats and suits for the Fall will be. Coat lengths have not been determined and only vaguest notions are held regarding materials and designs. In commenting on this statement, a manufacturer said that while the trade in general has been complaining of the piece meal buying of the retailer, nothing has been done by the manufacturers to remedy the situation. Uncertainty would be removed, he said, as soon as the custom was established of deciding early in the season just what styles were to be produced.

How Long Should Coats Be?

A general meeting of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association has been called for tonight at the Hotel McAlpin for the purpose of discussing various trade topics of general interest. An attempt will be made to settle the question of coat lengths to prevail during the coming Fall. This matter will also be taken up by the United Cloak and Suit Designers' Mutual Aid Association at a meeting also to be held tonight at the Grand Opera House. A former meeting of the last named organization called for the same purpose broke up without a decision having been reached. Should the decisions reached by the manufacturers and the designers at the two meetings tonight differ, the effect on the trade as a whole is sure to be confusing.

As to Importers' Declarations.

The Treasury Department has instructed Collectors of Customs to notify importers of the Appraiser's action in all instances where additions have been made by importers to market values on entry to meet like additions imposed by the appraising officers, thereby avoiding penalties. Assistant Secretary Malburn points out that importers, by making the declaration of advance on entry, express their dissatisfaction with the entered value, and are entitled to notice of appraisement so that they may if they desire make an appeal to reappraisement. If the appeal is filed within ten days after notice and the importers have complied with the law, Collectors are authorized to accept such appeals, and after receiving the necessary fee forward the appeals to the Board of General Appraisers.

Good Outlook for Feathers.

The feather trade is looking forward to an exceptionally fine Fall season. Business is being conducted on cleaner lines than has been the case for some time. The restriction placed on the importation of aigrette and paradise feathers has had a beneficial effect on the market as a whole. The nature of the demand has been widely extended and a greater variety of merchandise is being sought since the ban has been placed on the goods mentioned. White is by far the largest seller at present. For the Fall corbeau, a blue deeper than navy, looks very good at present and tete negre is a close second in the buyer's favor. Myrthe, a deep shade of green, should also be seen extensively during the coming season. From present indications, the demand should centre to a large extent on fancy feathers and bird effects.

In a More Hopeful Mood.

Dry goods commission merchants coming to town after the holiday, while finding no mushroom growth of business since the suspension of activities Friday afternoon, appeared to be in a more hopeful mood. While some acknowledged that they do not see much business close at hand they nevertheless hold to the belief that general conditions are improving and thereby laying the foundation for a substantial revival in the not far distant future. Others say they are convinced that with the big crops marketed, stocks in the wheat, corn and rye belts will be depleted in a hurry, causing heavy buying at this end. Even those who have been most pessimistic are pinning their faith to the early Fall, when a brisk revival all around is almost certain. From several viewpoints, the crops are bound to be a leading factor in putting business generally on a firm basis.

Clothiers Optimistic.

A change in sentiment is noticeable in the clothing trade. While business in general has been slow of late, except in spots, it is agreed that the retailers are well cleaned of stocks and must place additional orders in the near future. Manufacturers are more hopeful than they have been for some time over prospects, and expect duplicates to turn up in very satisfactory fashion later on. Collections just at present are only fair and the usual amount of cancellations are being received. The effect of the Claflin failure on the small merchants who were "carried" by the large jobbing house is awaited with a good deal of interest. It is the general impression in the trade that some way will be found to take care of them. The labor question in the local market is receiving increasing attention by manufacturers, and undoubtedly an arrangement looking toward a better understanding between employer and employed will shortly be established.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 341.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,109,466.68
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	8,133.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	250,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	4,000.00
Safe deposit vault	50,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than stocks)	524,972.40
All other stocks	2,700.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	38,193.13
Other real estate owned	136,456.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	429,236.39
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	14,978.80
Checks and other cash items	55,077.77
Exchanges for Clearing House	177,781.80
Notes of other national banks	17,365.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	2,913.66
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $528,245.00	
Legal-tender notes 362,032.00	890,277.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	12,500.00
Total	$5,725,051.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	254,950.75
National bank notes outstanding	232,250.00
Due to other national banks	$151,920.00
Due to trust companies and savings banks	263,017.12
Dividends unpaid	7,500.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,233,344.40
Demand certificates of deposit	25,352.59
Certified checks	40,812.93
Cashier's checks outstanding	14,903.90
United States deposits	1,000.00
Total	$5,725,051.78

State of New York, County of New York, ss:

I, W. S. BECKLEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. S. BECKLEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1914.

CHAS. J. F. BOHLEN,
Notary Public Bronx Co. No. 62.
Certificate filed in New York County No. 127.
New York County Register No. 6,244.

Correct—Attest:
RICH'D B. KELLY,
FREDERICK ZITTEL,
E. E. WATTS.
} Directors.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
ERIE LIGHTING COMPANY
First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
DUE APRIL 1, 1942.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article III. of the Indenture, dated April 1, 1912, securing the above bonds, that sealed offers will be received until 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, July 17th, 1914, at the office of the undersigned, 140 Broadway, New York, for the sale of sufficient bonds at not exceeding 105% of par and accrued interest to exhaust the sum of Seven thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars and twenty-five cents ($7,576.25). Offers should be sealed and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By A. J. HEMPHILL, President.

July 2d, 1914.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 60

A quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15th, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 26, 1914.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

MIAMI COPPER COMPANY

61 Broadway, N. Y.
DIVIDEND NO. 10.

July 6, 1914.

The Board of Directors of Miami Copper Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the capital stock of the company, payable August 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 1, 1914. Books will not close.

SAM A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

FOR THE OLD DISTRICT.

Views of the Wholesale Dry Goods Centre Association.

The Wholesale Dry Goods Centre Association, composed of merchants and owners of property in the downtown dry goods jobbing section, through its President, Thomas W. Slocum, has sent out to members and others a circular letter reminding merchants that the present is a good time "for all hands to stick together," in conserving the old jobbing district. Information has come to the association's officers that real estate brokers interested in uptown property are trying again to artificially organize an uptown movement of the trade based largely on the financial embarrassment of the H. B. Claflin Co.

The argument of the brokers is that, since the biggest house in the trade succumbed, it is proof positive that the surviving commission houses should locate uptown. Charles G. Edwards, Secretary of the organization said yesterday that the Claflin receivership is not exerting an unfavorable influence against the existing location, as since the announcement of the firm's embarrassment a number of five-years leases in the district have been negotiated.

Mr. Slocum's letter says that reports from the woolen and silk concerns that have moved uptown are unanimous that the cost of doing business has increased, while the benefits resulting have been questionable. Relative to the Claflin Company, Mr. Slocum says:

"It is the confident expectation of the entire trade that the great house temporarily in difficulties will be continued as a going concern in its present location. It is conceded by all those interested that it would be a serious calamity and a source of great additional expense if this district were broken up and any of its component parts located elsewhere."

The association is supplementing the letter with an attractive booklet giving detailed information regarding the old district, a map, and a list of members.

TO WATCH BANKRUPTS.

United Dry Goods Protective League Incorporated in Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 6.—The United Dry Goods Protective League has been incorporated, with principal office in Manhattan and objects to secure united action by members relative to insolvent debtors and their estates, to facilitate compromise whenever a failure is found to be an honest one, to oppose the discharge of bankrupts in all cases of fraud, and to prevent giving of any preference by a debtor, or the procuring thereof of any creditor by means of attachment or other process.

The Directors are Jacob Frank, Jacob H. Lemel, Leo B. Gutman, Lester Slnsheimer, Leopold Hirsch, William Goldberg, all of Manhattan.

Isbell's Bond Forfeited.

Judge W. I. Grubb in the Federal District Court ordered yesterday the forfeiture of the $10,000 bail bond given by Irving J. Isbell, who was indicted on Nov. 21, 1911, on a mail swindling charge. He was a former partner of James C. Gavigan in the real estate business in the Marbridge Building, 1,328 Broadway. When his name was called yesterday in court, he failed to answer and was said to be in Europe.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square.
AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; A. M. Barber, underwear; 37 W. 26th.
ALTOONA—W. F. Gable & Co.; Miss A. A. Plank, embroideries; 2 Walker.
ATLANTA—Keely Co.; J. H. Daley, domestics; 60 5th Av.
ATLANTA—Southern Millinery Co.; E. H. Andrews, millinery; Navarre.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. Gerdan, men's neckwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—M. M. Bernstein & Co.; M. M. Bernstein, piece goods; Hermitage.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, cloaks, suits; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—Moritz Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—S. H. Ronecker, piece goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Brothers; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; 33 West 34th.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. Schofield, laces, embroideries, ladies' neckwear; 21 Church; Belmont.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; J. E. Berk, jobs waists, muslin underwear; 470 4 Av.
BOSTON—W. S. Butler Co.; C. Gilbert, millinery; 55 White.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. McCurdy, gloves; Mr. Clark, millinery; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Mr. Kelly, leather goods; Miss Jones, infants' coats; Miss Griffin, ladies' waists; Miss Reddington, misses' waists; Miss Peck, misses' underwear. Basement Buyers—Mr. Silverman, ladies' skirts; Mrs. Kasanof, neckwear, girdles, belts; Mr. Konigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Smith, corsets, petticoats, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses; Mr. Childs, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Miss Finn, jobs ladies' dresses, coats; Miss Rice, L. Wilkinson, skirts; Miss Neuman, dresses; Miss Evans, waists; Miss Bixon, ladies' cloaks, suits, (basement;) Miss Lerner, misses' children's coats, suits, (basement;) Miss N. W. McCann, misses' cloaks, suits; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; E. Bohn, leather; J. Scammell, books; E. Goldman, merchandise manager; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Broadway and 32d.
BOSTON—Richardson D. G. Co.; E. V. Kemper, ladies' ready to wear, laces, ribbons; 51 Leonard.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Smith & Murray; C. S. Baker, upholstery goods; 55 White.
ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; Miss Shaul, waists; Mrs. I. Kellar, muslin underwear, infant's wear, negligees, house dresses; E. Kaufman, cloaks, suits; 60 W. 33.
ST. PAUL—J. Rothschild & Co.; J. Rothschild, millinery, ribbons; 621 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Kennedy-McLeod-McArthur Co.; E. C. Ferguson, linens, white goods; 17 E. 22d.
SOUTH BEND—Brandon-Durrell Co.; E. Hagey, silks, dress goods; Mrs. T. Kuchmeyer, ready-to-wear; York.
SYRACUSE—Gurnsey B. Williams Co.; G. F. Williams, skirts, sweaters, underwear; Miss K. R. Hickey, ready-to-wear, muslin underwear; Broztell.
TOLEDO—Tiedtke Bros. Co.; M. R. Foor, dress goods, silks; Broztell.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton-Ferguson Co.; O. R. Gibbons, F. K. Meeks, furs, sweaters, infants' wear; 358 Bway.
ST. LOUIS—Levis Zukoski Mercantile Co.; W. E. Levis, ribbons, vellings; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Levis, Zukoski Mercantile Co.; S. Levis, ladies' hats; E. Levis, flowers, feathers; W. E. Levis, ribbons, vellings; 621 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Frank & Meyer Neckwear Co.; J. Frank, neckwear; Hermitage.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; W. Wise, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Missouri Feather Co.; C. J. Redding, millinery; J. H. Smith, feathers; Albert.
ST. JOSEPH—Potlitzer Bros.; J. Potlitzer, ladies', misses', juniors' coats, suits; 15 E. 26th.
ST. JOSEPH—Richardson D. G. Co.; E. V. Kemper, ladies' ready to wear, laces, ribbons; 51 Leonard.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Smith & Murray; C. S. Baker, upholstery goods; 55 White.
ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; Miss Shaul, waists; Mrs. I. Kellar, muslin underwear, infant's wear, negligees, house dresses; E. Kaufman, cloaks, suits; 60 W. 33.
ST. PAUL—J. Rothschild & Co.; J. Rothschild, millinery, ribbons; 621 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Kennedy-McLeod-McArthur Co.; E. C. Ferguson, linens, white goods; 17 E. 22d.
SOUTH BEND—Brandon-Durrell Co.; E. Hagey, silks, dress goods; Mrs. T. Kuchmeyer, ready-to-wear; York.
SYRACUSE—Gurnsey B. Williams Co.; G. F. Williams, skirts, sweaters, underwear; Miss K. R. Hickey, ready-to-wear, muslin underwear; Broztell.
TOLEDO—Tiedtke Bros. Co.; M. R. Foor, dress goods, silks; Broztell.
MIDDLETON, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; C. W. Cramer, dress goods, silks; 75 Spring.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; J. L. Locher, hats; A. H. Bohmann, silks, laces; 640 Broadway.
MILWAUKEE—S. Fein Bros. Co.; J. S. Fein, men's furn. goods; McAlpin.
MINNEAPOLIS—Bradshow Bros.; W. R. Anderson, silks; 621 Broadway.
MONTGOMERY—Montgomery Fair; H. Danziger, general mdse.; 214 Church.
NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; S. Hirsch, hats, infants' wear; J. W. Stein, notions, fancy goods; J. Hirsch, ribbons; Miss E. Phelan, trimmed hats; Miss J. Creutz, pattern hats; A. Jonas, hats; S. Marks, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; G. O. Doyle, cloaks, suits, hosiery; 75 Spring; Prince George.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Mr. Malone, men's, boys' clothing; 15 E. 26th.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche Co.; C. Karl, shoes; 114 5th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—Hoehn & Dieth; E. Hoehn, millinery, ribbons; 487 B'way; York.
NORWALK—P. F. Burns; ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes; A. Sharpe, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring; Navarrre.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; W. G. Kasiaski, upholstery goods; 55 White.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Baker-Hanna-Blake Co.; M. B. Blake, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; 393 Broadway.
OMAHA—M. Spiesberger & Son Co.; J. Spiesberger, laces, millinery; N. A. Spiesberger, laces, millinery; 621 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Ben Berg, Mrs. Dorsman, Fall dresses, serges, silks; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss A. Nagle, cloaks, suits; Mrs. A. L. Wilkinson, skirts; Miss Neuman, dresses; Miss Evans, waists; Miss Bixon, ladies' cloaks, suits, (basement;) Miss Lerner, misses' children's coats, suits, (basement;) Miss N. W. McCann, misses' cloaks, suits; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; E. Bohn, leather; J. Scammell, books; E. Goldman, merchandise manager; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Silverman & Son; S. B. Koeffler, laces; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; 7 W. 22d.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Parness, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Mr. Green, dry goods; 320 Church.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—England Bros.; S. England, cloaks, furs; 60 W. 33.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss S. Jacobs, hats, coats; 470 4 Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; Miss Clements, laces, trimmings, belts; Miss Sharkey, embroidery, beaded tunics, robes; 93 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; E. M. Marks, men's hats; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; B. B. Croup, furn. goods, underwear; Miss M. Kern, knit underwear; 200 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; M. Lippman, dress goods, silks; L. Powers, men's furn. goods; J. L. Geraghty, notions, trimmings, laces, ribbons; 200 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; O. A. Morse, upholstery goods; 55 White.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; W. A. Carty, furniture; 31 Union Square.
PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; Miss M. E. Cole, millinery; 2 Walker.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; J. I. Kaufmann, millinery; 621 Broadway.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; J. T. Otto, upholstery goods; 55 White.
RICHMOND—Kaufmann & Co.; J. I. Kaufmann, millinery; 621 Broadway.
RICHMOND, Va.—S. Weisberger Co.; A. Kramer, dry goods; Claridge.
ROANOKE—G. MacBain Co.; A. A. Johnson, upholstery goods; 55 White.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Stott, trimmings; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; H. Griffith, hosiery; W. N. Baxter, knit underwear; L. W. Johnston, underwear; 432 4th Av.; Prince George.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; K. C. Townson, art goods; 432 4th Av.
SALEM, Mass.—C. W. Webber Co.; M. Van Densmore, ribbons, hdkfs., laces, notions, muslin underwear; 75 Spring; Gregorian.
SAN FRANCISCO—Helbing Hat Co.; D. Helbing, hats; Claridge.
SAN FRANCISCO—Holm & Nathan; H. S. Nathan, hats; 621 B'way.
SAN ANTONIA—Wolf & Marx Co.; M. Smith, notions, laces; 148 W. 23d.
SAN FRANCISCO—R. Grau; Miss P. Eberhart, infants' wear; 15 E. 28th.
SAN FRANCISCO—Moore-Watson Dry Goods Co.; J. T. Gaynor, men's furnishing goods; A. A. Sietz, notions, fancy goods; 72 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—Heller, Klein & Co.; L. Klein, dress goods, silks, linens, wash goods; 72 Leonard. Knickerbocker.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; J. J. Milburn, cloaks, suits, furs; W. 38.
SAN FRANCISCO—Frank & Altmark; M. C. Altmark, ready-to-wear; Flanders.
SAN FRANCISCO—A. A. Jacob & Co.; A. A. Jacob, millinery and silks; 640 Broadway; Hermitage.
SAN FRANCISCO—Simon Millinery Supply Co.; G. H. Simon, millinery; 821 Broadway.
SEATTLE—Western Dry Goods Co.; O. A. Kjos, furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear, blankets; 225 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Janet's French Shop; A. Albert, waists, dresses, skirts; 200 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; L. Levy and Mr. Lynch, carpets, rugs, upholstering goods; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; F. Hughes, men's hats; P. J. Krazelee, knit underwear; A. W. Boston, housefurn. goods; 57 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Kline Cloak Co.; Miss J. Flynn, jobs waists; 95 Madison Av.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; F. Letzig, millinery; 621 Broadway.
TUCSON, Ariz.—A. Steinfeld & Co.; L. Rosenstern, notions; 116 W. 32d.
UTICA—F. W. Sessions Millinery Co.; J. V. Clement, millinery, silks, ribbons; 621 Broadway.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; dry goods, &c.; Mr. Levy, house furnishings, bags, suitcases and trunks; J. Hirschberg, men's furnishings; Mr. Etchinson, cotton dress goods, linens, and domestics; H. J. Roberts, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Miss Isaacs, laces, women's neckwear; Miss M. G. Boyle, women's outer apparel; Mi

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:35|Sun sets..7:33|Moon rises..—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:26	7:33	1:16	1:18
Governors Island	7:50	7:58	1:48	1:52
Hell Gate	9:40	9:48	3:28	3:32

Arrived—Monday, July 6.

SS George Washington, Bremen, June 27.
SS Columbia, Glasgow, June 27.
SS Niagara, Havre, June 24.
SS Canada, Palermo, June 24.
SS Moltke, Naples, June 20.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, June 27.
SS Graecia, Inagua, July 1.
SS Saramacca, Puerto Barrios, June 29.
SS Antilla, Progreso, June 30.
SS Dacia, Hamburg, June 18.
SS Boringuen, San Juan, June 30.
SS Dallington, Matanzas, June 27.
SS Minnehaha, London, June 27.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, July 1.
SS Appalachee, Sheerness, June 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

San Juan	San Juan	July 1
Vaderland	Antwerp	June 27
Teakwood	Immingham	June 28
United States	Christiansand	June 27
Pastores	Port Limon	June 30
Saratoga	Havana	July 3
Santiago	Cienfuegos	July 1
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 1
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 4

DUE TOMORROW.

Olympic	Southampton	July 1
Lucia	Palermo	June 20
Parnassus	Lisbon	June 23
Santa Catharina	Rio Janeiro	June 17
Themistocles	Patras	June 20
El Mundo	Galveston	July 1
Delaware	Shields	June 24
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	Kingston	July 1

DUE THURSDAY.

Principello	Rotterdam	June 25
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 7
Metapan	Kingston	July 4
Belvedere	Palermo	June 24
Eocene	Port Eads	June 24
Colorado	Hull	June 24
Russia	Libau	June 27
Lux	Barcelona	June 23
Parima	Demerara	June 28
Stampalia	Naples	June 27
Taurus	Rio Janeiro	June 16
El Cid	New Orleans	July 4
Florizel	St. John's	July 4

DUE FRIDAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	July 4
France	Havre	July 4
Bovic	Liverpool	June 28
Californie	Teneriffe	June 28
Charlois	Rotterdam	June 28
City of Bristol	Oran	June 24
Exeter City	Swansea	June 26
Carolina E. de Perez	Seville	June 24
El Sud	Galveston	July 4
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 7

DUE SATURDAY.

Cedric	Liverpool	July 2
New York	Southampton	July 4
Maylands	Messina	June 26
Manchester Fort	Huelva	June 27
Kasala	Palermo	June 27
San Giorgio	Naples	June 27
Perugia	Palermo	June 26

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Mauretania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Vaterland, Hamburg	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	——	1:00 A.M.
Germania, Azores	——	3:00 P.M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	——	1:00 A.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verona, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Alamo, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Piegreco, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Carpathia, Gibraltar	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Graecia, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Tapajoz, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Saramacca, Belize	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Adriatic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	——	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Highland Laird, Bahia	5:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
U. S. S. Culgoa, Vera Cruz	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Juan, Bocas del Toro	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Guantanamo, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Welsh Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Lucia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Oranje Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Olympic, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Hamburg	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
*George Washington, Bremen	——	1:00 A.M.
Columbia, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	——	10:30 A.M.
Canada, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Niagara, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Boringuen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.

*Mails close at 9 P. M. Friday.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 6.

SS Olympic, Southampton to New York, was 845 miles E. at 7:21 A. M.; due 8th, forenoon. White Star Line.

SS Belvedere, Trieste to New York, was 770 miles E. at noon; due 9th, forenoon. Austro-American Line.

SS United States, Copenhagen to New York, was 283 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 7th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SS Vaderland, Antwerp to New York, was 307 miles E. at 7:30 A. M.; due 7th, forenoon.

SS Vaderland, Antwerp to New York, was 193 miles E. at 4:30 P. M.; due 7th, forenoon.

SS Russia, Libau to New York, was 940 miles E. at 5:25 P. M.; due 9th, forenoon. Russian-American Line.

SS Themistocles, Patras to New York, was 750 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 8th, afternoon. Greek Line.

FASTNET, IRELAND.

SS Aquitania, New York for Liverpool, was 188 miles W. at 1 P. M.; due Fishguard 7th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 306 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Santiago, Santiago to New York, was 180 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS Lampasas, Galveston to New York, was 151 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 118 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Ed. Rutledge, Galveston to New York, was 54 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 205 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Pastores, Colon to New York, was 90 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 119 miles S. W. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 226 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Radiant, Sabine to New York, was 125 miles S. at 8 A. M.

SS San Juan, San Juan to New York, was 172 miles S. at noon.

SS Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Kingston to New York, was 308 miles S. at noon.

SS El Cid, New Orleans to New York, was 71 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS San Jeronimo, Tuxpam to New York, was 75 miles E. of Miami at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. July 9, SS St. Paul.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. July 10, SS George Washington and SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.
France—Close at 5 P. M. July 9, SS St. Paul.
Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. July 9, SS Carpathia.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. July 10, SS Vaderland.
Greece—Close at 12 M. July 11, SS Themistocles.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. July 9, SS Carpathia.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. July 30, SS Phineas.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. July 13, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 14, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 14, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. July 7, SS Verona, and at 11:30 A. M. July 15, SS Moltke.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Sado Maru...July 9
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ..... July 10
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ..... July 13
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Seattle Maru ..... July 16
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Tahiti..July 17

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, at Bremen, July 6.
SS Caribbean, at Bermuda, July 6.
SS Caledonia, at Glasgow, July 6.
SS Oscar II., at Copenhagen, July 6.
SS Danube, at Southampton, July 6.
SS Kansas, at Colombo, July 4.
SS Franklyn, at Sydney, N. S. W., July 6.
SS Copenhagen, at Punta Arenas, July 5.
SS Melderskin, at Valparaiso, July 4.
SS Kafue, at Delagoa Bay, July 4.
SS Marengo, at Hull, July 5.

Sailed.

SS Berlin, from Boulogne, July 5.
SS Parima, from St. Thomas, July 4.
SS Etonian, from Antwerp, July 4.
SS Guatemala, from Havre, July 3.
SS Vestris, from Barbados, July 3.
SS Taormina, from Naples, July 2.
SS Kassenga, from Oran, July 4.
SS Tuscan Prince, from Shields, July 6.

Passed.

SS Oceania, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Venezia, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Poleric, New York for Manila, passed Gibraltar.
SS Hermione, New York for Sheerness, passed Prawle Point.
SS Madonna, for New York from Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Kabinga, New York for Calcutta, passed Perim.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clark, Dowling, JJ.

Aronovici vs Salant.
Siepin vs Beck.
Alexander vs Trent Tile.
In re Heinsheimer, (Meyer vs Schulte.)
Horenburger vs Ericsson.
Payne vs Bradley Con.
Reed vs Allison.
Prince vs Rieser.
Curran vs Oppenheimer.
Bush vs Bush.
Gildersleeve vs NY Rys.
In re Mayer.
In re same.
Feerick vs I. R. T.
Bushby vs Berkeley.
Schenberg vs Stolwein et al.
Ryan vs Cent Un Gas.
A M Engel & Co vs Davis
Rodriguez vs Int. R. T.
E Regensburg & Sons vs Rosenthal.
Sherwood vs Fisher.
Gordon vs Merrian Paper
Thelle vs Texas Co.
Same vs Merlis.
Schamberg vs Spreckels.
Tenemt House Dept vs McDevitt.
Press vs Doherty.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Dunn vs CNY.
People ex rel Gulliota vs Sons of Italy.
Valentine vs Valentine.
Epstein vs Rockville Cent Imp.
Richards vs Robin.
Famabrosis Socy vs Royal Benev Socy.
Schroeder vs Zylka.
McArdle vs Reilly.
In re Kertscher.
In re Rosenberg, (Jacobson.)
Lite vs Mut Alliance Tr.
People ex rel McCarthy vs Waldo, &c.
People ex rel Murphy vs same.
People ex rel Etschells vs Waldo.
People ex rel Fetscher vs same.
People ex rel Tirpey vs same.
In re C A Goettler.
Tutt vs Tutt.
Olsen vs McMullen.
Nahmias vs Nahmias.
Merritt vs Michaelson.
Ferrone vs Ferrone.
Davis vs Zimmerman.
McLaughlin vs McLaughlin.
Jacobson vs Jacobson.
Simpson Crawford vs Kindler.
Rosenberg vs Jacobson.
Jacobson vs Jacobson.
In re Young.
Cooper vs Luhs.
Same vs same.
Stallo vs Jones.
Masterson vs Murphy.
Vulcan Detinning vs Assman.
Kadushin vs Stearns.
Hart vs Mt Hope Bldg.
Kenyeres vs Kenyeres.
Thomas vs Sommer.
Neumann vs W. U. Tel.
Benson vs Stratton.
Trundle vs Beggs & Co.
CNY vs Halfert.
State Bank vs Isaacs.
Gerry vs Shapiro.
In re CNY, (E 210 St.)
Smith vs Greeley Sq Hotel, (2 acts.)
Fookes vs Union Oil.
Same vs Watchorn.
Cantor vs Diamond.
In re Wilgus Rity.
In re same.
Farrell vs Neuspalmer.
In re Farley, (Wendelken.)

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 11 A. M.—May Term continued—Adjourned until July 7.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.
Estate of Herrmann Stursberg, Edward T. McCrystal, Michael H. Purtell, Patrick Sheehy, Sarah S. Richardson, Josephine F. Schneider, Antoinette B. De Witt, Carrie E. Richards, Hannah M. Hynes, Stephen F. Moriarty, W. H. M. Grevel, Hannah M. Hynes, Augusta A. Thorn, Tom V. Johnson, Dennis Duff, Sarah Moore, Charlotte von der Lieth, Beral Cherkasky, Hannah Frank, Solomon Gertler, Aristides Lagojannis, Abraham Rubin, Albert Abramowitz, William J. Bradley, Feldman, infants, John J Canavan, Daniel A. Shaw, Miriam Chittenden, infant, Bernhardt Nussbaum, Edward P. Hatch, Fannie F. Dessauer, &c., Conrad Braker, Jr., Henry T. Cutter, Abraham Roffman, James Leavy, Margaret M. Kavanagh, Bernhardt Nussbaum, Conrad Braker, Jr., John E. Donnschke, Cecelia Sobel, Fannie Cirker, Robert Thedford, Catherine Sweeney, James Varallo, M. K. Keeffe, William H. Taller, Charles F. Clark, Charles F. Clark, Charles F. Clark, Helen E. Cole, Ellen Brady, Margaret Astle, Emma B. Caldwell, Patrick Partlin, Margaret Johnston, Louis Wormser, Leo Cooper, Catharine M. Herrman, Hannah N. Thuron, Charles T. Yerkes, Elizabeth W. Aldrich, Valentine Cook, Valentine Cook, Caroline E. Johnson, Robert Sickles, Katharine Lasch, Edward Rabinowitz, Della Michael, Anna Hauck, Julius Hallgarten, Alexander Maitland, Emma A. Hopkins, Joseph H. Durkee, Theresia Aiple, Samuel S. Cohen, John Dougan, Gertrude Vosseler, Augustus Barth, Joseph C. Beniques, Jacob Cohen, John W. Stapleton, George Lamm, Mary G. Pinkney, Kate O'Brien, Constance H. Brown, &c., Solomon Rothfeld, James M. McLean, Rhoda E. Hoyt, Henry Rutherford, Yehel Chirs, &c., William Valentine, Ellen Comstock, Alice V. Leavitt, Michael Tramberger, Meyer Teichman, T. J. Kavanagh, C. Schelck, Jr., Jacob Korn, Joseph Wunsch, John Petro, Ellen Dooley, Caroline A. Brundage, Samuel Dalsimer, Margaret Gilligan, Natalie Bayles, Mary B. Pell, W. J. Johnston, G. P. Herrmann, Theodore Schumacher, David Banks, Fora F. Barnes.

Wills for probate: V. M. Richenberger, Mary E. Wilson, Edward C. Rice, Rose Collins, Mary J. De Leon, Max Feringaut, Charlotte E. Allis, Martin Burke, Yetta Kahn, Sofie Papper, Henry Gerken, Margaret Hynes, James Gribble, William Washa.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

PART I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Kridel vs Brukenfeld.
Birdsall vs Garden Gar.
Ross vs Downey.
Weiss vs Kufeld.
Rosengarten vs Richm'd.
Savaldy vs Majek Bros.
Whitestone vs Silverstein
Leczycki vs Kuczynski.
Kalt Lumbers vs Slepian
Lasmmle vs Williams.
Pendergast vs Adams.
Elphland vs Rubin.
Point Breeze Ferry & Imp vs Liebmann.
Genl Oil Co vs Callahan.
Mallory vs Graef.
Horn vs Huppert.
Stoddard vs De Laco.
Surdut vs Rosenfeld.
Moore vs Powers.
Lifshitz vs Klein.
Wald vs Lahman.
Lifschitz vs Levy.
Kelt vs Winter Garden.
Wertheim Coal vs Parr.
Harris Silver Baker vs Wynke Rity.
Conforti Con vs Ati Rity.
Bristol vs Parker, Jr.
Missel vs Taylor.
Kramer vs Wearforever Stockings.
Doernberg vs Apfel.
Goldberg vs Sida Const.
Tobias vs Block.
Fricke vs Jacobs.
In re Toplitz.
In re same.
Krlegel vs Feldman.
Abrams vs Proctor.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Norsthadt vs Lynch—Albert R. Lesinsky, McNamee vs Chenoweth—Wm. T. Quinn.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Albany Sav. Bank vs Edgar Const. Co.—Edward L. Parris.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Schanz vs Sotschieck—James M. Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—B. Crystal Son vs Reiffert—Max S. Levine. In re L. Grinsfan—Chas. D. Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Robert vs Murphy—David Tim.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—O'Sullivan vs Clark—Thomas F. Keogh. Stein vs Karf—Wilbur Larremore. Lehmeyer vs O'Rourke Bros. Co.—Geo. W. Collins, N. Y. Trust Co. vs Mainzer—James A. Foley. Davis vs Smith—Harry N. French.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank vs Johanna Strack—Monroe Goldwater.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Nellie J. Hymes vs Isaac Helfer—James F. McLaughlin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.—Motions.

Tetu vs Tetu.
Gava vs Auditore Co.
Ludlam vs Ludlam et al.
Malloy vs Drysdale.
Jersey City Galvanizing vs Lerschnheimer.
In re Curry, (Donohue.)
Laninger vs Cederholm.
Neidig vs Neidig.
In re Carroll St, (McGarvey.)
Erasmus R'lty Co vs Kalischer.
Cukot vs Bram.
McCloskey vs Degnon Co.
Bossert et al vs Am Auto Adv.
Brewster vs Brewster.
Cohnfeld vs Nolly et al.
Eastern Woodworking vs Burke et al.
Daley vs Daley.
In re Aug Meyer.
Carney vs N Y & Q Ltg.
Matheson vs Hente.
Riley vs CNY.
Ludicke vs Nas R R.
Wiener vs Friedel.
McKunn vs Keogh.
Kleiliewski vs Phila & R Coal.
Blackwell vs Kent et al.
In re Dissolution of Trusilow Co.
Haroin vs Montagno.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.—Wills of:
Hattie J. Rubin, Valentine Zimmerman, V. T. Ortenbach, Frederick Erhardt.
Acctg. in ests.:
John Dairs, Martin Lynde,

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Erbacher vs McLaughlin
Same vs same.
Meeks vs Perna.
Marinese vs Firestone Tire.
Hyams vs Hyams.
Collins vs Collins.
Sandberg vs Drescher.
In re Tremont Coal.
Bradbury vs Sanderson.
Gilligameson vs Empire Subway.
Gerstner vs Kronenberger.
Inness vs Ragette.
Kaufman vs Levin, Kronenberg.
Upland vs Wood.
Travis vs Koster.
Upham vs Jones.
Hersog vs Duffrin.
Hodax vs Borden Milk.
Wilson vs Gillette Clipping.
Leader vs Drusin.
Hamilton Securities Co vs Tremont P R'ty.
Gruner vs Winderman.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.

Fulton vs Flynn.
Held vs Barry.
Beldrini & Rosa vs Rosenthal.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

McGOWAN, PATRICK F., (Apr. 6, 1913;) supplemental report reduces decedent's int. in business of Patrick F. McGowan & Co. from $7,628 to $6,788, making a new net estate of $78,532.

SILBERMAN, SAMUEL J., (Sept. 2, 1913;) net estate, $391,814; $5,000 to Beth Israel Hospital, $3,000 to Mt. Sinai Hospital, $2,500 to the Un. Hebrew Charities, $1,500 each to Lebanon Hospital and the Montefiore Home, $1,000 each to the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, Har Moriah Hospital, Nat'l Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Home for the Daughters of Jacob, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Soc. of the N. Y. Orphan Asylum, B'klyn Federation of Jewish Charities, Machzikel Talmud Torah School, and the Jewish Protectory and Aid Society; $500 each to the Downtown Talmud Torah, the Educational Alliance, and the Hebrew Free Loan Ass'n; 61-63 Canal St., $89,000, (mtge. $53,000;) equity of $42,000 in 51-53 Canal St., and 14-16 Orchard St., valued at $147,000; 79 Canal St., $28,500, (mtge. $25,000;) equity of $6,250 in 82 Canal St., valued at $31,500; equity of $6,000 in 85 Canal St., valued at $57,000; equity of $3,000 in 203-205 Canal St., valued at $70,000; equity of $4,500 in 63 E. B'way, $32,500; 20 E. B'way, $36,500, (mtge. $20,000;) equity of $4,500 in 28 E. B'way, valued at $33,000; equity of $8,500 in 89 E. B'way, valued at $35,000; equity of $12,500 in 120-122 E. B'way, valued at $70,000; 143 E. B'way, $26,500, (mtge. $17,000;) 53 1 Av., $26,500, (mtg $23,000;) 91 1 Av., $27,000 (mtge. $19,500;) equity of $10,250 in 54-58 Eldridge St., valued at $32,500; equity of $5,000 in 119 Essex St., valued at $21,000; equity of $17,500 in 43-45 Chrystie St., valued at $35,000; equity of $12,750 in 14-16 W. 17 St., valued at $215,000; equity of $7,000 in 532-534 E. 18 St., valued at $52,000; 2,501 8 Av., $20,500, (mtge. $15,000;) 124-126 W. 135 St., $57,000, (mtge $57,000;) equity of $5,000 in 273 W. 138 St. and 272 W. 139 St., valued at $100,000; equity of $6,000 in 49-53 W. 129 St., $43,000, (mtge. $30,000;) equity of $2,500 in 1,551-1,553 3 Av., valued at $95,000; total realty, $227,190; bank, $18,838; notes and acct's, $147,842; insurance, $24,490; bonds and mtges., $7,745; stocks and bonds, $23,350; $300 bond Arverne Synagogue; stocks, 10 shares Jefferson Bank, 250 Rosenbaum & Co. pf., int. in joint bus. acc't with David Shaff, $1,788.

SULLIVAN, JAMES, (Jan. 14, 1914;) net estate, $91,726, 379 Pearl St., $18,000; bank, $10,495; jewelry, $655; insurance, $5,138; bonds and mtges., $53,706; publishing bus. at 379 Pearl St., $7,542; int. in estate of Mary Sullivan, including commissions due, $562.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE
AND NEW ENGLAND SUMMER RESORTS

FARE Boat and Rail BOSTON, $2.75 ROUND TRIP, $5.50 | PROVIDENCE, Direct, $1.75 ROUND TRIP, $3.30.

First class service, palatial steamers, excellent cuisine, clean, comfortable staterooms (all outside rooms). The only independent line between New York and New England. Wireless equipment.

Leave Week Days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39 N. R., foot West Houston St.
Phones Spring 9491 and 9492. Write for booklet
Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St.
Study your comfort and plan your Trips by this Route.

OneDay's Outing On the Hudson
West Point, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie
Fastest and finest river steamers in the world, built and operated exclusively for Daylight Passenger Service.

ALBANY DAY LINE STEAMERS, Daily except Sunday. Strs. Washington Irving and Hendrick Hudson leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Also Str. Robert Fulton Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 10 A. M.; West 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and return the same day.

STEAMER "ALBANY"

Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. Robert Fulton in the moonlight, $1.00, or by rail $1.10.

Hudson River Day Line DESBROSSES ST. PIER, NEW YORK
Telephone Spring—4141.

Sail on the "Mandalay"
Day and Night Trips
Up the Hudson
$1.00 Round Trip
BALLROOM BEAUTIFUL
DANCING FREE.
The company reserves the right of withdrawing the privileges of the dance floor in its absolute discretion.
32 BROADWAY—ROOM 700.
Get full information by
Phones 179 and 3268 Broad—
3884 Morningside.

Iron Steamboat Co
SPECIAL NOTICE
Patrons are cautioned that ONLY tickets purchased at IRON STEAMBOAT CO.'S BOX OFFICES are good on boats operated by this Co.
NO LANDING AT W. 23D ST.
FULL TIME TABLES TO
CONEY ISLAND
Fishing Banks, Str. "Taurus"
Rockaway Beach
Steamer "GRAND REPUBLIC"
are on inside of the back cover of the Telephone Directories, at all hotel and ticket offices, or will be mailed on request. Tel. Rector 872.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y. Daily at 6:00 P. M. Str. COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.
Providence Line, for Providence and Boston. Lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. of Fulton St., daily except Sunday, 6 P. M. Str. Providence and Plymouth.
New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Bedford Line for New Bedford, Wood's Hole, Marthas Vineyard, Nantucket, Matapoisett, Marion and Cape Cod Points. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line, Lv. Pier 35, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 3:45 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, Lv. Pier 35, E. R., week days only, 3 P. M. Lv. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:45 P. M.
Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices, and at Piers. Phone Cortlandt 8181.
The New England Steamship Co.

MOONLIGHT
"The sail worth while."
Special dancing deck.
Lunch counter or dinner a la carte. Cafe.
Orchestra and Pennsylvania Boy Scout Band—25 pieces.
Adirondack
Pier 32 N. R., Ft. of Canal St....8:00 P. M.
West 132nd St. Pier.....8:45 P. M.
Popular because everybody always has a good time. 50 cents.
TO-NIGHT

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lv. Battery Pier Daily, 10:30, 2:30, 7:0. Round 25th.

'OLYMPIC'
LONDON—PARIS
JULY 11
Ten A.M.

Aug.8
Aug.29
Sept.19
Oct.10
LARGEST BRITISH STEAMER
WHITE STAR LINE
9 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre-Paris (France)
Sailings Every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
NEXT SAILING *La Lorraine, Wed., July 8
†FRANCE (New) ..... July 15
*LA TOURAINE ..... July 22
*LA SAVOIE ..... July 29
*LA LORRAINE ..... Aug. 5
*LA PROVENCE ..... Aug. 12
†FRANCE (New) ..... Aug. 19
*Twin-screw steamer. †Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK 3 P. M.
ONE CABIN (II.) AND THIRD CLASS Passengers Only.
*NIAGARA ..... July 11 | †ROCHAMBEAU ..... Aug. 8
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y. Pier 57, North River, ft. of West 15th St.

Vacation Cruises to the PANAMA CANAL and WEST INDIES
Cuba, Jamaica, Costa Rica, Colombia
By Popular "PRINZ" Steamers of Our ATLAS SERVICE
—NEXT SAILING—
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich" July 11
11 to 18 Days..... $75.00 up
25-Day Cruises..... $115 up
PANAMA CANAL (Round Trip) $110
Rates include Stateroom and Meals a la Carte.
Write for information.
Hamburg-American LINE
41-45 Broadway, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector.

BOSTON Metropolitan Line Steamships leave Pier 18, (foot of Murray St.) week days and Sundays 5:00 P. M. Tickets, etc., at the Piers, at 290 Broadway, New York Transfer Co., and tourist offices throughout the city.

PORTLAND, ME. All-the-Way By Water
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE STEAMSHIPS
OLD COLONY and NORTHLAND. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., 5:00 P. M., Tues., Thurs., and Sats., also at 10:30 A. M. Monday. A delightful 890-mile, 22-hour trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
SOUTH AMERICA
THE WORLD'S GREAT GARDEN
BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AYRES
New and fast (12,500 ton) Passenger Steamers from New York every alternate Saturday.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agts., 6 Broadway, N.Y.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 State St., N. Y.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tuesday, 1 A. M.
LONDON—PARIS—ROTTERDAM.
†New Amsterdam..July 14 | *Rndam.....July 28
*Noordam.....July 21 | *Rotterdam.....Aug. 11
*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth and Boulogne.

A DAY'S PLEASURE
EXCURSIONS
New Jersey Central
ROAD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
Atlantic City $2.50
TO-MORROW
Lv. W. 23d St. 7:50; Liberty St. 8:00 a. m. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:17 a. m.
Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

CANADIAN TOUR
NIAGARA FALLS, 1000 ISLANDS
St. Lawrence River, Lakes Champlain and George, Hudson River.
6-Day Tour, $27.75 and up.
8-Day Tour, $48.25 and up.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
Tel. 4530 Franklin. 396 Broadway, N. Y.

VACATION Tours and tickets. Send for 30 page booklet, mailed free.
Marsters Tours, 1248 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads, for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE, and
All Points in the Catskill Mountains and the Berkshires
Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily except Sunday.
25c.—NEW YORK TO YONKERS—25c.
Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. 'Phone 1097 Spring.

"Hudson River by Searchlight."
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 To ALBANY
$5.90 to Silver Bay and Return
$8.10 to Cliff Haven " "
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS

FOR QUEENS IMPROVEMENTS

Borough Property Owners and Real Estate Men Meet.

Manufacturing and real estate interests in Queens to the amount of $25,000,000 were represented at a conference held yesterday in the office of Borough President Connolly, to consider the attitude of Controller Prendergast, who is said to have refused to approve of any more public improvement contracts in Queens. The United Civic Associations, representing most of the taxpayers' and property owners' associations in the borough, has called a meeting of property owners and manufacturers to be held tomorrow evening in the local board room at the Borough Hall. This call will be industriously circulated today, reaching every section of the borough.

In the public improvement bureau at the Borough President's office are hundreds of petitions for regulating and opening streets, laying sidewalks and constructing sewers. All have been signed by property owners, but the clerks in this bureau are idle because of the alleged attitude of the Controller. The purpose of tonight's meeting is to influence the members of the Board of Estimate to recognize the needs of Queens Borough.

C. D. Imboden, representative of important interests in the Laurel Hill and Thomson Avenue sections, said last night:

"Controller Prendergast's attitude in this matter is one of maintaining the present values of the securities of the city. There is not a single resident of Queens who in ordinary circumstances would not back up the Controller in such an attitude, but in the present crisis his position is wrong. To sanction improvements in Queens at this time would require the borrowing of money and as this cannot be secured for less than 4½ per cent. it would tend to reduce the value of the 4 per cent. securities now on the market.

"But the fact is that the City of New York absorbed the Borough of Queens and took from these communities the right to finance their own development. It must be assumed therefore that the city also assumed whatever financial risks and obligations were attached."

Two More Dynamiters Released.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 6.—Michael J. Cunnane of Philadelphia and Murray L. Pennell of Springfield, Ill., convicted at Indianapolis in the so-called dynamite cases with other labor leaders of conspiracy to transport explosives illegally, were released from the United States Penitentiary today on parole, having served half their three years' sentence. Cunnane and Pennell entered the prison June 6 last year. They did not leave the prison on bond as many of the labor leaders did.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DE LEON, MARY J., (May 22:) $12,000 personalty; petition states that there are no beneficiaries.

NEWTON, ANNA M., (June 28:) more than $10,000 personalty; life estate in $10,000 to Virginius Newton, son; $1,500 to Constance S. Newton, granddaughter; $1,000 each to John T., Victor, and Thomas Newton, sons, and John G. Newton, grandson; $100 to Harriet S. Wattles, niece; residue to Mary Newton, daughter.

PEARSON, WILLIAM H., (May 14:) personalty of unestimated value to Georgiana M. Pearson, wife.

RICE, EDWARD C., (June 26:) $55,000 realty and $200,000 personalty to Laura E. Rice, wife, (deceased.)

VERNON, RICHARD R., (July 1:) more than $10,000 realty; $4,000, specific bequests; income from realty until realty is sold, and one-half remainder of estate to Catherine D. Vernon, wife; $10,000 each to Elizabeth Vernon, sister, and Harry Simmons, Jr., friend; one-fifth remainder of estate each to Charles and Thomas Vernon, brothers, and Laura V. Dimm, niece; residue to be distributed by the Union Trust Co.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ALLEN, BROCK & SMITH, INC., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, John L. Lyttle, receiver in bankruptcy of Allen, Brock & Smith, Inc., offers for sale the property, assets and effects of the said bankrupt.

The property to be sold consists of the following: A stock of ladies' dresses and underwear together with an equipment for a mail order business, consisting of an extensive list of customers and stencils containing the names and addresses of said customers, also the furniture and fixtures used in the conduct of the business.

The above described property may be inspected on the premises, No. 93 Reade Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before noon of July 13th, 1914.

Bids for the above described property, assets and effects in their entirety may be submitted to the receiver at his office, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on or before noon of July 13th, 1914, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him, and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by certified check or cash for at least 10 per cent. of the amount bid. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at public auction on the premises by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, on July 15th, 1914, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, July 6th, 1914.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOCIAL REFORM PRESS, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York—Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, July 7th, 1914, by order of the court, at 11:30 A. M. at Room 1,516, No. 354 Fourth Avenue in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the assets of the above named bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, stationery, books, subscription lists of the newspaper "The Live Issue," good will, accounts receivable, receiver's right, title and interest in the lease of said premises, &c. Inspection July 3d and 6th between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THOMAS J. KAVANAGH, Receiver.

WARD V. TOLBERT, Attorney for Receiver, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of A. MORTON OPPENHEIM CO., Bankrupt.

Please take notice that assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of misses' and ladies' shoes and men's tan shoes, wearing apparel, &c., will be sold at public auction, pursuant to the rules of this court, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, at the auction warerooms, 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1914, at 10:30 A. M.

JAMES G. GRAHAM, Trustee.

LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Trustee, 299 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE MATTER OF FRANK A. MARON, Assignor. — Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, sells this day, Tuesday, July 7th, 1914, by order of the assignee, at 10:30 A. M., at Bush Terminal, No. 68 34th St., Borough of Brooklyn, assets of the above assignor, consisting of machinery and tools, all in excellent condition, and stock in trade heretofore used by the assignor in the woodworking business, desks, safe, fixtures, &c.

WILLIAM T. CARRELL, Assignee.

THOMAS CRADDOCK HUGHES, Attorney for Assignee, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, New York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NATHAN PINCUSS, Bankrupt.

Pursuant to order of this Court, Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, sells on Tuesday, July 7, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at 256 East Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, assets of the above named bankrupt, consisting of woolens, semi-ready-made suits, trimmings, linings, safe, fixtures, &c. STERN, BARR & TYLER, Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors, 299 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 19,965.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS WELENSKY, Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1914, a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the above-named alleged bankrupt, and that the said alleged bankrupt was filed schedules of his property and a list of his creditors as required by law, which schedules may be examined at this office.

And you are further notified that after the alleged bankrupt has been examined in open court the said alleged bankrupt proposed to offer terms of composition to his creditors of 35 per cent., payable 10 per cent. cash and 10 per cent in 9 notes of 2½ per cent. each, payable monthly, and that a meeting of the creditors herein will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, act upon the composition proposed by the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY.

Dated New York, July 6, 1914.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investor Buys Kingsland Apartment in Old Chelsea District —John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Transfers Big East Side Plot to Rockefeller Institute— Several Important Leases.

With the exception of a few scattering sales of minor importance and several leases in both the old and new commercial sections of Manhattan, the realty market proved dull and inactive yesterday.

There are a number of large deals pending, however, according to brokers, one especially in the vicinity of Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue that is being watched with great interest.

The transfers showed that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had transferred to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research for $1 the property on the east side of Avenue A from the north side of Sixty-fourth Street to the south side of Sixty-seventh Street, and on the east by Exterior Street and land under water, and that William R. Hearst had transferred the southeast corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Riverside Drive, the Clarendon apartment, and 325 West Eighty-fifth Street to the Randolph Holding Company, in which he is interested.

$55,000 Deal in Chelsea District.

One of the largest recent transactions in the Chelsea District was reported yesterday by the Berlin Renting Agency, which sold for Isaac Cleband and Solomon Lent the Kingsland apartments at 332 to 360 West Fifteenth Street.

The property consists of two six-story elevator apartment houses fully rented occupying a plot 50 by 100 feet each, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues.

Sidney Vallon, the buyer, is a firm believer in this class of property for investment, the Kingsland being his ninth purchase in the same vicinity during the past couple of years. The transaction was an all cash one, about $55,000 being involved.

Old Cotton Exchange in $250,000 Lease.

An important transaction in the old commercial section was announced yesterday by the Charles F. Noyes Company, who leased the old Cotton Exchange building, at Hanover Square, Pearl and Stone Streets, for L. J. Phillips & Co., representing George Ehret to a new association devoted to the development of American foreign trade, to be known as "India House." The lease is for a long term of years at an aggregate rental of about $250,000.

For many years the building was occupied by W. R. Grace & Co. It was formerly the New York Cotton Exchange, and is now being remodeled and decorated in harmony with the early trading tradition in the United States.

The membership will be of national character. The new officers are: President, James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Company; Treasurer, J. P. Grace, President of W. R. Grace & Co.; Secretary, Willard Straight of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Vice Presidents, Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia; Edward M. Hurley, President Machine Company of Chicago, and James R. Morse, President American Trading Company.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company were associated with the Charles F. Noyes Company as brokers in the transaction.

Millinery Firm to Move Uptown.

At an aggregate rental of about $1,000,000 Joseph G. Johnson & Co., wholesale milliners, who for years have been located on Broadway, near Spring Street, has leased from the Thirty-second-Thirty-third Street Corporation, Leslie R. Palmer President, four floors in the new Waldorf building now under construction at 2 to 16 West Thirty-third Street, extending through to 15 West Thirty-second Street.

The lease, which is for a long term of years, was negotiated by Peter Gilsey & Co.

The Private Dwelling Market.

Mrs. M. Ehlers has purchased for occupancy from the B. V. Construction Company 172 East Ninety-fifth Street a four-story private dwelling in a lot 18.9 by 100. The selling company acquired the property last month in a trade for 896 Fox Street in the Bronx. Alexander Selkin negotiated both transactions.

Sale of East Harlem Tenement.

David Knopp sold for the Maseba Realty Company, Incorporated, 10 East 114th Street a five-story tenement with stores on a lot 25 by 100. This is the first transfer of the parcel in ten years. Samuel Harris was the broker in the transaction.

Bronx Borough Sales.

The two five-story new law tenements, 1,419 and 1,423 Wilkins Avenue occupying a plot 81 by 102 front located near the Southern Boulevard have been purchased by Weil and Mayer.

An investor is reported to have purchased the five-story flat 914 Fairmount Place, occupying a plot 27.1 by 94 feet.

Builder Buys Bay Ridge Block.

John H. Delack and J. J. Levey have sold thirty-three lots on Colonial Road, Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets, Bay Ridge, for H. Klipstein to a prominent builder for immediate improvement.

Long Island City.

Judson A. Harrington has sold to Elizabeth A. Macdonald the Shipman mansion, located on the east side of the Boulevard, north of Franklin Street, Long Island City, consisting of a large residence and five lots, 25 by 125 each. This property is located near the new Astoria Park on the East River, and is one block from the trolleys connecting with the new elevated lines.

Wm. D. Bloodgood & Co., sold for the T. & M. Realty Company, Incorporated, the four-story flat house located on the northerly side of Jamaica Avenue, 188 feet east of Sherman Street. The plot has a frontage of 37½ feet on Jamaica Avenue and a depth of 100 feet on Sherman Street. The buyer is a New York man who purchased as a permanent investment. The demand for flat houses of this character in Long Island City is strongly marked by the numerous sales recently reported.

Buys Newark Block.

James A. Bannister, the shoe manufacturer of Newark, N. J., has purchased additional property in that city for the establishment of another factory building. From Jane H. Cockshaw he bought 370 to 386 Orange Street, comprising the block front between the Morris Canal and First Street, with frontages of 224.6 feet on Orange Street and about 384 feet along the canal.

Suburban.

J. W. McAuliffe has purchased a large plot at Beechmont, New Rochelle, Westchester County. Plans are being prepared by a New York architect, for a brick and marble dwelling of Italian design. J. B. Thill and Mrs. E. W. Bodine negotiated the sale.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have leased for E. F. Giberson the Sarven property at Tarrytown to Arthur W. Betts for three years and for Mrs. Daniel Bacon her house in Ardsley Park, Ardsley-on-Hudson, to John Wiley, for one year.

A Recent Buyer.

Dr. John F. Erdman is the buyer of 15 and 17 West Forty-sixth Street, reported sold last week.

Central Park West Subway Hearing

The Real Estate Owners' Protective Association of New York City has appointed the following-named members a committee to appear before the Public Service Commission on July 10 at 11 A. M. for the purpose of urging the construction of a subway line for Central Park West: Joseph S. Schwab, Edward G. Schroeder, William L. Levy, S. Norvil Banner, Martin F. Huberfits, J. J. Rothschild, George A. Wheelock, James Allen Nichols, Mrs. Sylvia Warner, Mrs. A. S. Ellison, Charles Hirsch, W. J. Tierney, M. P. Ansorge, Charles Gahren, John W. Stevens, M. J. Wolf, Philip Braender, Leo Strauss, Henry Ruschmeyer, William C. Capleas, J. Capleas, Ira D. Ettinger, Leon Forst, Israel Schnittacher, Peter Stein, Edward Downey, Daniel Buckley, William J. Cole, George Grolz, Fred Geben, Isidor Kempner, Dr. Evan Styles Potter, Louis F. Somer, H. C. B. Stein, L. Victor Well, and Stewart Browne.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Daniel Greenwald.

45th St, 141 East, n s, 240 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5, three-story dwelling; Maze Realty Co. against Nicholas Lindberg and others; A. & H. Bloch, attorneys; F. W. Stelle, referee; due, $5,184.85; taxes, &c., $176; subject to a first mtg of $19,000; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Greenwich St, 189, e s, 48.5 ft n of Dey St, 26.10x37.9x25.4x65.5, five-story tenement and stores; Samuel Shapiro against Sally Cohen and others; B. H. Levy, attorney; Maxwell Lustig, referee; due, $11,454.48; taxes, &c., $1,314; to Harry Lippmann for $18,575.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Anthony V. Caggiano.

3d Av, 2,537, s w corner of 138th St, 57.2x43.11x irregular, five-story office and store building; also Forest Av 963 to 967, w s, about 210 ft n of 163d St, —x—, 3 three-story tenements and stores; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Austin Carr had on Dec. 28, 1912, or since; A. C. Kellogg, attorney; to Mantle & Co. for $200.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

79th St, 100 West, s w corner of Columbus Av, 390 to 396, 18.6x76.5, five-story tenement and stores and one-story store; J. H. De Witt, trustee, against Leon Levy and others; Kiddle & M., attorneys; Joseph Ullman, referee; due, $39,300.56; taxes, &c., $4,500.

141ST ST, 105 to 111 West, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 100.11, six-story apartment house; Rental Mortgage Securities Corporation against Inter-City Land & Security Co. and others; H. S. Mansfield, attorney; J. F. Curnen, referee; due, $10,363.41; taxes, &c., $3,000; subject to two mortgages aggregating $120,000.

PARK AV, 1,444, w s, 75.11 ft s of 107th St, 25x75, five-story tenement; Amalie De Tries against Mary Isdaner and others; Edgar Pitske, attorney; W. H. Klenke, referee; due, $12,757.72; taxes, &c., $158.05.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

131ST ST, 63 and 65 West, n s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x11, five-story flat; Manhattan Savings Institution against Mathilde Klotz and others; Rapallo & K., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $42,556.46; taxes, &c., $1,634.45.

131ST, 67 and 69 West, n s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11, five-story flat; Manhattan Savings Institution against Mathilde Klotz and others; Rapallo & K., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $42,556.46; taxes, &c., $1,628.45.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

EAST BROADWAY, 280, n s, 211 ft e of Montgomery St, 21.2x59.3, 21.5x59.5, four-story tenement and stores; H. G. Schwartz against Abr. Kommel and others; W. F. Clare, attorney; Benjamin Jackson, referee; due, $14,071.93; taxes, &c., $1,064.84.

By J. H. Mayers.

Pike St, 66, w s, 94.5 ft s of Monroe St, 25.3x62.8x25.5x61.5, six-story tenement and stores; Harris Weinstein, as asylum against Henrietta Lewis and others; Hoadly, L. & J., attorneys; L. S. Greenbaum, referee; due, $20,187.72; taxes, &c, $625.

26th St, 355 West, n s, 142 ft e of 9th Av, 22x98.9, four and four story shop; H. B. Piester against Stanley Gollick Co. and others; Arrowsmith & D., attorneys; A. E. Baxter, referee; due, $6,358.48; subject to a prior mortgage of $11,000.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

154th St, 418 West, s s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 20x90.11, three-story dwelling; W. H. Jeffers against Josephine Miller and others; Rose & P., attorneys; J. A. Donegan, referee; due, $1,741.04; taxes, &c., $693.70; subject to a first mortgage of $12,500.

By Samuel Marx.

18th St, 348 West, s s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92, five-story tenement; Mayhelle Realty Co. against C. A. Miller and others; Engel Brothers, attorneys; J. A. Carrell, referee; due, $2,321.16; taxes, &c., $419.47; subject to a first mortgage of $11,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

163d St, n s, between Prospect Av, and Stebbins Av., 391.7x182.7x irregular; also Stebbins Av., s w corner of 163d St, —x—x 17.9x144.4, two-story dwelling and vacant; M. B. Dun and others, executors, against M. R. Chisholm and others; Alexander & G., attorneys; J. C. Connell, referee; due, $38,165.54; taxes, &c., $5,710.30.

Garrison Av, w s, 212.11 ft s of Lafayette Av, 25x96; vacant; Kabee Realty Co. against Barnet Lipinasky and others; Bertram Rodenheimer, attorney; W. J. McKeown, referee; due, $632.79; taxes, &c., $632.49.

By J. H. Mayers.

153d St., 107 West, s s, 74.1 ft e of Loring Place, 20.3x84.11x135x84.11, two-story dwelling; M. K. Owen against W. C. Bergen and others; R. W. MacKewan, attorney; P. L. Mullaly, referee; due, $7,811.81; taxes, &c., $16.

By George Price.

Morris Av, 651-655, s w corner of 153d St, 75x100, two-story dwelling and one-story stores; M. D. Gerard against Michl Santangelo and others; Bowers & S., attorneys; Ely Neumann, referee; due, $20,936.74; taxes, &c., $1,382.07.

By Samuel Marx.

Bowland Av, w s, 41 ft s of Frisby Av, 75x95; North Side Mortgage Corporation against M. J. Daily and others; Clocke, K. & B., attorneys; T. W. McKnight, referee; due, $4,074.66; taxes, &c., $300.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Lexington Av, n e corner of 50th St (127 East 50th St,) one-story stores, 100.5x97; owner, Gron Building Co., Leo B. Bing, Pres., 119 West 40th St; architect, Robert T. Lyons, 119 West 40th St, $10,000.

Blackwell's Island, opposite 54th St, two-story hospital, containing surgical and medical ward and a Bertillion System on the second floor, 108.8x82.10; the building is of reinforced concrete; owner, City of New York, $40,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

80th St, 109 West, ten-story hotel, altered to same; Orleans Real Estate Co., owner; architect, Charles F. Fox, 542 West 112th St, $6,000.

47th St, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, running through to the south side of 48th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, (four houses) one-story extension in the rear of each will be added; owner, Robert Goelet, 9 West 17th St; District Wortmann and Henry Braun of 114 East 28th St, architects, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JULY 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, e s, from n s of 64th St to s s of 67th St and on e by Exterior St and land under water; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, a corporation, on Exterior St, between 65th and 67th Sts, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ..$1

BROOME ST, s w corner Orchard St, 50x87.6; Marcus I. Sachs to Ida Burstein, 548 West 160th St, (mtg $83,000;) June 21, 1912 ..$1

GRAND ST, 560, n s, 20.1 ft e of Lewis St, 20x58.5; John S. Robertson and another, trustees of will of Alexander Robertson, to Ignacio Bollaro, 407 Madison St, (mtg $6,000,) June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ..$8,000

HAVEN AV, n w corner 180th St, 125x147; Central Building Improvement and Investment Co. to Haven Construction Co., 140 Broadway, (mtg $25,000,) all liens, July 3; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway ..$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 86th St, 102.2x100; William R. Hearst to Randolph Realty Corporation, 140 Nassau St, b and s, all liens, June 24; attorney, C. J. Shearn, 140 Nassau St ..$1,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 105th St, 50x100; Riverside Drive, e s, 59 ft s of 105th St, 21x100; George L. Wilson to Randolph Realty Co., 140 Nassau St, B. & S.; all liens, July 3; attorney, C. J. Shearn, 140 Nassau St ..$100

1ST AV, 125, w s, 65.6 ft s of St. Mark's Place, 21x80; Ludwig Kuebler to Antonia Kuebler, 346 St. Nicholas Av, all liens, July 3; attorney, Herman Weiss, 302 Broadway ..$1

2D AV, 2,426, e s, 60.11 ft n of 124th St, 20x80; Julius Starost to Annie Richter, 2,426 2d Av, (mtg $8,500;) attorney, Gottlieb Maier, 1,496 2d Av. ..$1

87TH AV, e s, 67.5 ft n e of Bleecker St, runs n e 30 x l e 43.8 x w 25.6 x s 17 x n w 39.6 to beginning; Abbie Pryor to John H. Hubbell, Yonkers, N. Y., quitclaim, Sept. 7, 1904; attorney, R. A. B. Dayton, 15 William St ..$70

SAME PROPERTY; Mary Fahnestock to same, quitclaim, Oct. 3, 1904; attorney, same ..$70

SAME PROPERTY; John M. O'Connell to same, quitclaim, Nov. 26, 1904; attorney, same ..$70

26TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98; Mildon Realty Co. to Sarah D. Donovan, West Hoboken, N. J.; attorney, R. J. Donovan, 275 Spring St, West Hoboken, N. J...$1

44TH ST, 419 West, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 22x100.5; Margaret M. Fritz to Louis E. Fritz, 419 West 44th St, (mtg $18,000,) July 6; attorney, Howard J. Mandell, 135 Broadway ..$100

46TH ST, 134 West, s s, 355 ft e of 7th Av, 16x100.4; Adelina B. de Varela to Nils P. Hersloff, Nutley, N. J., (mtg $8,500,) June 24; address, 90 West St. ..$1

69TH ST, 209 East, n s, 184 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.4; Frederick C. Schneider and others to Amelia W. Schenck, 209 East 69th St, July 1; attorneys, Gross & S., 309 Broadway. ..$100

85TH ST, 325 West, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; William R. Hearst to Randolph Realty Corporation, 140 Nassau St, b. and s., all liens, June 24; attorney, C. J. Shearn, 140 Nassau St ..$1,000

111TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Thomas Cohen to Oscar Berler, 12 West 111th St, July 2, 1914, (mtg $21,000;) attorney, Abraham A. Silberberg, 258 Broadway ..$1

134TH ST, s s, 233 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Florence E. W. Schnefel and Thomas J. Brady, executors of Elizabeth Casey, to Florence E. W. Schnefel, 252 Sumner Av, Newark, N. J., and Arthur McKenna, 541 Broome St, N. Y. C., July 6; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 46 Cedar St. ..$1

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, s e s, Lot 98 and part Lot 92, map of Belmont, 115x100; Mary A. Keenan to Frank C. Fox, 406 East 176th St, June 22, (mtg. $9,000;) attorney, William G. Mulligan, 461 East Fremont Av. ..$1

CASTLE HILL AV, n w corner of Quimby Av, 103x80.11; also Houghton Av, s s, 279.11 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 24.11x108; Wellman Finance and Realty Co. to Mitchell McDermott Construction Co., April 15, (mtg $7,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$1

CONCORD AV, w s, 201 ft s of Kossuth Av, 40x100; Lena Elsner to James Kelly, 3143 West 134th St, July 3, (mtg $3,800;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100

CROTONA AV, 1,387, w s, 25x100; Emma C. Gastine, Charles Heidelberger, Jr., 1,239 Franklin Av, July 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100

DAVIDSON AV, n w corner of North St, 37.6x100; Hy. Cleland to Henry Cleland, Inc., 1,849 Anthony Av, July 2, (mtg $7,000;) attorney, F. Snow, 15 Wall St. ..$100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 34.4 ft s of 164th St, 100x188.5x100x191.2; Mildred E. White to George Schleicher, 67 West 144th St, July 2, (mtg $16,011;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$1

LONGFELLOW AV, 1,402, w s, 37.6x100, Charles W. Millard to Eber L. Scripture, 131 West 16th St, July 1, (mtg $31,000;) attorneys, Newman & B., 116 Nassau St. ..$1

LOT 130, map Pearsall estate; Sound Realty Co. to John J. Cummins, 1,729 Amsterdam Av, all liens dated June 29, attorney on all, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$1

LOTS 154 and 155, same map, same to Rose Ferraras, 224 East 107th St. ..$1

LOT 80, same map, same to Isidor Fruim, 70 West Houston St. ..$1

LOT 190, same map; same to John Curristine, 200 West 81st St. ..$1

LOTS 367 and 368, same map; same to Andrew Lauder, 116 Henry St, Brooklyn..$1

LOTS 349 and 350, same map; same to Sigmund L. Pinner, 3,024 Hudson St, Hoboken, N. J. ..$1

LOTS 196 and 197, same map; same to Sara I. Maggio, 540 East 187th St. ..$1

LOT 91, same map; same to Max Zaritzky, 1,879 Crotona Av. ..$1

LOT 280, same map; same to Max Zaritzky, 1,879 Crotona Av. ..$1

LOT 364, same map; same to Max Zaritzky, 1,879 Crotona Av. ..$1

LOTS 2442 to 2444, map of Undercliff Terrace; Fernando Wood to Charles Dochtermann, Jr., 48 St. Mark's Place, July 3; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$100

LOTS 200 and 201, same map; same to Herman Dochtermann, 211 East 2d St, July 3; attorney same ..$100

PLOT begins 990 ft e of White Plains Road at point 125 ft n along same from Morris Park Av, Leonard Kreiger to Charles J. Howe, 137 West 136th St, July 3, (mtg $3,000;) attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St. ..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles J. Howe to Louise O. Krueger, 888 East 176th St, July 3, (mtg $3,000;) attorneys, same ..$1

ROAD to Middletown, s s, Lots 7 and 8, map of building lots W. A. & H. C. Haspel, 50x100x100x irregular; Pasch & Wolf to Westchester County Brewing Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 24, (mtg $4,000;) attorneys, Bernstein & Q., 22 West 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y. ..$1

TELLER AV, s e corner of 169th St, 104.10x 18.11x111.6x89.7; also College Av, e s, 100 ft s of 171st St, 25x125; also College Av, e s, 25 ft n of 171st St, 25x100; Samuel Lesser to Alvin Blanche Wesselman, 1,776 West End Av, July 2; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St. ..$4,300

TINTON AV, w s, 240.5 ft n of Clifton Av, 27x135; David W. Cohen to Samuel Cohen, Oyster Bay, L. I., June 4; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St. ..$1

TINTON AV, w s, 240.5 ft n of Clifton Av, 27x135; Samuel Cohen to Sara Construction Co., Inc., 214 East 164th St, May 29; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St. ..$1

ZEREGA AV, n e s, at s e s of lands now or formerly of Melchoir Ill, 211.5x irregular; Herman Spero and another to Spero Construction Co., Inc., 302 Broadway, June 27, (mtg $12,500;) attorney, A. J. Bernstein, 302 Broadway ..$100

156TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Union Av, 50x91; Celia Schwartzreich to Benenson Realty Co., 407 East 163d St, (mtg $38,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100

162D ST, s s, 60.4 ft e of Melrose Av, 50.8x 100; Benenson Realty Co. to Ernst Kubler, 332 Bleecker St, July 6, (mtg $32,000;) attorneys, Maerkle & M., 233 Broadway...$100

SAME PROPERTY; Ernst Kubler to Herman Kubler, 332 Bleecker St, July 6, (mtg $32,000;) attorneys, same ..$1

166TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Grant Av, 36.9x 80.6x36.9x80.9; Mitchell McDermott Construction Co. to Wellman Finance and Realty Co., 120 Westchester Square, June 29, (mtg $22,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$100

238D ST, n s, 80 ft e of Carpenter Av, 25x 114; Joseph H. Jones to Robert W. Todd, 520 Park Av, June 11, (mtg $2,000;) attorneys, Todd & St. John, 258 Broadway..$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, e s, 18.2 ft s of 3d St, 19x70; Simon Silverman to Abraham Reich, 58 Avenue C, July 2, due Aug. 2, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Perlmutter & Metz, 38 Clinton St. ..$1,500

CANNON ST, e s, 100 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; Nathan Bittick to Dave Dansiger, 225 Hart St, Brooklyn; due Jan. 1, 1915, 6 p. c., July 1; attorney, M. H. Newman, 898 Park Av ..$1,500

DELANCEY ST, 172, n s, 100 ft e of Clinton St, 25x100; Isaac Sinmann to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, June 29, due July 1, 1919, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ..$20,000

HAVEN AV, n w corner of 180th St, 75x 100; Haven Construction Co., Inc., to Prudium Holding Corporation, 140 Church St, (prior mtg $80,000,) July 3, due Aug. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway ..$90,000

HAVEN AV, n w corner of 180th St, 75x 147; same to Central Building Improvement and Investing Co., 149 Church St, July 3, (prior mtg $25,000,) due Aug. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, same ..$55,000

HAVEN AV, w s, 75 ft n of 180th St, 50x 100; same to Prudium Holding Corporation, 140 Church St, July 3, (prior mtg $80,000,) due Aug. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, same ..$45,000

2D AV, e s, 60.11 ft n of 124th St, 20x80; Anna Richter to Julius Starost, 2,426 2d Av, (prior mtg $6,000,) July 1, three years; attorney, Gottlieb Mayer, 496 2d Av. ..$2,500

3D AV, w s, 60.10 ft n of 109th St, 60.11x95; Elizabeth B. Colt to Millie Jacobson, 903 West 151st St, July 3, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, May & Jacobson, 43 Park Row ..$7,000

6TH ST, s s, 249.7 ft e of Av A, 25x97; Eva Boyer to Wilhelmina B. Leining, 345 West 20th St, July 6, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles F. Leining, 335 East 19th St. ..$400

8TH AV, n w corner of 48th St, 25x100; Patrick J. McGuinness to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, July 1, one year; attorney, Edw. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway ..$25,000

24TH ST, 427 West, n s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Edna F. E. Spear to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 3, due, &c., as per bond ..$16,000

46TH ST, n s, 70.9 ft e of 6th Av, 19.9x50.2; Philip A. Fitzpatrick to County Holding Co., 100 Broadway, July 6, three years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway ..$250,000

69TH ST, n s, 184 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.4; Amelia W. Schenck to Frederick C. Schneider, 146 West 142d St, July 1, one year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Gross & S., 309 Broadway ..$2,776

102D ST, w s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x100.11; Francis J. McElkenney to Meyer Abraham, 17 South Elliott Av, Brooklyn, installments, 6 p. c., July 3; attorney, Maxwell Wyckoff, 277 Broadway ..$350

103D ST, n s, 82.6 ft w of 3d Av, 17.6x30.11; David Samuel to Jacob Mendelsohn, 38 Fort Washington Av, July 6, two years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Max Arliss, 271 Broadway...$2,300

111TH ST, s s, 222.6 ft w of 3d Av, 18x 100.11; Nathan Ritter to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 2, due as per bond ..$5,000

129TH ST, n s, 300.3 ft w of Lenox Av, 74.0 x99.11; Nora D. McCall to the Lee Co., 970 St. Nicholas Av, (prior mtg $57,500,) July 1, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row ..$5,000

134TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; Florence E. W. Schnefel to American Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, July 6, five years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St. ..$9,900

180TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Haven Av, 47x 125; same to same, (prior mtg $80,000,) due Aug. 1, 1915, 6 p. c., July 3; attorney, same ..$45,000

Bronx.

AUSTIN PLACE, n w s, 322.8 ft n e of 144th St, 50x100; George B. Salmon to William G. Schaff, 30 Castle Place, New Rochelle, N. Y., July 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$1

BAINBRIDGE AV, 3,040, e s, 25x100; John A. Fleckenstein to Julius Wolf, 40 Edgecombe Av, June 29, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av. ..$1,000

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The disturbance that was off the South Atlantic Coast Sunday has passed northeastward, and Monday night its centre was off Cape Cod and moving toward the Great Banks. This storm has caused rains in southern New England and the Middle Atlantic States and strong north to east winds off the southern New England Coast.

Storm warnings are displayed on the New England Coast and scattered showers are also reported from Florida, Arkansas, the plains States, and the middle Rocky Mountain region. Elsewhere fair weather continued.

Temperatures continue moderate for the season throughout the Atlantic States and are generally near or slightly above the seasonal average elsewhere.

Except for widely scattered showers in the Mississippi Valley and the Southeast the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday throughout the country.

No important temperature changes are indicated for any part of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong, east shifting to north and northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, mostly north; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Southern New England—Cloudy Tuesday, probably preceded by showers. Wednesday, fair.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Western New York—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday.

Northern New England—Cloudy Tuesday, preceded by showers on the coast. Wednesday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	71	63	4 P. M.	87	71
6 A. M.	71	62	6 P. M.	84	70
9 A. M.	78	66	9 P. M.	77	65
12 M.	87	67	11 P. M.	72	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 67; for the corresponding date last year it was 79; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64; at 8 P. M. it was 68. Maximum temperature, 73 degrees at 1:50 P. M.; minimum, 61 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.12 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.97 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
1:00—414 St. Nicholas Av.; Elizabeth Gamble ..... None
3:25—218 to 220 St., bet. 9 Av. & B'way; N. Y. City Rys. $1,000
7:00—1134 W. 63 St.; Thos. Meehan $250
10:35—700 E. 9 St; Kramer & Seichter Co. ..... Slight
11:30—308 W. 34 St.; Cornella Deceule.. None
11:55—128 W. 138 St.; Ida McBeth.... Slight
11:55—1,241 3 Av.; N. Y. Ry Co..... Slight
12:00—440 E. 123 St.; Sam Mesefelopsky. Slight
P. M.
12:20—305 E. 7 St.; Jos. Fink..... None
1:10—95 W. 119 St.; Frederick Eggers. Slight
1:10—95 W. 119 St.; Fred Eggers..... Slight
1:50—111 E. 120 St.; H. Betnick..... Slight
2:25—235 Avenue A; Leonora Mowisky..$50
3:20—170 Duane St.; Hanlanbeck, Slight
3:35—119 E. 130 St.; R. Lavarese..... Slight
4:55—66 Goerck St.; Wm. Rieman.... Slight
5:10—464 W. 26 St.; Benj. Schiff..... Slight
6:00—15-17 Greene St.; Lawrelle Underwear Co. ..... Not given
6:45—79 Ridge St.; B. Techters..... Slight
11:00—440 6 Av.; V. R. Fuchs..... Slight
11:15—158 South St.; Marine Supply Co. ..... Not given

EDUCATION NOTES.

The following eligible lists for the positions indicated in the evening high schools are announced:

MECHANICAL DRAWING — Stephen E. Coombs, James J. Jacobs, Martin C. Keller, Maximillian Kommow, George Krieg, Ida D. Lovin, Theodore S. Leonhard, Charles C. MacGregory, Asa L. Rogers, Gilbert E. Sackman, William A. Worth, Frank A. Gardner, Isaac Menline, Louis Taylor, Arthur Fischl, Frederick E. Arnold, James A. Ingalls, Charles N. Pinco, C. L. Barhum, Thomas Hingsberg, John B. Steinert, Frederick B. Abbott, Benjamin Ascher, Frederick B. Barshell, Max Drucker, Seymour L. Smith, George F. McClelland, Bruno C. Lechler, John L. Grindle, Harold H. Ball, Jay J. Mintz, Hermann A. Martens, Oscar J. Rosenthal, Samuel Siegel.

MILLINERY. — Maude Davidson, Anne E. Furlong, Pauline B. Leman, Emma E. Macfarland, Frances J. Farrell, Jessie Boylhart, Leila F. Hall, Helene Fischer, Elsa C. Siele, Evelyn A. Barnicle, Ida Blumenthal, Isabel M. Smock, Helen G. Reardon, Sadie A. Bradford, Mary H. Carman, Edith E. Porter, Gertrude Shevelof, Mary I. Lennon, Cordelia E. Brigden, Margaret C. Harris, Frances Cassidy, Mrs. Catherine Haran, Minnie A. Averell, Ida L. Steele, Martha S. Meyer, Christine N. Strangfeld, Sadie M. Sigal, May V. Ohland, Sallie Davis, Augusta Maid, Mary Glennon, Mrs. Clara C. Sweeney, Ethel L. Wood, Mrs. Edith Campbell, Lillian Hamburger, Alvina M. Schoenfeld, Ida A. Wakeley, Jessie Gratz, and Ruth Klein.

MURAL DECORATION.—Abraham J. Bogdanove, Henry E. Fritz, and Edward F. Boyd.

MUSIC.—Lawrence Mooney and Max H. Mattes.

MUSIC, (Women's List.)—Marie F. MacConnell.

NORMAL PENMANSHIP—Joseph Gill, Jr., Louis Margon, Maurice Lapman.

NORMAL PENMANSHIP, (Women's List) —Margaret M. Hughes, Theodora H. Rabenstein, Mrs. Anna M. Hill, Elizabeth F. Murphy.

PATTERN-MAKING—William Clyde, Joseph R. O'Neill, Thomas C. Beaumont, James O'Neill, Albert Sjostrom, George T. Winchester.

PHYSICAL TRAINING—Harry E. Aldinger, William H. Andrews, Thomas J. Browne, Charles H. Carey, Montague Gammon, Emanuel Hang, J. B. Hillyer, Augustus Mahn, Abner P. Way, Harry Sperling, Wilfred L. Foster, Irving Gemson, Ralph P. Fairchild, Isidore Bloom, Julius Strauss, Wallace A. Manheimer, Charles Model, Philip J. B. Kocherhans.

PHYSICAL TRAINING, (Women's List)—Alice Morrisey, Agnes W. Wilson, Dolores Pulvermacher, Mary J. Smyth, Ray Krellenstein, Mercedes Ward, Jennie C. Payne, Mrs. Elizabeth Schwartz.

PHYSICS—John C. Atwater, Joseph G. Baier, Leslie A. Johnson, Maurice W. Kearney, Milton B. Brundage, Arthur Hirschberg, Arthur L. Yoder, William A. Kauffman, H. Emile Behnken, Sol Branower, J. N. Gray, Oscar Quick, Charles C. Germann, Willis H. Grant, A. Lincoln Konwiser, Charles A. Miller, Jacob H. Schumer, Robert O. Bright, Rupert H. Hopkins, Henry L. Holt, William H. Stanton.

PHYSIOLOGY—Frederick Z. Lewis.

READING AND ESTIMATING—Joseph Brady.

PLASTIC DESIGN—Charles E. Tofft.

PLUMBING—Edward J. Carroll, Michael F. Conlon, John J. Sullivan, Frank Antz, Arnold P. Avery, William A. Walsh, John R. Brophy, John Goebel, John P. Murtha.

PRINTING.—Arnold Levitas, Howard E. Parker, Peter J. Baxter, Henry Stumpf, George W. Kerr, Michael J. Hickey, and John A. Hildebrand.

SEWING AND DRESSMAKING.—Sophia M. Behrens, Alice G. Carberry, Agnes L. Mullin, Mabel B. Palmer, Lillian A. Sackman, Julia A. Brown, Mary E. Magrane, Cerrie E. Felt, Mary J. McGill, Mrs. Agnes Isaacs, Margaret A. Markey, Louise A. Doss, Margaret A. Kieran, Mary J. McKay, Julia R. Carey, Alice C. Duryea, Catherine B. Gent, Mary Stecker, Martha E. Hoffmann, May E. Hogan, Harriet M. Johnson, Mary T. Keatinge, Margaret E. McCabe, Mary F. Malcolm, Annie M. Sheridan, Anne L. Gorman, Regina McMurray, Ida Bloomfield, Mary J. McKeon, Grace B. Morton, Sallie C. Watt, Helen Brennan, Bella S. Moskowitz, Bessie G. Wilson, Ellen M. C. McManus, Violet Haver, Wilhelmina D. Schultheis, Ella S. Underwood, Adelaide Miller, Gardo Thompson, Lillian S. Thompson, Irene L. Nightingale, Harriet E. Basch, Helen M. Connolly, Mary M. Darbee, Esperance Pascual, Annie E. Hamlet, Marie C. Schulz, Anna M. Kohlmann, Anna C. Smith, Blanche E. Hyde, Anastasia Fogerty, Harriet D. Thompson, Emily Vandewater, Mrs. Georgina Webster, Victoria Woxler, Almira L. Ogden, Kathryn V. Blakeney, Ella Cadigan, Mary V. Donohue, Molly M. Sporn, and Mary A. Burnes.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible list of promotion to Foreman of Pavers, Grade 2, Bureau of Highways, Manhattan, is announced: John G. Brannan, George Hunter, Edward J. Deegan, John E. Lynch, James A. Roddy, Patrick Brett, Patrick J. Cadigan, William Winters, Jeremiah Fogarty, and Bernard J. Bowen.

United States.

A competitive examination for marine fireman at $60 a month in the U. S. Quartermaster's service in this city will be held on July 15. No educational test will be given and applicants will not be assembled for a mental examination. The examination will consist of physical ability and training and experience. Applicants must state whether their experience in firing is with hard or soft coal. The age limit is twenty to fifty years. Further information may be obtained from Secretary H. C. Coles, New York Custom House.

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Water front on open Sound; splendid bathing beach; protective sea wall, picturesque rocks, trees; 100 feet frontage; five minutes from Stamford; 50 minutes N. Y.; yacht, golf, and tennis; all convenient. Thomas J. Good, 505 5th Av. Tel. 709 Mur. Hill.

Opportunity to rent before buying and have rent apply on purchase price; Winter home, 9 rooms; 3 baths; near beach, golf, tennis; unobstructed view of Sound; between Sound Beach and Stamford. Rent C 57 Times.

Beautiful fourteen-room residence, magnificent location; surroundings unsurpassed; lot 140x183; fine garage; $40,000; easy terms. Charles H. Noxon, Attorney, Temple Court, city.

New Rochelle.

Bargain.—Dwelling, living room type, 10 rooms; plot 90x200; garden, trees; excellent location. Allen 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

House, furnished and ready for occupancy, North Shore island, on water with unobstructed view across Long Island Sound; 10 rooms, 3 baths, 5 open fireplaces, electric light, running water; 4½ acres of shaded lawn; I will be on premises to show every day this week; ask for me at the Shoreham Inn. JULIAN S. DILLON, Shoreham Inn, Shoreham, L. I.

Fine house seven rooms; 35 minutes out; near station; improvements; easy terms. Holberg, Hawthorne Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Helderich, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York. (Tel. 4794 Rector.) and Ridgewood, N. J.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Nature Lovers' Retreat.—Bungalow on mountainside; overlooking river; established bungalow colony; commutation 13c; open fireplace; 52-foot porch; $850. Unusual value. 56 Times Downtown.

Real Opportunity.—To rent, at $35, new nine-room semi-bungalow, 5 minutes station; large plot, fine section; every improvement. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Farm for sale, 45 acres; 12 acres tillable land; six-room house; within driving distance of Asbury Park; $2,800. Frank Hurley, Farmingdale, N. J.

Westfield.—New houses on large plots; $4,300; free tickets. HOME AND GARDENS CO. C. C. Lockwood, Agent, Woolworth Building, New York.

ASBURY PARK, ALLENHURST, DEAL. Furnished cottages for rent. W. C. Burroughs, Asbury Park, N. J.

River front, 700 ft.; fishing, boating; hour out; near station; 6½ acres; no buildings; $2,500; easy terms. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Fanwood the Beautiful.—Send for pictures of houses. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Building, New York.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Greenwich.—Five beautifully parked acres; 20 rooms, 4 baths; near Sound; ornamented sunken gardens; MacMonnies fountain, sundial, horticultural grouping, garage, stable; gardener's cottage; year-round home; price attractive; no exchange. C 58 Times.

FOR SALE.—140 acres; magnificent view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country; worth investigating. Write for information, Pease Realty Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. Dealers in country property.

English cottage, 9 large rooms, 3 baths; perpetual shore right; excellent bathing; 5 minutes from Stamford; price, $15,000; might rent, with option to purchase. Thomas J. Good, 505 5th Av. Tel. 709 Mur. Hill.

Real Estate Wanted.

Gentlemen's country estate, fully developed; about 100 acres; modern house, containing three baths or more; fifty miles or less to New York City; willing to pay ten to twenty thousand dollars cash. Address L. W., Chelsea Exchange Bank, 34th St. and 8th Av.

Mortgage Loans.
Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

Floor to let for business purposes, 474 8th Av., corner 34th St. Inquire Peck & Son, on premises, or R. M. Brown, 30 East 42d St.

Offices.—Light, clean; newly renovated; $15 up. Apply premises, 109 Broad St.

Country Property
Thirty cents a line.

To Let—Furnished.

Greenwich, Conn.—Tastefully furnished, refined home; outside sleeping porch, garage, gardens, awninged porches; rent reasonable. Richardson, 3590 Rector.

Asbury Park to Long Branch; Summer homes. Jacob A. King, No. Asbury Park, N. J.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av, 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NOS. 120-125, northeast corner 84th.—Handsomely furnished apartments, 3 and 11 rooms, three baths; also unfurnished; low Summer rates. STEWART. See Sup!

121st, 500 West.—Columbia grounds opposite; near Subway, parks, Drive; several choice furnished apartments to sublet; elegant building; restaurant; roof garden. See Mr. Yetman.

Bargain.—Well-furnished apartment to let for two or more months; immediate possession; at less than unfurnished rental; containing 8 rooms and 3 baths. Apply 109 Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.

Astounding rates; two beautiful rooms and bath, $9 to $12 weekly; every inducement; southern exposure; full hotel service. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

52 WEST 89TH STREET.
Large second floor, 2 rooms and bath; delightfully cool; electricity; telephone extension.

Near 96th Subway; 7 rooms, bath; all light; rent month, longer; immediate possession; $60. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Two-room apartment and bath at Bretton Hall, 86th St. and Broadway; $50 a month until Oct. 1. Apply Bretton Hall.

607 West 136th St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath, all large and light; very attractive; all improvements; $30-$55.

Front apartment, first-class elevator house; four and six rooms, bath; $40, $45 month. Rose, 547 West 123d St., (Broadway.)

505 West 181st St.—Five large, light rooms, bath; modern improvements; electric light and telephone; $30.

Great Summer reductions; high-class furnished elevator apartments; 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms. Windermere, 343 St. Nicholas Av., cor. 127th.

1,911 Anthony Av.—6 large, light rooms and bath; all outside; very desirable; all improvements; $35.

973 Columbus Av.—Four large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $18.

85 Old Broadway.—Four large, light rooms and bath; hot water supply; $16.

225 West End Av.—Six rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; elevator service.

Bronx.

283 East Tremont Av.—Six large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; very desirable; $33.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Before renewing lease on your apartment or moving elsewhere investigate the plan of the Neponsit Realty Company, which offers an all-the-year-around home at a considerably lower price than the average New York apartment. I-T., West 34th St. Phone Greeley 2741.

Apartments 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath, 26 West 43d St. Apply D. R. Jamieson, 500 5th Av.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; private house; modern; possession October; $50.

East Side.

314 East 124th St.—Seven large light rooms and bath; heat, &c.; newly decorated; $26.

1,787 Madison Av., (near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; $31.

1,765 Madison Av.—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $21.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

MOUNTAIN LAKES.
49 Boulevard. Ideal year-round home for few guests appreciating country charms combined with city comforts; one hour from N. Y. For particulars 'phone 6130 Columbus.

Long Island.

The coolest spot within 100 miles of New York is only 30 minutes from Broadway; commutation $7.50 month; finest, safest ocean beach; glorious bathing, fishing, dancing; select house; high-class guests; offers beautiful rooms, bountiful table; room and board, $10-$15 week; Christian management. THE STAFFORD, GASTON AV., ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, N. Y. PHONE 415 HAMMELS.

EUREKA HOUSE—S. TALLEY, PROP. CEDAR AVENUE—FAR ROCKAWAY. Perfect home; spacious grounds; table best; boating, fishing. Refined people only. Moderate terms.

BAY SHORE, L. I.
Select boarding; rates, $15 to $20 per week. Mrs. B. NOHOWEL.

New York State.

Wanted.—A few boys between 7 and 12 years of age for the Summer; country place in Riverdale; every attention given by a college woman and one experienced in the care of boys; references furnished and required. 2533d St. and Albany Post Road. Telephone Marble 739.

Near Utica, large rooms, lawn, grove, porches, bath, electricity; spring water; adjoining glen; pictures; Miss Faith Habberton, reference, Chadwicks, N. Y. Mrs. H. M. Boden.

Pleasant View House, Dover Plains, Dutchess County.—100 acres; excellent board; modern; $8-$9. Ahrens, 32 Union Square, N. Y.

New Jersey.

German-American family, owning large country home, will board children; garden, pine woods, chicken farm; good care and permanent home for motherless or invalid children by responsible, experienced woman; particulars, reference. Mrs. Olmesdahl, R. D. 10-C., Egg Harbor City, N. J.

IDEAL HOME CONDITIONS for a few invalids, convalescents, or those needing quiet and rest; beautiful grounds; all conveniences; near New York; moderate prices. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

OAK BLUFF INN.—Select small boarding house on Deal Lake. Motor boats and canoes free to guests. Four blocks from ocean; reasonable rates. WATERS BROTHERS.

ONE, TWO ROOMS, board, in private family; best neighborhood and large grounds. Address 242 West Jersey St., Elizabeth.

New England.

Enjoy perfect rest; cuisine Parisienne; permanent; week ends. Rosemary Cottage, Fairfield, Conn.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47, (Opposite First Presbyterian Church.)—Very desirable, cool rooms; transients and permanent; every convenience; table guests.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Renovated, large, airy rooms; home cooking; telephone.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Double and single rooms, with board.

53D, 57 WEST.—First-class rooms; board; excellent transportation; reduced rates; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single, double rooms; Summer rates; references.

57TH, 409-411 WEST.—Outclassing other accommodations; half Summer rates; double room, excellent board, $10; single, $7; Southerners; transients.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, running water; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Room with bath; single rooms; table guests; Summer rates.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, or entire floor, with double balconies, private baths; Steinway piano; house elegantly furnished throughout; also smaller room, adjoining bath.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Second floor; private bath; hot water; room telephone; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Small; large, cool, airy room; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, cool, airy rooms; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms; conveniences; excellent table board; Summer prices; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms; parlor dining; Summer rates.

79TH ST., 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Central Park.)—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; advantageous rentals now.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cool rooms; homelike surroundings; excellent Summer table; moderate rates.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large room, private bath, and others; telephone; extremely moderate.

83D ST., 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; cool, quiet; permanent, transients; table excellent.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; references; table guests.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private family; few boarders; table guests; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large room, with or without private bath; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms, with private bath; exceptional table.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Large, cool room; elevator apartment, private family; exceptional meals. Peters.

122D, 520 WEST.—Double and single rooms; Summer rates; excellent board. Kerker.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Desirable Summer location; rooms, with or without private baths; electricity.

152D, 476 WEST.—Detached house with porch; pleasant location; Summer rates.

ALLIANCE HOTEL, 258-260 West 44th, offers comfortably furnished rooms and board, moderate prices; quiet place for quiet people; special rate to permanent guests.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 588, (near 137th St. Subway.)—Room and board; home cooking. Apartment 34.

ROCKHURST.—Country in city limits; high, cool, shady piazzas; grounds; country club opposite. Lesley, (Kingsbridge 104 M.) Spuyten Duyvil.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Magnificent location; overlooking bay; 20 min. Manhattan; beautifully furnished; excellent cuisine; separate tables; no monotony; harmonious surroundings; single, $11; two, $17 up; including meals. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 555 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

THE WORTHY, (220 East 18th St.)—Attractions of country; 25 minutes to New York, 20 to beaches; modern detached house; large lawn, tennis, garage; large and small rooms; excellent board; rates reasonable. Phone Flatbush 2120 W.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Splendid rooms, bath, toilet; suitable doctor; breakfast optional; reference.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable well-furnished rooms; en suite or single.

19TH, 151 EAST, (Fairfax Arms.)—Elegant rooms; high-class elevator house; bath, telephone; all night service; light and airy; refined surroundings; moderate rates.

21ST ST., 149 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, handsome front parlor; park privilege; $7.

34TH, 123 EAST.—Large, cool front room; private bath, electricity, telephone; reasonable.

43D, 130 EAST.—Beautifully furnished room in private family for business lady or gentleman; connecting bath; separate entrance; near Grand Central; references. Gammond's bell.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with piano; single rooms; private bath; Summer rates; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 180, (34th.)—Small and large rooms; desirable studios; Summer rates.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite; single; transit facilities unsurpassed; electricity; references.

12TH, 139 WEST.—Neatly furnished room; all conveniences; private neighborhood; gentleman.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room; Summer rates. Phone 6857 Chelsea.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; room and suites, with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

20 minutes from 34th St.—Large, single room in private family for gentleman wishing to commute; breakfast. 59 Myrtle Ave., Jamaica.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable hall rooms, running water, bath, phone; $4, $4.50.

46TH ST., 338 WEST.—Large front room, suitable gentlemen or couple; telephone; reasonable.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; every convenience; telephone; reasonable; select.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Fine, large, single front room; every convenience; reasonable; select household.

47TH, ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. Bryant 4589.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; moderate.

52D, 55 WEST.—Medium-sized room; hot and cold running water; connecting bath; electricity; telephone; gentlemen; references.

52D ST., 248 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Attractive rooms, large and single; all conveniences.

57 WEST 53D STREET.
Attractive, cool, single rooms, $3 up; references.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Nicely furnished, clean, small; all conveniences; telephone; private family.

56TH, 306 WEST.—Doctor, dentist, or refined couple; exceptional parlor floor, attractively furnished; best location, near Broadway; reasonable.

63TH, 164 WEST.—Physician owning modern house; renovated rooms, twin beds, $3 to $5.

66TH ST., 145 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; running water; Subway; elevator. Phone Snyder.

68TH 25 WEST.—Well-appointed, luxurious house; every improvement; Summer rates.

68TH ST., 37 WEST.—Newly furnished, COOL room, with bath; also single; Summer rates; Subway and "L"; private house; all conveniences.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; large single; running water; references.

71ST, 73 WEST.—Light, airy, newly furnished, single, en suite; electricity, telephone. Morris.

71ST, 151 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Summer rates; refined business people; 72d Subway, "L"; telephone; reference.

78D, 115 WEST.—Handsomely appointed rooms, single or en suite, with or without private bath; also single room; reference.

78D WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Desirable rooms for gentlemen; private family. Z 822 Times.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large or small; private baths; reasonable; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one private bath; suitable physician; Summer rates.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large cool room, attractively furnished, suitable two; refined home.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; all conveniences; Summer rates; references.

214 WEST 78TH ST.
COOL ROOMS. ALL WITH PRIVATE BATHS.

78TH ST., 136 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private bath; light housekeeping; $3-$10.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cool rooms; homelike surroundings; excellent Summer table; moderate rates.

81ST ST., 135 WEST.—Large room; piano; private bath; small room; telephone; "L."

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electricity, piano; Summer rates.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Cool outside rooms, overlooking Central Park; homelike; Summer rates.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, light room; running water; Summer rates; telephone.

82D, 68 WEST.—New house; family rooms, small room; excellent table; concessions.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive, cool room; desirable apartment; references; moderate. Ochs.

84TH, 47 WEST. — Handsomely furnished double, single rooms, adjoining bath; attractive house.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; also hall room; telephone; reference.

86TH, 341 WEST.—A small furnished room; exclusive neighborhood; near Subway and Riverside.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; meals; optional; high class.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Cool outside rooms; private baths; block Subway; private house.

87TH ST., 183 WEST.—Exceptionally large outside rooms; reasonable; 'phone; Subway, "L." Wills.

87TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished front room; bath; references; gentlemen; private house.

92D ST., 40 WEST.—Large, small, cool, light room; park; transportation facilities. Riverside 5091.

92D, 45 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; near park; cars; southern desired.

93D, 107 WEST.—Large and small attractive, homelike rooms; private baths; reasonable.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, adjoining bath; front basement; Summer rates.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Elegant two-room suite; housekeeping apartment; telephone, electricity; $5, $7; large room, $4; smaller, $2.50. McNamara.

112TH ST., 505 WEST.—Small outside room and lavatory; telephone; bath; $2.75. Wilford.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—PARLOR, KITCHENETTE APARTMENT, PRIVATE BATH, ELECTRICITY; OTHER ROOMS; REASONABLE.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, single, double; elevator; piano; breakfast, dinner. Henderson.

118TH, 414 WEST. (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Smith.

118TH, 417 WEST.—DELIGHTFULLY COOL, CLEAN ROOMS; RESTAURANT; ELEVATOR, ELECTRICITY.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Cool single rooms; reasonable; showers, electricity. Apartment 32.

119TH ST., 420 WEST.—Large, small outside rooms; reasonable. Apartment 21 and 61.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; near Subway, parks, Drive; Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful double front room, with kitchenette; single room also; restaurant; roof garden; see Mr. Yetman.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Newly decorated outside room; elevator; top floor. Apt. 63.

122D, 540 WEST.—Breezy, attractive rooms; elevator; references. 4,880 Morningside, Apt. 51.

122D, 523 WEST.—Single and double; $3 up; teachers specially accommodated. Sherman.

122D ST., 500 WEST.—Outside double, overlooking park; large single; elevator; near Columbia. Whyte.

122D, 511 WEST.—Modern rooms; shower, electricity, telephone, elevator; Summer rates. Miller.

123D, 547 WEST. (Broadway.)—Two rooms, private kitchen, $7.50 week; one large front room, kitchen privilege, $5.50; elevator. Rose.

124TH ST., 540 WEST.—Front rooms; kitchen privileges; telephone, electricity; also single. Kwartz.

127TH, 64 WEST. — Well-furnished large rooms, running water, bath; select house.

136TH, 315 WEST.—Large room; running water, bath; private house; near L; also hall room.

139TH, 601 WEST.—Outside, cool room; next to bath; reasonable; elevator. Apt. 31.

144TH ST., 513 WEST.—Pleasant room; clean, quiet house; running water; bath, shower, telephone; near Subway; gentlemen only; references.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $8.50 weekly each.

A SUITE, PRIVATE BATH, OR SINGLY; CULTURED CHRISTIAN PEOPLE. CALL RIVERSIDE 2087.

LARGE, cheerful room, view of Hudson; running water; minute to Subway, also Columbia University; Broadway cars and Riverside bus; reasonable. Apartment 51. M 38 Times.

OUTSIDE ROOM for gentlemen; high-class apartment; private bath; breakfast optional; convenient locality; telephone. Box S 21 Times.

611 WEST END.—Delightful room; running water, electricity; private family. 91st, Subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 326, (opposite Claremont.)—Attractive, outside large, cool, sunny room; two windows; shower bath; immaculate; gentleman; $5.

RIVERSIDE, (85TH.)—Unusually attractive, cool, light, select; delightful location. Schuyler 6230.

WEST END AV., 257, (72d.)—Exceptionally fine rooms; gentlemen. Phone 806 Columbus.

Brooklyn.

PROSPECT PLACE, 203.—Desirable rooms, convenient subway and Prospect Park; private family.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

Long Island.

LARGE FRONT ROOM for two to rent without board for season, with private family, one block from ocean; exceptional opportunity; reasonable. Elchner, Ocean and Ammerman Aves., Arverne, L. I.

ARVERNE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS
for the season, $50 to $175. 2 Straiton Av., Straiton Av. Station.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished
Twenty cents a line.

Wanted—In neighborhood 72d Subway, west of Broadway, by two bachelors, two rooms and bath, preferably in private family. H 258 Times Downtown.

Rooms Wanted—Unfurnished
Twenty cents a line.

A.—Double room with private bath wanted below 30th, between 5th and 3d Avs.; breakfast or full board; private family preferred. L 153 Times.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty cents a line.

DESIGNERS WANTED ON POPULAR LINE OF CHILDREN'S WHITE LAWN DRESSES. FORSTOT DRESS CO., 71 GRAND ST., CITY.

MANAGERS.—Two refined, educated ladies as managers; money no object if you can qualify; salary. Irving Chauncey, 225 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; young lady; salary to start, $8 per week. Address with reference, S. K., 104 East 14th St.

TEACHERS.—Two teachers for Summer work. Mrs. Jarvis Inslee, 225 5th Av., Room 1,014.

TWO CAPABLE YOUNG WOMEN wanted, who can give references as to reliability, to obtain orders in New Jersey and Long Island coast places for silk skirts and petticoats; the articles are of first-class manufacture and will command a ready sale among private purchasers, and women of good character and ready address will find the proposition remunerative on a commission basis. Address B 29 Times Annex.

WANTED.—A well-educated woman, over 25; moderate salary to start. Mr. Clayes, 711-110 West 34th St.

YOUNG LADY, 36 FIGURE, TO TRY ON WAISTS AND MAKE HERSELF USEFUL IN SHOWROOM; GOOD PAY; STEADY POSITION. BEERMAN & FRANK, 84 5TH AV.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

Several young ladies to learn moving-picture acting; positions open; rapid advancement for competent. Apply immediately, Director, Suite 630, 1,400 Broadway.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty cents a line.

ADVERTISING.—Competent man wanted for several weeks for composing catalogues, circulars, leaflets, &c. Must have experience in this line; state salary; references. M 36 Times.

MAN and wife wanted, under forty years of age and without children, to take charge of a group of thirty boys in a Jewish institution near New York; $70 per month and board; advancement for the right people. Address School, X 206 Times Annex.

MAN.—Have first-class steady position bringing big earnings for good man who can furnish from $300 to $500 cash security.

MURPHY FLEES CITY, FEARING FRAME-UP

Police Can't Find Only Man Who Escaped Alive from the Room Where Bombmakers Died.

BERKMAN ADMITS HE'S GONE

Caron's Mother Won't Claim Body — Aldermen to Prevent Public Funeral—Delay Tarrytown Trials.

Until Michael Murphy is found the police have little hope of getting at the bottom of the conspiracy which culminated in the premature explosion of a bomb that killed three I. W. W. men and a woman and wrecked the tenement house at 1,626 Lexington Avenue on Saturday morning. The police still contend that the bomb was being prepared for use on the estate of John D. Rockefeller at Tarrytown, but so far they have been unable to turn up any new evidence in support of this theory.

That Murphy has fled the city seems certain. Alexander Berkman, the anarchist leader, to whom he applied for advice soon after the explosion, agrees that this is probable, and says that, in his opinion, Murphy went away to escape being made the victim of a "frame-up" by the police.

All the known haunts of anarchists, I. W. W. agitators and other professional troublemakers were thoroughly combed out yesterday by the police in the effort to get a clue to the hiding place of the only person who escaped alive from the apartment in which the explosion occurred. That Murphy has the secret of outrage the police are certain. Whether he will unbosom himself when caught is a matter they are not so certain about.

Those who know him best insist that Murphy has nothing to divulge, and that even if he had he could never be made to say any thing that would incriminate himself or his dead comrades or any other persons associated with him or them in a bomb conspiracy.

Murphy Well Known in California.

Despite the assertion by the police that the fugitive's real name is Auspenti, a dispatch from Stockton, Cal., where his home is and where he is well known, states that Murphy is the man's right name and that he is well known in California as an I. W. W. agitator and street speaker.

It became known yesterday that Murphy recently made two unsuccessful attempts to get an audience with Mayor Mitchel. This information was obtained from Theodore Rousseau, the Mayor's secretary, who talked with Murphy on both occasions.

Mr. Rousseau said that Murphy called at the City Hall shortly after the recent attempt to assassinate Mayor Mitchel. Murphy said that the purpose of his visit was to lodge a protest with the Mayor against the action of the police in refusing to permit him to make speeches in the streets. He succeeded in getting into the secretary's office once afterward, and Mr. Rousseau called in Lieut. Kennell, the Mayor's police aid, who escorted the agitator out of the City Hall. On neither occasion did Murphy succeed in reaching the Mayor.

In commenting on the bomb explosion, Mayor Mitchel said that anarchy seemed to have met its deserts in this instance.

"The explosion was, of course, a most lamentable affair," the Mayor said, "and I deeply sympathize with the innocent people who suffered injury to their persons or property. The affair seems to demonstrate that the police were justified in taking precautionary measures, and we shall continue to apply such measures."

The Mayor said he was certain that Murphy did not have a bomb when he tried to see him at the City Hall a few weeks ago.

May Prevent a Public Funeral.

Coroner Hellenstein intends to subpoena every person whom he has reason to believe knows anything about the activities of the anarchistic group or the I. W. W. organization to attend the inquest into the deaths of Caron, Berg, Hanson, and Marie Chavez, victims of the bomb explosion. Alexander Berkman, editor of Mother Earth and the head of the anarchistic group, will receive a subpoena, and so will Louise Berger, Hanson's half sister, in whose apartment the bomb exploded. Others who will be called are Leonard Abbott, head of the Free Speech League, to whose home Berkman advised Murphy to go after the explosion; David Sullivan, Ralph Sanson, Upton Sinclair, and many others who were more or less actively concerned in the Tarrytown disturbances and in the picketing of the homes of the Rockefellers. Coroner Hellenstein desires most to question Murphy, provided that person can be found between now and the date of the inquest, which has not yet been announced.

While the police are searching everywhere for Murphy the anarchists and I. W. W. groups, led by Berkman, are busy arranging to hold a public funeral for the bomb victims in Union Square next Saturday afternoon. They are planning to carry the coffins containing the bodies of Caron, Berg, and Hanson through the streets to the open space in the northern part of Union Square, where Berkman proposes to deliver the funeral oration and have Charles Plunkett, Joseph J. Cohen, and others follow him with shorter eulogies. After the demonstration in the Square the intention of the agitators is to have the bodies cremated, the ashes placed in urns, and the urns brought back to the rooms of the Francisco Ferrer Association in 107th Street, near Third Avenue, where they will be kept.

It is probable, however, that these plans will be frustrated by Alderman Charles Delaney of the Twenty-fifth District, who proposes to introduce at the meeting today of the Board of Aldermen a resolution providing that no permit shall be issued for a public funeral for the dead anarchists. There is reason to believe that the resolution will be unanimously adopted. The anarchists insist, however, that under the law they have the right to hold the funeral without a permit, and they are going ahead arranging for it under that impression.

Bomb Material in a Suit Case.

A suit case found in the ruins at 1,626 Lexington Avenue, was taken to Police Headquarters by the detectives who have been working on the case under Capt. Arthur Carey of the Homicide Bureau and Acting Capt. Jones, the weapon expert of the department. Among the articles it contained were several springs, some from magnetos, one from an alarm clock, an larm clock which had not been broken, several storage batteries, some anarchistic pamphlets, and many newspaper clippings relating to the movements of the I. W. W., particularly to the arrest of Tannenbaum, the Union Square affray, and the incidents at Tarrytown.

The mother, brother and sister of Arthur Caron arrived in New York yesterday from their home in Fall River, Mass., and identified his body at the Morgue. Mrs. Caron said the family would not claim it, and that the organization to which Caron had belonged could have it. Subsequently Mrs. Caron had a talk with Louise Berger at the office of Mother Earth, and Miss Berger told her she was certain that Caron had nothing to do with the making of the bomb, and added that if a bomb was exploded it was probably taken to the house by some one who wished to injure the cause that Caron and the other victims represented.

Wrecked Building Looted.

The charge was made yesterday that several apartments in the north side of the wrecked structure, which had escaped destruction in the explosion, had been robbed. Since the explosion the tenants have been kept out of the building. Yesterday they were permitted to enter, one at a time, to obtain their valuables, and after visiting their homes seven of the tenants reported that they had been robbed during their enforced absence.

Mrs. Leah Albin, a widow with seven children, who lived on the fourth floor, reported to the police that $80 which she had hidden under a carpet had been taken from her apartment.

Mrs. T. S. Russell, who lived on the second floor, said a fur coat and a small sum of money had been taken from her home.

Paul Di Cudice, who lived on the second floor, reported the breaking open of a small savings bank containing $20 in bills and some change. The bills had been taken, but sixty pennies had been left.

Samuel Piani, who lived on the second floor, said $10 in cash and a gold watch and chain had been taken from his rooms.

Dora Laxmeter, who lived on the second floor, said $3 in cash had been taken, as well as a bracelet and a scarf-pin, valued at $75.

For a short time after the explosion there was no control exercised over those going in and out of the building, but early in the afternoon officials of the Building Department gave orders that no one should be allowed in, and policemen were placed on guard.

Hans Fisher of 524 East Seventy-ninth Street went to the Morgue yesterday and identified the body of the man known as Charles Berg as that of his brother, Peter Fisher. He said that Berg was an alias used by his brother, who, he said, had been a carpenter.

TARRYTOWN TRIALS PUT OFF.

Defendants Granted Until July 20 to Appear for Hearing.

In spite of the demand from Tarrytown citizens that Justice of the Peace William B. Moorhouse of that village proceed with the trial of the I. W. W. disturbers arrested there a month ago, and so finish up what many citizens described as "an intolerable situation," the disturbers went to Tarrytown for trial yesterday and came away again with the trial date postponed for another two weeks.

The postponement was made upon the request of Justus Sheffield, counsel for the ten survivors of the party of twelve that invaded Tarrytown for a free speech rally on the last day of May, and returned time and time again until the bomb explosion on Saturday put an end to the activities of three of the troublemakers, two of whom were scheduled to appear yesterday for trial.

Mr. Sheffield, in asking for a postponement, said it was his belief that the state of public opinion in Tarrytown would not permit a fair trial at this time. Three times before the trial had been postponed on this account, but this time Mr. Sheffield offered as an additional reason the fact that Helen Goldblatt, known as "Helen of Troy," a material witness, was ill and could not be present.

Justice of the Peace Moorhouse, finding that District Attorney Weeks was inclined to favor the plea for delay, reluctantly granted Mr. Sheffield's request.

For safety all persons but the court officials and the ten defendants and Alexander Berkman were locked out of the Town Hall. Even reporters were barred.

Harold Spielberg, bondsman for the prisoners, invited Becky Edelson, who was resplendent in a new gown of blue silk, to ride back to New York with him in his automobile. Miss Edelson eagerly accepted, while the other prisoners made their way without lunch back to the railway station. A menacing crowd of 300 followed them, but a score of Deputy Sheriffs and fifteen policemen in uniform kept the crowd at some distance from the defendants.

ASK GLYNN TO OUST A PARKWAY BOARD

Commission to Conserve Shores of Bronx River Charged with Willful Neglect.

REPLY SENT TO GOVERNOR

Complaint Said to be Based on Personal Interests That Want Land Condemned.

The removal by Gov. Glynn of the Bronx Parkway Commission, which is empowered to acquire and develop into a park a fifteen-mile strip of land along the shores of the Bronx River from Bronx Park to the Kensico Reservoir, has been asked by residents of Westchester County.

Charges of willful negligence and inertia have been forwarded to Gov. Glynn. They were signed by Frank Tucker, Isaac W. Turner, and George L. Miles. Together with a letter of denial, they were made public last night by the commission, which is composed of Madison Grant, President; William White Niles, Vice President, and James G. Cannon, Treasurer.

According to the charges, the Commissioners have neglected their duty to provide the proposed parkway and prevent pollution of the Bronx River. After a recital of the duties of the commission under the law which created it, the charges go on:

> The Commissioners have done little, if anything, to prevent noisome pollution of the major part of the Bronx River. They have not acquired as a public park lands designated and described in the act. They have established no public parkway.
>
> The neglect and omission of the Commissioners to perform the duties imposed upon them by the statute injures public and private interests many and wide. It endangers public health, defeats public pleasures and depreciates property. It has suffered the Bronx River to become unsanitary and unsightly. It has deprived of rightfully anticipated recreation, refreshment, and enjoyment the young and old, the infirm and the robust in the Borough of the Bronx, in two adjoining cities and in six Westchester townships, all taxed for the salaries of the Commissioners and their outlays.
>
> The inertia of the Commission is an incubus upon the Bronx Valley. It retards growth and prosperity in the valley of the Bronx River. It beclouds betterments throughout and all along the miles and miles of the proposed parkway.
>
> The very persistence of the Commissioners in neglecting and omitting to perform the duty enjoined upon and undertaken by them evidences that their neglect and omission are intentional and therefore willful.
>
> Their willful omission to perform the duty enjoined upon them by law and the deplorable consequences of their neglect make it apparent that the usefulness of these Commissioners, merely appointive officers, is at an end and that the public interests require their removal by the Executive under the rule of time-honored precedent, that the public is entitled to the same diligence and fidelity on the part of those appointed to perform public duties that private persons are wont to exact from their employes.

The answer of the commission given last night was in the form of a letter signed by its Secretary, Jay Downer. In this letter it is said that the charges are made "on behalf of owners of certain properties which it is desired to unload upon the commission at inflated values," and in the interest of "certain others who wish condemnation fees."

The entire set of charges was provoked, according to Mr. Downer, by the commission's refusal to adopt the "extravagant and wasteful policy of condemnation in the purchase of the land." By this refusal, the commission maintains, 40 per cent. in condemnation fees, considerable money in prices paid for the land, and much graft, have been saved.

The Commissioners assert that they have acquired land for the proposed parkway as rapidly as possible, that they have always been willing to buy land at reasonable prices, and that much has been done to prevent pollution of the Bronx River. The letter adds:

> In the thirteen months which have elapsed since the commission was fully empowered to purchase lands, title has been taken to the large areas donated to the Commissioners personally, and 400 additional parcels in the reservation have been acquired at a total cost of $2,525,000.
>
> The commission is prepared to purchase all of the remaining lands at fair and reasonable values, and pay for the same in cash.
>
> In addition to this the commission has investigated and abated sources of pollution, done considerable planting, cleaned up long sections of the river, removed over 612 dead trees, and trimmed or treated nearly 8,000 live ones, considered plans for bridges and viaducts across the parkway and made plans for its development.

A complete answer to the charges and a report of its activities since its appointment is promised by the commission.

FAT FAMILY TESTS BRIDGE.

Half a Ton of the Tannas Take Long Hike to Police Station.

If the Brooklyn Bridge seems to sag in the middle this morning, think of all it had to bear last night, to wit:

	Pounds.
Item, 6-month-old baby, Doris Tanna..	63
Item, 2-year-old baby, Mayard Tanna..	82
Item, 3½-year-old boy, Allen Tanna....	173
Item, 5-year-old boy, Harold Tanna...	187
Item, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Tanna....	502
Total (the family).....	1,007

This half a ton of family has been exhibiting with the sideshow of a circus in Chicopee Falls, Mass., the last week. But the rain descended and floods came and the patrons stayed away. So at the end of the week the proprietor informed Father Tanna that he could not produce the $100 salary he had promised.

Fortunately, Tanna had bought return tickets to New York, and yesterday afternoon the Tannas boarded a train for New York. Arriving at the Grand Central Terminal without carfare, they decided to walk to Coney Island, where they have an engagement for this week. Father Tanna took up his fat baby burden, the two-year-old eighty-pounder, while Mother Tanna gave a yo-heave-ho to six months' old Baby Doris, and they were off.

By working in shifts and with frequent rests they reached Brooklyn Bridge at 10 o'clock. With cautious foot Father Tanna tried the structure, found it firm, and passed over.

In Washington Street baby Mayard yelled for her gallon of milk. Baby Doris joined the cry.

The sight of a sixty-three and an eighty-two pound baby in socks and booties and baby fixings, in arms by perspiring parents, soon had Washington Street in a turmoil.

The Tannas' progress was so hampered by crowds that they took refuge in the Adams Street Police Station, where they told their troubles to Lieut. McCormick. While he was wondering, John Garde of the Palace Hotel, Coney Island, came and claimed acquaintance with Tanna and offered to take the Fat Family, as they are known on the bills, to a friend's house at 44 Lawrence Street and give them a lodging.

After being assured that it was a roomy house, stocked with provisions, the Tannas departed rejoicing.

WOMAN STABBED, MAY DIE.

Man Arrested Says She Received Thrust Aimed at Assailant.

Mrs. Pasqua Cozilo, a dressmaker of 2,304 Second Avenue, was stabbed so severely last night that it was said at the Harlem Hospital, where she was taken, she had only a slight chance of recovery. Locked up in the East 126th Street Station on a charge of felonious assault is Rocco Competiello, 61 years old, of 855 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn. He told the police he had been in the woman's apartment with another man he did not know when a quarrel arose between the stranger and Mrs. Cozilo. When the man picked up a chair to hit her, said Competiello, he grabbed a knife on the table to defend her.

As he was about to strike, he said, the woman came between them and received the blow. He ran to the street and summoned Detective Haggerty, telling him of the occurrence. No witnesses were found to prove the presence of a third person in the room.

CAUGHT IN SALOON HOLD-UP

Four Young New Yorkers Held Without Bail in Jersey City.

Thomas Consadine, 21, of Hudson Street, near Vandam; Joseph Jones, 22, of 322 Kelly Street; James Reilly, 18, of 272 Ninth Avenue, and John Crosby, 18, of 584 Greenwich Street, New York, were held without bail by Judge O'Brien in Jersey City yesterday on the charge of attempting to rob the saloon of Patrick McArdle, 7 Exchange Place.

The quartet, with four others who escaped, entered the saloon, held up William E. McDermott, the bartender, split his head with a bottle, seized the cash register, which McDermott had locked, and tried to break it open.

They were working on the cash register and smashing things when Policeman Thomas Kenny entered. Consadine was knocked senseless with a night stick.

WEDDING BY KISSING UPHELD

"Diamond Gus" Hall's Wife Gets Separation and Alimony.

Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court, awarded alimony of $7,200 a year yesterday to Mrs. Emma L. Hall, who recently obtained a separation from Augustus H. Hall, known in Wall Street as "Diamond Gus." Mr. Hall is to pay the alimony in monthly installments of $600 each, and is to give $15,000 as security for its payment.

Mrs. Hall sued for a separation on the ground of cruelty and non-support. She asked for monthly alimony of $600. Mr. Hall answered the suit by saying that, although he had lived with Mrs. Hall for twelve years he never had considered her as his wife, and that there never had been a marriage ceremony. Mrs. Hall testified that her husband had put his arm about her waist and kissed her, saying to her that this was as sacred and binding a marriage ritual as any other. Justice Greenbaum held that the ceremony was binding.

Mr. Hall got the sobriquet of "Diamond Gus" because, according to his wife's testimony, he wore diamonds on his suspenders, garters, and fingers, in his shirt front, in the lapel of his coat, and even carried them loose in his pockets, sometimes exhibiting whole handfuls of them. Mr. Hall was said to have owned a diamond vlaued at $250,000, which George Gould was anxious to buy for his daughter, Vivien Gould, at the time of her marrriage to Lord Decies.

WILSON AIDS WOMAN IN JAIL.

President Intercedes and Ex-Employe Is to be Pardoned.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 6.—Through the efforts of President Wilson, a woman in the Mercer County Jail here will be released as soon as a home is found for her. The woman, whose name is withheld by the authorities so that she may get a new start in life, is serving a thirty-day term for drunkenness. Ten years ago she was an efficient waitress in the Wilson home in Princeton, but a love affair resulted in her undoing, and later she was in custody several times through intoxicants.

Some days ago Miss Katherine Welsch of Princeton, a school teacher, was in jail for failure to pay a board bill. While incarcerated she talked with the woman, and at once wrote a letter to the President. He directed Secretary Tumulty to communicate with Gov. Fielder's office here and an investigation was begun.

It was learned that the woman is now homeless and friendless. If a suitable place can be found, she will be let go immediately.

TO WED IF SHE HAS NO FITS.

Fiance's Family Will Watch Bride-Elect Constantly for a Month.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 6.—To prove that she does not have fits, an allegation made by some of her enemies, and that she is in proper health to marry, Sara Touvian, an eighteen-year-old Hungarian girl, of 224 Straight Street, has agreed to put herself under the observation of the relatives of Jan Harb, her fiancé, for a month.

During that time she is to live constantly with some members of the family at her side. If she has no fits the couple are to be married, according to an agreement drawn by William R. Rogers, a lawyer, who said it was the first document of the sort of which he had ever heard.

ARROW COLLARS

DEVON

Arrow Collar styles are not only most correct, but the collars are the most durable and perfect fitting it is possible to produce.

2 for 25c.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., Inc. Makers of Arrow Shirts TROY, N. Y.

Straws ½ Price

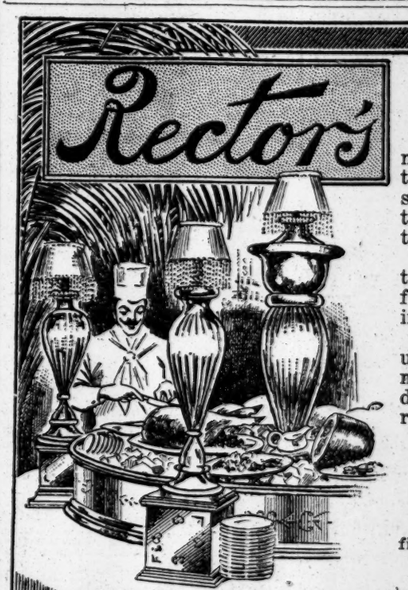
All $2.00 straight brim straws Now $1.00

Please Remember—

Every hat in this sale is from our own stock and the reduction is made only because we do not want to carry over any straw hats. The same care is taken to see that you get the proper style and fit, just as though we made a profit on the hat.

Phone and Mail Orders receive special attention.

Trefousse & Warner Sister to Mr. Goodrester



America's Coolest, Largest and Most Palatial Restaurant

During the hot weather you will find in our menu of delicious cold specialties creations to tempt the most jaded of appetites. Vastly superior, you will admit, to the usual doubtful table d'hote, cooked hours ahead of serving time.

Our exacting supervision from the farm to the serving room assures you of the finest and freshest the market affords at prices surprisingly moderate.

Rector's cuisine and service, since placed under the supervision of Mr. E. H. NIES, formerly of Delmonico's, has reached the highest development yet attained in modern restaurants.

FOR ENTERTAINMENT

Rolma's World-Famous Band, 7 to 9:30 and 10 to 1 A. M., and Rector's Unexcelled Cabaret

A host of highest class vaudeville artists.

Prize dancing nightly in America's coolest and finest ballroom—Yes, it's free!

Avoid disappointment and phone your reservations now. Bryant 8200.

BROADWAY AT 48TH STREET.

E&W RED-MAN COLLARS 2 for 25 cts.

"THE RED-MAN" *A typical Summer Style not found in any other line but* Troy's Best Product.

These New York Leading Theatres Have No Dealings with the Tyson Co.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 SHARP. MATS. TOMORROW & SATURDAY, 2:15. The One Established Summer Show ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

After the Performance Don't Fail to Visit ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES, in the Aerial Gardens (Aton the Theatre.) GENE HODGKINS & IRENE HAMMOND. Reserve Tables in Advance. Phone 3093 Bryant.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. MAT. TOM'W 2:30. A Detective Comedy of Laughs & Thrills—THE DUMMY

KNICKERBOCKER. Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Sharp. "SURPASSES HUMAN BELIEF."—Amy Leslie. Orchestra CABIRIA Chorus of 50 of 40

GEO. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Tom'w, 50c to $1.50. Potash & Perlmutter

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Daily 2:30 & 8:30. 25 & 50c. All Seats Reserved. Universal Motion Pictures present ANNETTE KELLERMANN in NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER

WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th. Evenings at 8. Matinee Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1914. "OUT-SUMMERS AND OUT-SHOWS ANYTHING SEEN IN NEW YORK."—Times.

39TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Tomorrow $1.50. TOO MANY COOKS

COMEDY Thea., 41st St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat. Today 2:20. KITTY MACKAY

CASINO Afts. 2 and 4. Best Seats, 25c. Evgs. 8.30—15c to 50c. PAUL RAINEY'S SET OF AFRICAN HUNT PICTURES

AEOLIAN HALL 29 West 42nd Street TODAY AT 3 O'CLOCK "IN MUSIC'S THRALL" An entertaining one-act comedy with music and clever DANCING ADMISSION FREE

Jardin de Danse Mat. Teas SATS. ONLY. 3:30 TO 7. ROOF NIGHTLY CUP CONTESTS AND SURPRISES. Heavenly Twins Rozsika & Yansci DOLLY Sensational appearances 10th Big Week in More New Dances with Carlos Sebastian Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Crane, Dorothy Bentley.

LUNA CONEY I. CASTLES' Summer House Amateur Elimination CONTESTS Every Evening.

Steeplechase Coney Island's Refined Funny Place Greatest in All the World. Iron Steamboats Take You There.

Strand Broadway & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M., 10-50c. MARY PICKFORD. "THE EAGLE'S MATE." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Nxt Wk, "Little Gray Lady"

REPUBLIC TODAY, 2:30 and 8:30. All seats reserved, 25c & 50c. CAVALIERI in the 6-Act Picturization, MANON LESCAUT

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN 26 St. Entrance Only 3 RING CABARET Dancing Afternoon & Night. Adm. 50c. Amateurs Fri. Night.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Roof Adm. & 50c Table, & Dly Mat. 25 & 50c HOUDINI, Fanny Brice, Lala Salbini, Joe Jackson, Els & French and ten other Big Acts.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8.30. "Shadows of the Past" | "Mr. Bingles' Melodrama" | "The Violin of M'sieur"

LONGACRE Popular Mat. Tomorrow, 2:30. W. 48 St. Evs. 8:30. A PAIR OF SIXES

NEW BRIGHTON Amelia Bingham, Mabel Berra, Frederick V. Bowers & Co., Jas. J. Morton, etc. Daily, 2:30 & 8.30.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Joan Sawyer, Belle Baker, Adelaide & Hughes, Ruth Roye, Rhoda & Fox, etc.

EDEN MUSEE. Kinemacolor hourly. WORLD IN WAX. GEN. FUNSTON AT VERA CRUZ. Extra Attractions. 55 West 23d St.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MARCUS LOEW'S EBBETS FIELD MONSTER ENTERTAINMENT! Every Night Bedford Ave. & Malbone St. Grand Stand Seats.....10c.

NORTH BEACH RESTAURANTS AT CITY PRICES FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS. Boats East 99th and 134th Sts Connecting Bridge Trolleys also DIRECT

CAFE BOULEVARD Broadway at 41st Street

The mere location of a Restaurant is of little importance.

It may move from one end of the city to the other, but so long as it lives up to its name and fame of doing some one thing or things better than any other Restaurant its patrons will continue to wear a pathway to its doors.

The Luncheon at 60c and the Dinner at $1.00 are examples of Cafe Boulevard quality and service.

Dancing in the Grille every evening from dinner to closing time.

Hotel Bretton Hall BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST. UPTOWN HOTEL. LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE 2 Blocks from Riverside Drive and Central Park. Subway Station and Surface Cars at door, new "Elevated" Station, 86th St., (within two blocks.) Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES. All the comforts of New York City's BEST Hotels at one-third less price.

HOTEL BERKLEY 170 W. 74th St. CORNER OF AMSTERDAM AV. APARTMENTS Unfurnished by the year. RENTALS FROM $600 ANNUM. RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

HOTELS—OUT OF CITY.

HOTEL VENDOME Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Attractive for permanent and transient guests, and most convenient for automobile parties. C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

Washington.

HOTEL HARRINGTON Washington's Latest, Luxuriously Furnished, Fireproof Hotel. Rooms: Running water, $1.50; with bath, $2.00 up. Excellent Restaurant. Moderate Charges. Centre of Everything. 14th & E Streets, Washington.

REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58TH ST. Dinner, $1.00 (Every Eve., 6 to 9) Frog Dinner, (In the Grille) $1.25 DANCING THE COOLEST DANCING ROOM IN THE CITY

NO DANCING— NO CABARET— but the best in food and service that you can get in New York at reasonable prices. Phone 2656 Greeley.

Late Murray's HOFFMAN'S B'way, Cor. 34th St. SPECIAL CATERING TO AFTER THEATRE PARTIES ACCOM. 4 to 100. BROADWAY AND 34TH ST. COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.

Br'f'st Dinner Luncheon Supper 42nd St. Grill DANCING 8:30 to 1 Subway Entrance 42d St. Bldg., Cor. Mad. Ave.

Temperature Always Kept at 72°. Hygienic ventilating system and numerous ice cooling stations.

SHANLEY'S BROADWAY-43-44 Sts. Superior Six-Course Luncheon 75c MUSIC

Cool, Airy Dining Room on Top Floor. CRAFTSMAN RESTAURANT Poultry and Eggs from our Farms. 6 E. 39th Street. Japanese Service GARDEN SUPPLIES DAILY FROM CRAFTSMAN FARMS Special Din., $1.

CAFE BOULEVARD BROADWAY AT FORTY-FIRST STREET WHERE EVERY ONE THAT IS ANY ONE MEETS. LUNCHEON 60c. DINNER $1.00 DANCING DURING DINNER AND AFTER THE PLAY.

FAMOUS TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, $1.25. 6 TO 9 P. M. CABARET, 6:30 TO CLOSE. MAXIM'S 110 WEST 38TH ST. LUNCHEON, 60c. DANCING NOON TO CLOSE. CABARET AFTER 6:30.

Kalil's Restaurant with the Celebrated Venetian Garden Nos. 26-30 Park Place, (formerly at 14-18 Park Place.) A better quality of better cooked food than any other downtown restaurant. Luncheon begins at 11 A. M.

ROMA 50th St. & 6th Ave Phone 2778 Plaza NO CABARET. FOR 30 YEARS THE RENDEZVOUS OF REFINED CONNOISSEURS OF ITALIAN AND FRENCH COOKING. Lunch 50c.—DINNER, (week days) 80c. Holidays & Sunday, $1.00

JACK'S INN SURF AVE. & WEST 25TH ST., CONEY ISLAND. Cooled by Ocean Breezes Shore Dinners at Moderate Prices. DANCING—ENTERTAINMENT.

ALWAYS COOL AND RESTFUL IN THE GARDEN AT The Fernery 22 East 33d Street. "THE OLDEST TEA ROOM in NEW YORK." Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Miss Tucker—Exclusively HOME COOKING. Club Breakfast, Lunch, Tea, Dinner. Also a la Carte, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. SMOKING PERMITTED IN THE CONSERVATORY.

Hotel St. Andrew Broadway at 72d St. In the Centre of New York. A Hotel of Refinement, Comfort and Charm, Cuisine and Service Par Excellence. Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The Tally-Ho! 20 East 34th Street. A COOL AND QUIET PLACE FOR LUNCHEON.

Hotel for Refined Women Engaged in Business —THE RUTLEDGE— "Nothing Like It in the World." Beautiful rooms; elegant baths. Harmonious surroundings; no monotony. Unexcelled cuisine. Reasonable rates, including meals. No Tipping. N. E. Cor. 30th St. & Lexington Ave.

HOTEL GRENOBLE 56TH ST. & 7TH AV. EUROPEAN PLAN. Under New Management. Refurnished and renovated. Exclusive family and transient hotel. Special Summer Rates. Rooms with Bath, $1.50 per day. Parlor Bedroom and Bath, $12 upward per week. Special rates by week, month, or season. L. I. BROFHT, Manager.

HOTEL IRVING 26 Gramercy Park 26. 1, 2, and 3 rooms, with bath; convenient, homelike; location exceptional; private park; Summer rates. BLAKE BROS., Mgrs.

Luchow's 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

MANSFIELD Studios, 247 W. 42. Bryant 4674. Select. Est. 1904. Latest dances taught by Experts. Summer prices. 6 strictly private lessons $5.00. Each pupil has private room with instructor. No one can see or laugh at your mistakes. Closed Saturdays and Sundays until September.

MAXIXE ONE STEP HESITATION TANGO All modern Dances Taught Privately from 10 to 10. Summer Rates. Prof. A. Albert Saate, Broadway, 86th to 87th St. Tel. 6435 Schuyler.

RENA HOFFMAN, 56 EAST 34TH STREET Murray Hill 3423. Modern Dances. Parlors Gavotte. Summer Rates.

Miss Lewis EXCLUSIVE STUDIO Miss Bobby Burns Murray Hill 2622. 50 East 34th St.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits

Formerly $30, $32.50 and $35

$22

DURING the past week we have talked a good deal about the values we are offering you—and the whys and wherefores. Explanations may be interesting, but it is results that count.

Better come in and see for yourself what $22 will buy in a Hart, Schaffner & Marx Summer Suit, regardless of the reasons.

Straw Hats $1.25

A good many people were mighty glad to pay $2 for Straw Hats that we are selling today at $1.25.

Athletic Underwear 70c

Athletic Underwear—white ground, with silk stripes of various colors—usually $1.25. About 1900 garments divided among all our stores go on sale today at 70c.

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores. Broadway, corner 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores. 246-248 W. 125th St. Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.

The New Store on Broadway, just below Chambers St., is especially convenient for downtown business men.

TURN YOUR SHIRT-TAILS INTO DRAWERS

IN OLUS the outside shirt and underdrawers are one garment. This means that the shirt can't work out of the trousers, that there are no shirt tails to bunch in seat, that the drawers "stay put," to say nothing of the comfort and economy of saving a garment. OLUS is coat cut—opens all the way down—closed crotch, closed back. See illustration.

For golf, tennis and field wear, we recommend the special attached collar OLUS with regular or short sleeves. Extra sizes for very tall or stout men. All shirt fabrics, in smart designs, including silks—$1.50 to $10.00.

OLUS one-piece PAJAMAS for lounging, resting and comfortable sleep. Made on the same principle as OLUS Shirts—coat cut, closed back, closed crotch. No strings to tighten or come loose. $1.50 to $8.50.

Ask your dealer for OLUS. Booklet on request.

Phillips-Jones Company, Makers. Dept. N 1199 Broadway, N.Y.

OLUS

$30 to $50 Suits Only to Measure, $18

$18 If there's room in your wardrobe for one suit more, now is the time to economically fill the gap. Coat and Trousers, $16 $18

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim